ROYAL EDITION

# The Times

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*Telephone: Central 2001*

*THE TIMES, Thursday, March 6, 1930*

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*Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.*

*Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. 3shsld. £5 4s. Foreign.*

## BIRTHS

**BOONE.**—On March 1, 1930, to VIOLET, the wife of Dr. W. B. BOONE, of Mount Pleasant, Ilfracombe—a son.

**CARLE.**—On March 4, 1930, at the British Hospital, Montevideo, to MARJORIE (née Maxter), wife of RICHARD V. CARLE (Gerrard's Cross)—a son.

**CARNABY.**—On March 3, 1930, to GLADYS (née Houlding), wife of NORMAN E. CARNABY, of Ellerslie, The Warren, Carshalton Beeches, Surrey—a son.

**CAVE.**—On March 3, 1930, at Paecombe, Sidford, Sidmouth, to BETTY, wife of EDWARD CAVE—a daughter.

**COADE.**—On March 2, 1930, at Marston Lodge, Harrow-on-the-Hill, to KATHLEEN (née Hardy), wife of TROBOLD COADE—the gift of a daughter.

**CRAVEN.**—On March 4, 1930, at Clapton Court, Crewkerne, the wife of ERIC CRAVEN, of a son.

**DODD.**—On March 1, 1930, at a nursing home, Chester, to LEILA, wife of REV. R. P. DODD, lately of Liverpool—a son.

**DUKE.**—On March 2, 1930, at Valparaiso, to IONE (née Clarke), wife of VALENTINE DE SAUMAREZ DUKE—a daughter.

**FRENCH.**—On March 5, 1930, at Place Farm, Ratchinglet, the wife of the HON. BERTRAM FRENCH—a son.

**GIELGUD.**—On March 5, 1930, at 32, Scarsdale-villas, W.8, to BARBARA, wife of VAL GIELGUD—a son.

**GUARD.**—On March 4, 1930, at "St. Clements," Romsey, Hants, to THOSA LUBE (née Gilbert), wife of OWEN E. GUARD—a son.

**LONG.**—On March 3, 1930, at a nursing home, Horley, to MARGARET DOREEN (née Reade), wife of RUPT. LONG, Horley—a daughter.

**MONTEFIORE.**—On March 5, 1930, at 5, Draycott-place, S.W.3, to MILLICENT, wife of LIONTON MONTEFIORE—a daughter.

**RAIKES.**—On March 2, 1930, at Valeside, Bourne-road, Bexley, to DOROTHY, wife of LIEUT.-COLONEL G. T. RAIKES, South Wales Borderers—a daughter.

**SMEAL.**—On March 3, 1930, at Griffins, Sutton Valence, Kent, to ELIZABETH, wife of J. T. WIGHAM SMEAL—a daughter.

**STITT.**—On March 3, 1930, at 7, Brodrick-avenue, Alverstoke Hants, to JESSIE (née Symmers), wife of CAPTAIN W. H. STITT, D.S.O., M.C., The Welch Regiment —a daughter.

**TOOP.**—On March 3, 1930, at Advie, Brunswick-road, Sutton to ELLA, wife of DR. HOWARD TOOP—a son.

**WARRE.**—On March 5, 1930, at 128, Church-street, Kensington, to MARJORIE, wife of FELIX WARRE—a daughter.

**WEEKES.**—On March 4, 1930, at Malta, to MARGERY (née Ormsby), the wife of LIEUT.-COMMANDER NELSON M. H. WEEKES, R.N., H.M.S. Ramillies—a son.

## MARRIAGES

**ANTONIOLI : DODD.**—On March 3, 1930, at The Oratory, Brompton-road, by Father Kilburn, GIAN PAOLO, only son of SIGNOR EMILIO ANTONIOLI and of Signora Antonioli-Ghirardi, of Milan and Manerbio, to MARY BLANCHE, only daughter of the late COL. ANTHONY DODD and Mrs. DODD, of Instow, Devon.

**BERGQVIST : FEUERHEERD.**—On March 3, 1930, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, by the Rev. P. R. Clarke, M.C., Founder of Toc H, assisted by the Rev. C. F. Fyses-Clinton, Vicar of Old Malden, ERIC ARTHUR HUTHWAITE, only child of Mr. and Mrs. DANIEL BERGQVIST, of Oporto, to IVY WINIFRED CLARE, only child of Mr. and Mrs. ALBERT FEUERHEERD, of Oporto.

**DAVIS : GODSELL.**—On March 4, 1930, at St. John's Church, Blackheath, JOHN STUART, only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. DAVIS, of West Byfleet, to JULIA GRACE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. JAMES GODSELL, of Oxford.

**EVANS : CARPMAEL.**—On March 4, 1930, at the Parish Church, St. Oulnath, Minehead, JOHN F. PEARSE EVANS, elder son of the late Major G. A. Pearse Evans and Mrs. Evans, of Budleigh Salterton, to EUGENIE KETTERIL, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. FRANCIS CARPMAEL, of Trenhaick, near Newquay.

**EVANS : STANFORD.**—On March 4, 1930, at St. Peter's Church, Ealing, CAPTAIN LIONEL COURTENAY EVANS, The Gloucestershire Regiment, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Holt Evans, of Fleet, Hampshire, to PHYLLIS, elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. BEDELL STANFORD, of 12, Haven-green, Ealing.

**GARNETT : ROSS.**—On Feb. 19, 1930, at the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, by Canon SAVAGE, KARL ERNEST GARNETT to ISABELLA ALETHEA ROSS.

**HUNTER : HOLMES HUNT.**—On Feb. 28, 1930, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. G. C. Macpherson, O.B.E., WILFRID TENNENT HUNTER, youngest son of Frank Hunter, W.S., Dixons, Lockerbie, to PHYLLIS, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. C. HOLMES HUNT, of Highfield, Toolak, Melbourne.

**KEPPEL-COMPTON : PRESTON.**—On March 4, 1930, at Brighstone, I.O.W., by the Rev. E. W. Silver, Rector, assisted by the Rev. E. G. Wells, ROBERT, elder son of Dr. and Mrs. KEPPEL-COMPTON, of Southampton, to MARJORIE, younger daughter of the late W. B. PRESTON and Mrs. Preston, of Bedford.

**MEYNELL : MORRISON.**—On March 3, 1930, at Christ Church, Woking, by the Rev. Canon G. Askwith, HUGO FRANCIS MEYNELL, only son of the Rev. Canon and Mrs. F. W. Meynell, Stapenhill, Burton-on-Trent, to DORIS ISABEL, younger daughter of Mr. J. J. MORRISON, Valparaiso, and Mrs. Dudley Morrison, Ettrick, Woking.

**SIMON : JARMAN.**—On March 4, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, by the Rev. C. W. Miller, uncle of the bridegroom, MICHAEL ARTHUR, only son of Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR SIMON, of 8, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's Wood, to MARJORIE, only daughter of Mr. CHARLES JARMAN, of Bury St. Edmunds.

**WARD : SWAN.**—On March 4, 1930, at St. Jude's Church, South Kensington, MAURICE SUCKLING WARD, younger son of the late Sir Nelson Ward and Mrs. Nelson Ward, of Highmeads, Millbrook, Hants, to DOROTHEA FLORENCE SWAN, younger daughter of the late F. G. Swan, of Windermere, and of Mrs. Swan, of 209, Cromwell-road, S.W.

**WATES : McALPIN.**—On March 4, 1930, at St. John the Baptist Church, Leicester, by Rev. E. J. Atkins Rector of Isham, ARNOLD ROBINSON WATES to JANET MARY (MOLLY) MCALPIN, both of Leicester.

**WEARNE : SOWERS.**—On March 4, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, by the Right Rev. Bishop of Southwell, C.M.G., D.D., assisted by Rev. H. S. Sard, JOHN HERBERT, only surviving son of the late Mr. H. WEARNE and Mrs. Wearne, of 13, Fourth-avenue, Hove, to VIOLETTA AMY, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Sowers, of Hartfield, Palmeira-avenue, Hove.

**WILLIAMS : DUNCANSON.**—On March 3, 1930, at St. Paul's, Rosehall, by Canon Newton, VERNON, eldest son of Mr. FRED WILLIAMS and the late Mrs. Williams, of Shirley Hall, Langton, to MARGARET, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. DUNCANSON, of Oakhurst, Tunbridge Wells.

**WIMBUSH : COLQUHOUN.**—On March 4, 1930, at St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Rev. C. S. Donald, PETER JOHN BARNES WIMBUSH to EILEEN MAUDE COLQUHOUN.

## SILVER WEDDING

**HALL : CHAFY.**—On March 6, 1905, at the Cathedral, Gibraltar, REGINALD JAMES HALL, of the Admiralty, to BLANCHE ANSUZIATA CHAFY, daughter of the Rev. W. K. W. Chafy, D.D., of Ross Leach Court, Worcestershire. (Hall's Croft, Shakespeare-road, Bedford.)

## GOLDEN WEDDING

**LUPTON : KERSEY.**—On March 6, 1880, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, by the Rev. Claude Thornton, ERNEST WILLIAM AILEN LUPTON, third son of the late Mr. William Simcox Lupton, of Lloyd's, to EMILY, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. FREDERICK KERSEY, of Gillingham-street, S.W. Present address : Latchingdon, Essex.

## DEATHS

**ADAMS.**—On March 3, 1930, at 11, Priory-road, Hastings, ALFRED JOHN ADAMS, the only surviving son of the late JOHN FRANCIS ADAMS, of Alresford, Hants.

**ANSTEY.**—On March 3, 1930, FLORENCE JANE ANSTEY, youngest daughter of the late Edward S. Anstey, J.P., of Whitfield, Yelverton, S. Devon

**ARBUTHNOT.**—On March 4, 1930, at 64, South Eaton-place, S.W., EMILY, wife of the late ARTHUR ARBUTHNOT, of Woodford, Northamptonshire, age 83. Funeral Saturday, March 8. Mass of Requiem at 9 a.m. First part of burial service at 11 a.m., at St. Mary's, Graham-street. Interment at Brompton. No flowers.

**BARNETT.**—On March 1, 1930, WILLIAM WHITEHORNE BROOKE, fourth son of the late ROBERT LEIGHTON BARNETT, Vicar of Hulland, Derbyshire.

**BATCHELOR.**—On March 3, 1930, at Canterbury, RUTH BATCHELOR, aged 51. (Melbourne papers, please copy.)

**BOWRING.**—On March 4, 1930, at The Vicarage, Potters Bar, MARY JANE, younger daughter of the late JOHN FOORD BOWRING, aged 85. Requiem at Potters Bar Parish Church, to-morrow (Friday) at 11.45. Interment at West Norwood Cemetery 2 p.m.

**BRIDCUT.**—On March 4, 1930, after an operation, GEORGE BRIDCUT, of Yew Tree House, Oimbersit, and Brettenham-street, W.1, aged 66. Cremation at Golders Green at 11 o'clock on Saturday next. No flowers.

**BOYD.**—On March 4, 1930, at a nursing home, Edinburgh, AGNES JAMESON BOYD, M.B.E., of 8, Learmonth-gardens, Edinburgh, second daughter of the late R. Hon. Sir Thomas Jamieson Boyd, F.R.S.E., chairman of the Scottish Fishery Board, and ex-Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

**BROOKS.**—On March 4, 1930, suddenly, at Pinehurst, Hillsmoore-road, Weybridge, MAY, beloved wife of HOWARD BROOKS, in her 63rd year.

**BULL.**—On March 5, 1930, suddenly, at 132, Cambridge-street, S.W.1, EDWARD AUGUSTUS BULL, late of The Lodge, Cowley, Uxbridge, and youngest son of the late Rev. A. E. Bull, Vicar of St. Paul's, Hounslow Heath. Funeral, Heston Church, Middlesex, on Saturday, March 8, at 11.30 a.m. Wreaths to be sent to 74, Rochester-row, S.W.1.

**CADBY-JONES.**—On March 3, 1930, at 3, Park-road, Southborough, CLARA, widow of GEORGE CADBY-JONES. Funeral 12 o'clock to-day (Thursday), at Ockyngs Cemetery, Eastbourne.

**COOKE.**—On March 4, 1930, at The Red House, Kempsey, Worcester, LEAH COOKE, for many years the faithful, devoted, and most dearly loved nurse and friend, in the service of Lt.-Col. Beresford Hamilton (late Lincolnshire Regt.) and of the late Mrs. Beresford Hamilton.

**DEEKES.**—On March 4, 1930, at Tiverton, Hendon, JAMES DEEKES, aged 59 years. Funeral Saturday, March 8, Hendon Park Cemetery, at 11 o'clock.

**DOULTON.**—On March 3, 1930, at Torquay, suddenly, after a brief illness, JESSIE MARIA, dearly beloved wife of HENRY LEWIS DOULTON, of Bowling Green House, Putney Heath, and Woolpit, Ewhurst, and eldest daughter of the late George Thompson White. Funeral service at Roehampton Parish Church at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Friday).

**EVERETT.**—On March 3, 1930, at 8, Hartfield-terrace, Seaford, BEATRICE CLARE (née Lord), wife of STEPHEN HENRY EVERETT, in her 71st year. Fortified by the Rites of Holy Church. Prayers, but no flowers, please. R.I.P.

**FORD.**—On March 4, 1930, at Adel Willows, Leeds, EMILY SUSAN FORD. Service at Adel Church, to-morrow (Friday), 2.15 p.m. No flowers by request.

**GODDEN.**—On Feb. 28, 1930, at Woodstock, FLEMING, last surviving son of the late JOSIAH and CLARA GODDEN, aged 70.

**GOLDING.**—On March 2, 1930, at Little Bradfords, Bocking, HARRY WENLOCK GOLDING, Principal of Ashley Adkins and Co., Bocking, Braintree aged 74.

**HARRISON.**—On March 5, 1930, at Croydon, JOHN STANFORD, the dearly loved younger son of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. HARRISON, Woodfield, Oving, Chichester, aged 10.

**HILLEARY.**—On March 4, 1930, at Greylands, Wanstead, very peacefully, CONSTANCE, wife of the late AUBYN HILLEARY and second daughter of the late Henry Sewell, of Wanstead, Essex. R.I.P. No flowers, by request.

**HOLMWOOD.**—On March 4, 1930, at 21, Courtfield-road, S.W., SIR HERBERT HOLMWOOD, Kt., late Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, in his 74th year.

**HORSLEY.**—On March 4, 1930, at 44, Sanderson-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, ETHEL ROSE HEGLES—wife of A. BERESFORD HORSLEY, C.B.E., F.R.C.S., J.P.

**HUDSON.**—On March 4, 1930, at 50, Elisley-avenue, Cambridge, FRANCIS PERCY HUDSON, aged 55.

**KARSLAKE.**—On March 3, 1930, at Clevedon, Newton Abbot, JOSEPH COMYN KARSLAKE, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. W. Karslake, sometime Vicar of Culmstock, Devon, aged 72.

**KENNING.**—On March 4, 1930, at Woodside, Clay Cross, Derbyshire, ANN, widow of FRANK KENNING, aged 76 years. Interment to-morrow (Friday). Cortège leaves residence at 2 p.m. ; service at United Methodist Church, 2.15. Friends, please accept this (the only) intimation.

**KINTORE.**—On March 3, 1930, in London, after a short illness, ALEXANDER HAWKINS THOMSON KEITH FALCONER, 10th EARL OF KINTORE, K.T. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), at Keith Hall, Inverurie. A memorial service will be held at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on the same day, at 11 a.m.

**LEGG.**—On March 2, 1930, at Savernake, Lyndhurst-avenue, Mill Hill, N.W., ALICE LEGG, aged 75 years.

**LEYS.**—On March 4, 1930, at Oxford, after an accident and without pain, MARGARET WADE LEYS, wife of HUGH CRACKER LEYS, and daughter of the late LLANDRINDOD WELLS SPECIALLY PLANNED by HER HUSBAND to CONFORM to the MOST MODERN IDEAS. Spacious bedroom, bathroom (private if desired) and sanctum (for each patient) which can be used in all weather. Private suites available, everything in excellent condition. For further particulars write Box N.17, The Times, E.C.4.

**THERE** is a VACANCY on a LONDON EVENING NEWSPAPER for a YOUNG JOURNALIST interested in political and social questions, preferably with a University education. Salary £1,000 a year.—Write Box A.237, The Times, E.C.4.

**COPIES** of the PHOTOGRAPHS appearing in THE TIMES picture page can be obtained from the Photographic Enquiries Department, "The Times," Printing House-square, E.C.4.

**CRICKET.**—Pupils are now being booked for the Easter holidays at the FAULKNER SCHOOL of CRICKET, Ltd.; six nets; hot and cold showers; three mart clay wicket; wicket watering; private coaching. Individual and stubborn faults concentrated upon.—Write for particulars to the FAULKNER SCHOOL of CRICKET, Ltd., Farm-lane, Walham Green, S.W.6. 'Phone, Fulham 3494.

**BOYS HANDICAPPED** by GLASSES.—A first-class preparatory school with a reputation for health and good feeding gives eye-training classes daily, which enable a boy to discard glasses and regain normal eyesight. Splendid results already obtained; no boy now wears glasses, and all are able to indulge in every kind of sport. School perfectly situated in bracing pine and sea air. Parents' references given.—Write Box P.466, The Times, E.C.4.

**N.S.P.C.C.** Saves nearly 300 children daily from cruelty, ill-treatment and neglect. Help us to fight their battles. Please send this sum of money to-day now.—William J. Elliott, Director, Leicester-square, W.C.2.

**VICAR** of a parish says of a wife of 32 : "The poor woman is bewildered with so many poor children crying for food and attention. Husband in prison for a long period; five children between 13 months and 13 years to be cared for. She tries to earn a little by chopping and selling firewood, and has only a stairway from cellar to support herself and children. Can you imagine how she carries on.—Gifts for assistance meanwhile to Preb. Carlile, "Urgent Cases," The Church Army, 55, Bryanston-street, W.1.

**DRY-FLY FISHING** on RIVER TEST.—A ROD or two of excellent fishing available for 1930; water well stocked and keepered.—Write Box G.707, The Times, E.C.4.

**MR. J. H. CRANE** desires a POST in Book Publisher's House. Has had business training in Publishing many years with Mr. T. Fisher Unwin as commercial adviser. Ruskin, Fellbridge, East Grinstead.

**FRIENDLESS**, 35 (with girl 8); LOAN desired; deserving case; investigation invited.—K., 35, Camelford-street, Brighton.

**THE OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION CLINIC** asks for a personal letter expressing interest in and support of its work and aims, including the public need for protective legislation in the practice of Osteopathy, which is now being considered privately by the Hon. Secretary, the Osteopathic Association Clinic, 86, Vincent-square, S.W.1. This Clinic was established on 11th February, 1927, by the British Osteopathic Association, which maintains a register of the fully qualified Osteopaths practising in Great Britain, and seeks to have them recognised by law.

**ON THE CONTINENT.**—Ask at your hotel for "THE TIMES" LONDON EDITION to be delivered every day.

**THE COUNTESS of CRAVEN**, 55, Porchester-terrace, W.2, can thoroughly RECOMMEND excellent MARRIED COUPLE as Caretakers or any position of trust.

**FOR SALE**, "CONNOISSEUR" MAGAZINE, complete : as published. What offers ?—Kilburn, 17, Castle-road, Sandal, Wakefield.

**WANTED** to RENT or BUY, HOUSE within 15 miles of Frinton-on-Sea ; must have six-eight bed rooms and modern conveniences.—Write Box 06458, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

**BECHSTEIN BOUDOIR GRAND**, 1927, rosewood case, perfect condition, for SALE, £200.—Write Box N.21, The Times, E.C.4.

**ONE** of the best-known FULLY-LICENSED HOTELS on the main London-Brighton road; same hands many years; open for fullest investigation; particulars to principals or solicitors only.—Write Box E.1316, The Times Bureau, Brighton.

**CHRYSLER** Saloon; London 5s. hour, country 6d. mile. —Yelf, 12, Ashbourne-parade, S.W. Probher 3326.

**ANIMAL LOVERS.**—See this advertisement under "Business Offers" on this page.

**TOM MOSTYN.**—Last day of his EXHIBITION at Waldorf Hotel.

**PIANO.**—Instead of storage, home offered to Grand Piano ; correspondence invited.—Write Lady B., Box P.474, The Times, E.C.4.

**BACKWARD**, difficult CHILDREN.—Experienced non-resident Governess disengaged ; modern methods ; highly recommended.—Write Box 2560, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

**A TIPTOP SUSSEX FARMHOUSE** to be LET FURNISHED for one year or shorter period ; good hill position five miles St Leonards ; nine bed, three sitting rooms, good offices, bath ; garage ; tennis court ; maids' sitting room ; with gardener.—Write Mrs. Carlisle Sayer, care of Phillips's Cheesemans, Hove-road, Lewes.

**DO your SHOPPING and TRAVEL through AIDES-DE-CAMP**, Limited, 12, Quadrant-arcade, Regent-street, W.1; the Corps of Retired Officers of all branches of His Majesty's Forces.

**THE ITALIAN SPAS** of ACQUI, FIUGGI, MONTECATINI, RONCEGNO, and SALSOMAGGIORE announce that a Medical Representative will attend at Cook's Head Office, Berkeley-street, W.1, daily to March 12th inclusive to give literature regarding the waters and cures to interested parties. Inquiries welcomed.

**HERTS**, 30 minutes London, quiet, good situation on outskirts of St. Albans.—To be Let for three or four months from end of March, a well FURNISHED HOUSE, containing hall, reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c. ; main water, gas and electric ; pretty walled-in garden, over an acre.—For particulars apply to Mrs. Coulton, Sopwell Lodge, St. Albans.

**CODALMING.**—10 Acres ; three reception, nine bed ; G high ground ; one mile Station, shops, church.—Write Box N.3, The Times, E.C.4.

**LADY**, 28, slim, smart ; expert cassowoman, receptionist ; long reference.—Write E. Whitaker, 135, Fellowes-road, Primrose Hill.

**BRUSSELS.**—To be LET near, attractive FURNISHED VILLA for season ; sitting rooms, six bed rooms (hot and cold water), two bath rooms ; central heating ; electric light ; telephone ; garage ; large garden.—"Damleaf," Rhode St. Genese, Brabant.

**AT "THE TIMES"** West End Office, 72, Regent-street, W.1, facilities are provided for readers to obtain advice and assistance in drafting advertisements of every requirement.

**OWNER-CHAUFFEUR WOLSELEY** Landaulette for HIRE.—22, Astwood-mews, S.W.7 (Frobisher 2703).

**VACANCY** for MALADJUSTED PUPIL ; expert care. —Write Box 2355, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

**EXETER.**—WANTED within six mths. July, August, September, very well FURNISHED HOUSE ; five bed rooms ; garage ; good water supply ; absolute quiet essential ; secluded matured garden ; preferably Exe Valley.—Box 21741, Bonar's, Hanbourne.

**CHINA** : Rapidly Developing Communications.—Advertiser, 20 years in China, speaks language, close contact officials, would REPRESENT Aeroplane, Motor-car Manufacturers.—Write Box N.31, The Times, E.C.4.

**1746-1930.**—Board of Management gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT of anonymous donation of £10 per Westminster Bank, Ltd., and "Friend" £1 10s. Hour by Chief Justice of Seychelles. Further funds are earnestly pleaded for in order to reduce the large overdraft at the bankers.—Donations should be sent to the Secretary, 283, Harrow-road, London, W.9.

**THE fragrance of roses in petals that melt in the mouth** is unequalled by any rose in every part of Fortnum and Mason's rose leaf jam from Smyrna. 3s. a pot, post free.—182, Piccadilly, W.1.

**GOING ABROAD ?** Fresh Silk Washing Frocks for G the summer ready-to-wear, Debenham's to-day. Leaf silk crepe-de-chine, Rose, Rosewood, Mimosa and Ivory, 49s. 6d.—PENWICK of Bond-street (corner of Brook-street).

**EVERYONE APPRECIATES GOOD CLOTHES ;** but E everyone cannot pay their original cost ; we have numerous demands from our various branches for partly worn clothing, such as gentlemen's lounge or dress suits, overcoats, &c., ladies' dresses, furs, costumes, shoes, &c., and therefore pay far above pawnbroker's to-day. Leaf all required effects.—Cash by return for parcels, or call at PETER DEAN and Co., 151, 3, and 5, EDGWARE-ROAD, W.2. Buyers attend free of charge anywhere.

**VIOLINS.**—W. E. HILL and SONS, of 140, New Bond-street, London, are buyers of violins, violas and 'cellos by the celebrated Italian makers.

## PERSONAL

**"TIGER LILY.**—You have my address.—Pierpbo.

**THE** charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

**MRS. A. C. E. KIMBER** wishes to THANK all friends for their kind inquiries during the last few months, and also for the letters of sympathy and floral emblems received this week, and will acknowledge each one personally at a later date.

**MRS. CHRIS. WALLER** is very touched and most GRATEFUL for the sympathy shown to her in her great sorrow. She hopes to answer all letters later.

**£6** REWARD.—LOST 23rd ult., between Golders Green and Wembley, DIAMOND MARGUERITE BROOCH.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

**BOXING.**—At the HOLBORN STADIUM, Friday, March 7, a GRAND INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME, arranged by Mr. Sam Russell, in AID of the GREATER LONDON FUND for the BLIND. Ernie Jarvis v. Van Daele; Lew Pinkus v. Gerons Van Pamele; Young Siki v. Praxille Glyde, &c. Patron, H.R.H. the DUKE of GLOUCESTER. President, the RT. HON. the EARL of LONSDALE. Tickets, £1 1s., 10s. 6d., 5s., from the Organizing Secretary, Greater London Fund for the Blind, 224, Great Portland-street, W.1.

**CONSCIENCE MONEY.**—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER ACKNOWLEDGES the RECEIPT of £500 from [illegible] tax and £50 from G. C. S. Guntah on account of Income Tax.

**TWICKENHAM**, 15th, FOUR or TWO SEATS urgently wanted.—Barnett, Oakwood, Beaconsfield. 'Phone 313.

**ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND**, Rugger.—Two or three tickets wanted.—Mr. Sidney, Mayfair 3456.

**WANTED**, TWO good COVERED SEATS, Twickenham, March 15.—'Phone Temple Bar 2880 after 11.

**WANTED**, TWO or FOUR TICKETS, covered stand, Wanstead, very peacefully, CONSTANCE, wife of the late AUBYN HILLEARY and second daughter of the late Henry Sewell, of Wanstead, Essex. R.I.P. No flowers, by request.

**"I** WOULD suggest that your Association do all they can to attract RETIRED OFFICIALS like myself to come to South Africa to spend the autumn of their years in peace and comfort, with the chance of saving or making money from a retired Major of the Indian Army to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association (London Office :—199, Piccadilly, W.1).

**CAN YOU SOLVE** the CROSSWORD PUZZLE on page seven ?

**TO DOCTORS, NURSES, MATRONS, and OTHERS INTERESTED in CLINICS or CONVALESCENT TREATMENT.**—Doctor's widow wishes to sell QUITE UNIQUE and THOROUGHLY UP-TO-DATE MODERN PLACE in one of the best LLANDRINDOD WELLS SPECIALLY PLANNED by HER HUSBAND to CONFORM to the MOST MODERN IDEAS. Spacious bedroom, bathroom (private if desired) and sanctum (for each patient) which can be used in all weather. Private suites available, everything in excellent condition. For further particulars write Box N.17, The Times, E.C.4.

**THERE** is a VACANCY on a LONDON EVENING NEWSPAPER for a YOUNG JOURNALIST interested in political and social questions, preferably with a University education. Salary £1,000 a year.—Write Box A.237, The Times, E.C.4.

**COPIES** of the PHOTOGRAPHS appearing in THE TIMES picture page can be obtained from the Photographic Enquiries Department, "The Times," Printing House-square, E.C.4.

**CRICKET.**—Pupils are now being booked for the Easter holidays at the FAULKNER SCHOOL of CRICKET, Ltd.; six nets; hot and cold showers; three mart clay wicket; wicket watering; private coaching. Individual and stubborn faults concentrated upon.—Write for particulars to the FAULKNER SCHOOL of CRICKET, Ltd., Farm-lane, Walham Green, S.W.6. 'Phone, Fulham 3494.

**BOYS HANDICAPPED** by GLASSES.—A first-class preparatory school with a reputation for health and good feeding gives eye-training classes daily, which enable a boy to discard glasses and regain normal eyesight. Splendid results already obtained; no boy now wears glasses, and all are able to indulge in every kind of sport. School perfectly situated in bracing pine and sea air. Parents' references given.—Write Box P.466, The Times, E.C.4.

**N.S.P.C.C.** Saves nearly 300 children daily from cruelty, ill-treatment and neglect. Help us to fight their battles. Please send this sum of money to-day now.—William J. Elliott, Director, Leicester-square, W.C.2.

**VICAR** of a parish says of a wife of 32 : "The poor woman is bewildered with so many poor children crying for food and attention. Husband in prison for a long period; five children between 13 months and 13 years to be cared for. She tries to earn a little by chopping and selling firewood, and has only a stairway from cellar to support herself and children. Can you imagine how she carries on.—Gifts for assistance meanwhile to Preb. Carlile, "Urgent Cases," The Church Army, 55, Bryanston-street, W.1.

**DRY-FLY FISHING** on RIVER TEST.—A ROD or two of excellent fishing available for 1930; water well stocked and keepered.—Write Box G.707, The Times, E.C.4.

**MR. J. H. CRANE** desires a POST in Book Publisher's House. Has had business training in Publishing many years with Mr. T. Fisher Unwin as commercial adviser. Ruskin, Fellbridge, East Grinstead.

**FRIENDLESS**, 35 (with girl 8); LOAN desired; deserving case; investigation invited.—K., 35, Camelford-street, Brighton.

**THE OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION CLINIC** asks for a personal letter expressing interest in and support of its work and aims, including the public need for protective legislation in the practice of Osteopathy, which is now being considered privately by the Hon. Secretary, the Osteopathic Association Clinic, 86, Vincent-square, S.W.1. This Clinic was established on 11th February, 1927, by the British Osteopathic Association, which maintains a register of the fully qualified Osteopaths practising in Great Britain, and seeks to have them recognised by law.

**ON THE CONTINENT.**—Ask at your hotel for "THE TIMES" LONDON EDITION to be delivered every day.

**THE COUNTESS of CRAVEN**, 55, Porchester-terrace, W.2, can thoroughly RECOMMEND excellent MARRIED COUPLE as Caretakers or any position of trust.

**FOR SALE**, "CONNOISSEUR" MAGAZINE, complete : as published. What offers ?—Kilburn, 17, Castle-road, Sandal, Wakefield.

**WANTED** to RENT or BUY, HOUSE within 15 miles of Frinton-on-Sea ; must have six-eight bed rooms and modern conveniences.—Write Box 06458, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

**BECHSTEIN BOUDOIR GRAND**, 1927, rosewood case, perfect condition, for SALE, £200.—Write Box N.21, The Times, E.C.4.

**ONE** of the best-known FULLY-LICENSED HOTELS on the main London-Brighton road; same hands many years; open for fullest investigation; particulars to principals or solicitors only.—Write Box E.1316, The Times Bureau, Brighton.

**CHRYSLER** Saloon; London 5s. hour, country 6d. mile. —Yelf, 12, Ashbourne-parade, S.W. Probher 3326.

**ANIMAL LOVERS.**—See this advertisement under "Business Offers" on this page.

**TOM MOSTYN.**—Last day of his EXHIBITION at Waldorf Hotel.

**PIANO.**—Instead of storage, home offered to Grand Piano ; correspondence invited.—Write Lady B., Box P.474, The Times, E.C.4.

**BACKWARD**, difficult CHILDREN.—Experienced non-resident Governess disengaged ; modern methods ; highly recommended.—Write Box 2560, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

**A TIPTOP SUSSEX FARMHOUSE** to be LET FURNISHED for one year or shorter period ; good hill position five miles St Leonards ; nine bed, three sitting rooms, good offices, bath ; garage ; tennis court ; maids' sitting room ; with gardener.—Write Mrs. Carlisle Sayer, care of Phillips's Cheesemans, Hove-road, Lewes.

**DO your SHOPPING and TRAVEL through AIDES-DE-CAMP**, Limited, 12, Quadrant-arcade, Regent-street, W.1; the Corps of Retired Officers of all branches of His Majesty's Forces.

**THE ITALIAN SPAS** of ACQUI, FIUGGI, MONTECATINI, RONCEGNO, and SALSOMAGGIORE announce that a Medical Representative will attend at Cook's Head Office, Berkeley-street, W.1, daily to March 12th inclusive to give literature regarding the waters and cures to interested parties. Inquiries welcomed.

**HERTS**, 30 minutes London, quiet, good situation on outskirts of St. Albans.—To be Let for three or four months from end of March, a well FURNISHED HOUSE, containing hall, reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c. ; main water, gas and electric ; pretty walled-in garden, over an acre.—For particulars apply to Mrs. Coulton, Sopwell Lodge, St. Albans.

**CODALMING.**—10 Acres ; three reception, nine bed ; G high ground ; one mile Station, shops, church.—Write Box N.3, The Times, E.C.4.

**LADY**, 28, slim, smart ; expert cassowoman, receptionist ; long reference.—Write E. Whitaker, 135, Fellowes-road, Primrose Hill.

**BRUSSELS.**—To be LET near, attractive FURNISHED VILLA for season ; sitting rooms, six bed rooms (hot and cold water), two bath rooms ; central heating ; electric light ; telephone ; garage ; large garden.—"Damleaf," Rhode St. Genese, Brabant.

**AT "THE TIMES"** West End Office, 72, Regent-street, W.1, facilities are provided for readers to obtain advice and assistance in drafting advertisements of every requirement.

**OWNER-CHAUFFEUR WOLSELEY** Landaulette for HIRE.—22, Astwood-mews, S.W.7 (Frobisher 2703).

**VACANCY** for MALADJUSTED PUPIL ; expert care. —Write Box 2355, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

**EXETER.**—WANTED within six mths. July, August, September, very well FURNISHED HOUSE ; five bed rooms ; garage ; good water supply ; absolute quiet essential ; secluded matured garden ; preferably Exe Valley.—Box 21741, Bonar's, Hanbourne.

**CHINA** : Rapidly Developing Communications.—Advertiser, 20 years in China, speaks language, close contact officials, would REPRESENT Aeroplane, Motor-car Manufacturers.—Write Box N.31, The Times, E.C.4.

**1746-1930.**—Board of Management gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT of anonymous donation of £10 per Westminster Bank, Ltd., and "Friend" £1 10s. Hour by Chief Justice of Seychelles. Further funds are earnestly pleaded for in order to reduce the large overdraft at the bankers.—Donations should be sent to the Secretary, 283, Harrow-road, London, W.9.

**THE fragrance of roses in petals that melt in the mouth** is unequalled by any rose in every part of Fortnum and Mason's rose leaf jam from Smyrna. 3s. a pot, post free.—182, Piccadilly, W.1.

**GOING ABROAD ?** Fresh Silk Washing Frocks for G the summer ready-to-wear, Debenham's to-day. Leaf silk crepe-de-chine, Rose, Rosewood, Mimosa and Ivory, 49s. 6d.—P

## SHIPPING

### P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

### EGYPT, ALGIERS, MALTA.

By steamers 11,000 to 21,000 tons, weekly services to Egypt from London direct or via Marseilles.
Algiers fortnightly from and to London.
Malta fortnightly from London and Marseilles.
For further information apply P. & O. House (as below).

### EASTER AT SEA BY P. & O.

visiting Gibraltar (for Southern Spain and Morocco), Marseilles (for the Riviera, &c.). Fares from £13 to £25 10s. For Easter Booklet apply as below.

### P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

| Ship. | Tons. | Commander. | London. | M'seilles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| †Rancli .. | 16,600 | Brooks | .. | Mar. 7 |
| Moultan .. | 21,000 | Townshend | Mar. 7 | Mar. 14 |
| †Morea .. | 11,000 | Holland | Mar. 14 | Mar. 21 |
| Rasmak .. | 11,000 | Thornton | — | Mar. 28 |
| †Viceroy of India | 19,700 | Ohlson | Mar. 28 | Apr. 4 |
| Mantola .. | 21,000 | Browning | Apr. 4 | Apr. 11 |
| †Kaiser-i-Hind | 11,500 | Headlam | Apr. 11 | Apr. 18 |
| Rampura .. | 16,600 | Purlong | Apr. 17 | Apr. 25 |
| †Macedonia .. | 11,000 | Morton | Apr. 25 | May 2 |
| Naldera .. | 16,000 | Harrison | May 2 | May 9 |
| †Dilwarra .. | 11,000 | Wainwright | May 9 | May 16 |
| Morea .. | 11,000 | Holland | May 16 | May 23 |
| †Rasmak .. | 11,000 | Thornton | May 23 | May 30 |
| Narkunda .. | 16,500 | Parker | May 30 | June 6 |

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Moultan .. | 21,000 | Townshend | Mar. 7 | Mar. 14 | — |
| ¶Mirza .. | 15,000 | Singers | Mar. 21 | Mar. 27 | — |
| Malola .. | 21,000 | Browning | Apr. 4 | Apr. 11 | — |
| ‡Moldavia .. | 16,500 | Allin | Apr. 17 | Apr. 24 | — |
| Naldera .. | 16,000 | Harrison | May 2 | May 9 | — |
| ‡Mongolia .. | 16,500 | Rhodes | May 16 | May 22 | — |
| Narkunda .. | 16,500 | Parker | May 30 | June 6 | — |
| †Caliban .. | 15,000 | Niven | June 13 | June 19 | — |

†Taking passengers for * Aden; ‡ Malta, ¶ Port Sudan.
‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Perim (cargo) .. | 7,648 | | — | Mar. 14 | — |
| Bangalore (cargo) | 6,000 | | — | Mar. 28 | — |
| Behar (cargo) .. | 6,000 | | — | Apr. 11 | — |

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kashgar .. | 9,000 | Sydell | Mar. 6 | — | — |
| Mantua .. | 11,000 | Higsett | Mar. 21 | Mar. 28 | — |
| †Lahore (cargo) | 5,304 | | Mar. 22 | — | — |
| Khiva .. | 9,000 | Dickinson | Apr. 3 | — | — |
| Rampura .. | 16,600 | Furlong | Apr. 17 | Apr. 25 | — |
| Karmala .. | 9,000 | Rollo | May 1 | — | — |

¶ Not calling Southampton.

### BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

| Ship. | Tons. | Antwerp. | Mid'sbro. | LONDON |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| †DOMALA .. | 8,441 | — | — | Mar. 8 |
| *MASULA .. | 7,561 | Mar. 15 | Mar. 22 | Mar. 29 |
| *MUNDRA .. | 7,575 | Apr. 12 | Apr. 9 | Apr. 19 |
| *WARFIELD .. | 8,000 | May 3 | May 3 | May 10 |

† Cargo Steamer.
‡ Not calling Port Okha and Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

| Ship. | Tons. | Antwerp. | Mid'sbro. | LONDON |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MANDALA .. | 8,246 | — | — | Mar. 8 |
| *MANELA .. | 8,505 | — | Mar. 15 | Mar. 22 |
| †MERKARA .. | 8,278 | Mar. 19 | Mar. 26 | Apr. 5 |
| MARGHA .. | 8,278 | Apr. 2 | Apr. 12 | Apr. 19 |

† From Tyne Mar. 17.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

| Ship. | Tons | Antwerp. | Mid'sbro. | LONDON | M'seilles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MALDA .. | 9,066 | — | Mar. 8 | Mar. 14 | Mar. 22 |
| MODANA .. | 9,070 | Mar. 22 | Apr. 2 | Apr. 11 | Apr. 19 |
| MADURA .. | 9,077 | Apr. 19 | May 2 | May 9 | May 17 |
| MATIANA .. | 9,067 | May 17 | May 28 | June 6 | June 14 |

QUEENSLAND.

| Ship. | Tons. | Mid'sbro. | Immingham. | LONDON |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A STEAMER | — | — | — | — |

### PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR,
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3;
Paris: Société Française P. & O., 115 bis, rue Cambronne.
Monte Carlo (Cie. C. Fase, P. & O. Agent), Av. de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS :—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents :—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers :—
P. & O. Recruhe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; H.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlebro' to Bombay and Karachi, Gorman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Pinchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

### NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

| Ship. | Tons. | SOUTHAMPTON |
|---|---|---|
| EUAHINE .. | 11,000 | Mar. 14 |
| RANGITATA(new motor vessel) | 17,000 | Apl. 21 |
| RANGITANE(new motor vessel) | 17,000 | May 21 |
| ROTORUA .. | 12,500 | June 6 |
| *REMUERA .. | 11,500 | June 13 |

* Via Suva.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. 9, Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents, 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 3220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

### UNION S.S. Co. of NEW ZEALAND

TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

By any Atlantic line to Canada or U.S.A. thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

| | From † Vancouver. | From † San Francisco. |
|---|---|---|
| AORANGI .. | April 2 | — |
| MAKURA .. | — | April 10 |
| NIAGARA .. | April 30 | — |
| TAHITI .. | — | May 14 |

† Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. ‡ Union Steam Ship Co. of New Zealand Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

### P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

| | Tons. | London. | Plym'th. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BENDIGO .. | 13,000 | 14 Mar. | 15 Mar. |
| †BRADDE .. | 13,000 | 11 Apr. | 12 Apr. |
| †BARRABOOL .. | 13,000 | 9 May | 10 May |
| †BALRANALD .. | 13,000 | 6 June | 7 June |

† Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

| | Tons. | London. | Marseilles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R.M.S. MOLDAVIA .. | 16,500 | Apr. 2 | Apr. 9 |
| R.M.S. MONGOLIA .. | 16,500 | May 16 | May 22 |

Apply 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

### AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Managed in connection with Messrs. Shaw, Savill & Albion Lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

| | Tons. | London. | Toulon. | Naples. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ORAMA .. | 20,000 | — | Mar. 7 | Mar. 9 |
| ORMONDE .. | 15,000 | Mar. 15 | Mar. 18 | Mar. 22 |
| OSSOVA .. | 12,000 | Mar. 29 | Apl. 4 | Apl. 6 |
| OSVIETO .. | 12,000 | Apl. 26 | May 2 | May 4 |
| ORONSAY .. | 20,000 | May 24 | May 30 | June 1 |
| ORAMA .. | 20,000 | June 21 | June 27 | June 29 |
| OTRANTO .. | 20,000 | July 19 | July 25 | July 27 |
| ORMONDE .. | 15,000 | Aug. 16 | Aug. 22 | Aug. 24 |

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Office, No. 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

### ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

### BUCKNALL

FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Date. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| †City of Hongkong | 9,678 | Mar. 15 | Bombay and Karachi |
| City of Baroda .. | 7,129 | Mar. 15 | Calcutta |
| City of York .. | 7,844 | Mar. 24 | Bombay and Karachi |
| City of Peona .. | 7,485 | [April] 3 | Bombay and Karachi |
| City of Lahore .. | 6,963 | April 14 | Calcutta |

Calls (a) Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trafford Hall .. | 5,321 | Mar. 29 | C. Town, Algoa B. |
| City of Limerick .. | 7,329 | Apr. 12 | E. London, Natal. |

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

AUTUMN SAILINGS ON APPLICATION.

Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON : 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele. Ave. 9240
LIVERPOOL : Tower-bldgs., Water-st. .. Cent. 8440
GLASGOW : 75, Bothwell-street .. .. Cent. 9222

### N.Y.K. LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

| | Tons. | London. | Marseilles. | Naples. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUWA MARU .. | 10,700 | Mar. 8 | Mar. 15 | Mar. 17 |
| FUSHIMI MARU .. | 11,000 | Mar. 22 | Mar. 29 | Mar. 31 |
| HAKOZAKI MARU | 10,500 | Apl. 5 | Apl. 12 | Apl. 14 |

### REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN and CHINA Ports.
Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3 (a Limited Company incorporated in Japan).
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 25-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

### GLEN LINE

FORTNIGHTLY TO

### STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN.

NEXT PASSENGER SAILINGS

| | |
|---|---|
| PEMBROKESHIRE .. | .. from London Mar. 15 |
| GLENSIFFER .. | .. from London Mar. 29 |

Apply for fares and full particulars apply to
GLEN LINE, LTD., 20, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3.

## SHIPPING (continued)

### OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

### WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Olympic .. | Wed., Mar. 19 | Homeric .. | Wed., Apl. 2 |
| Majestic .. | Wed., Mar. 26 | Olympic .. | Wed., Apl. 9 |

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK

(2)*†Albertic Sat., Mar. 8 | (2)*†Baltic Sat., Mar. 22
Arabic Sat., Mar. 15 | Cedric Sat., Mar. 29
† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston. * Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.

Albertic .. Sat., Mar. 8 | Baltic .. Sat., Mar. 22

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.

Megantic .. Sat., Mar. 29
(Via Cardiff and Galway.)

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Maloros (Passengers from Southampton only) Fri., Mar. 28.

### RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

| | From Antwerp. | From Southampton and Cherbourg. |
|---|---|---|
| (4) Westernland .. | Mar. 14 | Mar. 15 |
| (4) Pennland .. | Mar. 28 | Mar. 29 |

### TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (4) Westernland .. | .. | Sat., Mar. 15 |
| (4) Pennland .. | .. | Sat., Mar. 29 |

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only

### ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

### LONDON to NEW YORK

via Boulogne.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. .. Mar. 15 | Apl. 12
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. .. Mar. 29 | Apl. 26
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. .. Mar. 22 | Apl. 19
* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

### CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

### AQUITANIA - - - MAR. 12

*ASCANIA .. Mar. 14 *ALAUNIA .. Mar. 21
* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

### LANCASTRIA - - MAR. 8

*ANDANIA .. Mar. 15 †ANTONIA .. Mar. 22
*Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh.
† Via Belfast and Galway, not Cobh.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.

### *ASCANIA - - - MAR. 14

*ALAUNIA .. Mar. 21 †AUSONIA .. Mar. 28
* Calls Cobh. † Calls Cardiff.

LIVERPOOL—BELFAST—HALIFAX, N.S.

### *LANCASTRIA - - MAR. 8

†ANDANIA .. Mar. 15 †ANTONIA .. Mar. 22
* Via Cobh, not Belfast. † Calls Glasgow.
‡ Calls Galway.

WINTER CRUISE.

By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton Mar. 29th. TO ATLANTIC ISLES and NORTH AFRICA, 16 days, from 30 guineas.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton, TO BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st, 19 days, from 33 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 25-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

### FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

REGULAR

EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS

FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES from

### PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

| | From Plymouth | Due New York |
|---|---|---|
| "PARIS" (c) .. | Mar. 12 | Mar. 18 |
| "ILE DE FRANCE" (c) .. | Mar. 19 | Mar. 25 |
| "PARIS" (c) .. | Apr. 2 | Apr. 8 |
| "ILE DE FRANCE" (c) .. | Apr. 9 | Apr. 15 |
| "DE GRASSE" (c) .. | Apr. 12 | Apr. 20 |

(c)-Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

Also

HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (cabin class) MONTHLY.

Also

### PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES

TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN —CRISTOBAL.
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S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. Apl. 21
The largest and fastest liners from England. Also

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monthly.

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HARRISON LINE.

BARBADOS, GRANADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA.
ST. KITTS .. .. Sailing Mar. 28 .. LONDON
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Six weeks' Round Voyage. £67 inclusive.
Apply D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1. THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3. Monument 4231.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD.

### SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES,

from SOUTHAMPTON, via SPAIN, PORTUGAL, LAS PALMAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PERNAMBUCO | S.S. "GELRIA" | 12 MAR. |
| BAHIA | S.S. "FLANDRIA" | 27 MAR. |
| RIO DE JANEIRO | S.S. "ZEELANDIA" | 10 APR. |
| SANTOS | S.S. "ORANJE" | 24 MAY |
| MONTEVIDEO | For passage and full information | |
| BUENOS AIRES | apply to the agents :— | |

D. H. DRAKEFORD, 80, Haymarket, S.W.1.
WALWEIGHT BROS. and Co., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or 20, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.

### NELSON LINE. SOUTH AMERICA.

LARGEST and LATEST LINERS FROM LONDON TO

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25,420 tons displacement. 14,500 tons gross.

SUNSHINE TRIPS TO SPAIN, PORTUGAL and CANARY ISLANDS.

M.V. HIGHLAND PRINCESS .. Mar. 20
M.V. HIGHLAND BRIGADE .. Apl. 3

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### UNITED STATES LINES

AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES

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U.S.L. A.M.L.

From Southampton Weekly. From London Weekly.
Famous Cuisine. From One class only £20 10s.
£38 Return(Tourist Cabin) With bath £25 10s.
Booklets, &c., FREE from Your Agent or U.S. Lines Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820).

Geo. Washington Mar. 18 | America .. .. Mar. 26
Pres. Harding .. Apl. 2 | Geo. Washington .. Apl. 11

### HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE (Hapag).

ACCELERATED 7 DAYS' PASSAGE.

### SOUTHAMPTON to NEW YORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| HAMBURG .. | March 15 |
| ALBERT BALLIN .. | March 22 |
| HAMBURG .. | April 12 |
| ALBERT BALLIN .. | April 19 |

### SHORT SEA TRIPS.

Southampton to Hamburg. March 24, April 3.

### TO TRINIDAD & CENTRAL AMERICA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Magdalena, from Southampton .. | March 26 |
| Orinoco, from Southampton .. | April 24 |
| Galicia, from Plymouth .. | March 12 |

### COLOMBO, STRAITS & FAR EAST

Regular Fortnightly Sailings from Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Genoa.

### 3 MEDITERRANEAN PLEASURE CRUISES

By cruising s.s. "OCEANA."

Next Cruise leaves Venice March 16th.
Visiting the Adriatic, Constantinople, Greece, Rhodes, Palestine, Egypt, Sicily, Naples, ending at Genoa April 14th.
Fares from £46 10s.

Apply to WM. H. MULLER and Co. (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY.

### NORTH PACIFIC LINE.

LOS ANGELES and SAN FRANCISCO

via

ST. THOMAS and PANAMA CANAL.

The Motor-Ship AMERIKA

will sail from SOUTHAMPTON about 16th May, 1930, carrying FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS, and arrives LOS ANGELES 23 days from Southampton.

MINIMUM FARES.

| | |
|---|---|
| ST. THOMAS .. | £33 |
| CRISTOBAL .. | £40 |
| LOS ANGELES and SAN FRANCISCO .. | £50 |

For further particulars apply to
ESCOMBE, McGRATH and Co.,
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or any Passenger Agent.

HEALTH. PLEASURE. EDUCATION.

### TRAVEL ROUND THE WORLD.

£357 10s. First Class. £182 5s. Special Class.
112 GOLDEN DAYS OF TRAVEL.

### DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

and

### AMERICAN MAIL LINE.

Mediterranean, America, New York, Boston, Havana, Panama, California, Honolulu, Orient, Philippines, Malaya, Ceylon, Egypt, Italy, Marseilles.

THE FAMOUS PRESIDENT LINERS.

ALL OUTSIDE STATE ROOMS.
For accommodation and full particulars apply to :—
DOLLAR S.S. Co. (General Agents),
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## SHIPPING (continued)

### SOUTH AMERICA

by

### THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST SHIPS

to

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

| Vessel. | Gross Tons. | From S'hampton. | From Liverpool. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *ALCANTARA (M.V.) .. | 22,181 | Mar. 14 | — |
| DESNA .. .. | 11,483 | — | Mar. 15 |
| *ARLANZA .. .. | 14,930 | Mar. 28 | — |
| DEMERARA .. .. | 11,484 | — | Mar. 29 |
| ASTURIAS (M.V.) .. | 22,071 | Apl. 11 | — |
| *ALMANZORA .. .. | 14,551 | Apl. 25 | — |
| DARRO .. .. | 11,484 | — | Apl. 26 |
| ALCANTARA (M.V.) .. | 22,181 | May 9 | — |

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

### THE PACIFIC LINE

to

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, Via France, PERU,
BERMUDA, Spain. PANAMA CANAL.
HAVANA,

| Vessel. | Gross Tons. | From Liverpool. |
|---|---|---|
| †ORITA .. .. .. | 9,236 | Mar. 13 |
| ORDUNA .. .. .. | 15,507 | Apl. 3 |
| OROPESA (omits Bermuda) .. | 14,075 | Apl. 17 |
| ORBITA .. .. .. | 15,495 | May 1 |

‡ Calls Jamaica and Trinidad, and omits Santander and Coruña.

### R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"

MEDITERRANEAN CRUISES
from Southampton, 15th March, 25th April,
visiting
MALAGA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, RHODES, CONSTANTINOPLE, SALONIKA, ATHENS, &c.
6th June to ATLANTIC ISLANDS, &c.

### SUMMER CRUISES TO NORWAY, NORTHERN CAPITALS, &c.

Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.
{ Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON
TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
(Via Cherbourg.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MELITA .. | .. | .. | Mar. 8 |
| MONTROSE .. | .. | .. | Mar. 15 |
| MONTCLARE (via Queenstown) .. | .. | .. | Mar. 22 |
| METAGAMA .. | .. | .. | Mar. 29 |

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.) .. | .. | .. | Mar. 7 |
| DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.G.) .. | .. | .. | Mar. 14 |
| DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.) .. | .. | .. | Mar. 21 |
| DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.) .. | .. | .. | Mar. 28 |

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. OF YORK .. | Mar. 8 | MINNEDOSA .. | Mar. 24 |
| D. OF ATHOLL .. | Mar. 15 | D. OF BEDFORD | Mar. 29 |

### JAPAN AND CHINA

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF ASIA .. Steamer from Liverpool Mar. 14.
EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) .. Apl. 17
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Apl. 4.

### NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from

Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
AORANGI .. Apl. 2 | NIAGARA .. Apl. 30

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC,
62-65, Charing-cross, London, S.W.1;
103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3;
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool;
31, Mosley-street, Manchester;
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham;
Canute-road, Southampton;
18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol;
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

### AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Large Bay .. | 14,344 tons from Southampton | Apl. 2 |
| Moreton Bay .. | 14,130 tons from Southampton | Apl. 30 |
| Hobsons Bay .. | 14,130 tons from Southampton | May 28 |

Fares from £50 to £52.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.

Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

### NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.

### SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

Through Bookings to Australia.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *MATAROA .. | 13,500 tons | from Southampton | 28 Mar. |
| †CEDRIC .. | 21,023 tons | from Southampton | 25 Apl. |
| †TAMAROA .. | 12,500 tons | from Southampton | 23 May |
| †CORINTHIC .. | 12,367 tons | from Southampton | 20 June |
| †IONIC .. | 12,351 tons | from Southampton | 18 July |

* Oil burner. † Cabin and 3rd class only.
‡ Cabin and 3rd class only.

Apply to the Company, 21, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

### THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "Antenor" .. | 11,178 tons from Liverpool | March 29th |
| "Hector" .. | 11,198 tons from Liverpool | April 26th |
| "Ajanax" .. | 10,958 tons from Liverpool | May 24th |
| "Sarpedon" .. | 11,321 tons from Liverpool | June 21st |
| "Patroclus" .. | 11,314 tons from Liverpool | July 19th |

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.2., and all Main Booking Offices.

### BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(3) S.S. THEMISTOCLES From Liverpool 8th MAR.
(1) S.S. ASCANIUS .. Liverpool 29th MAR.
(3) S.S. EURIPIDES .. Liverpool 26th APR.
(1) First Class only. (3) First and Third Class Passengers.
For full particulars apply to :—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 90, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

### UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

| | London. | Southampton |
|---|---|---|
| *KENILWORTH CASTLE .. | — | Mar. 1 |
| *WINDSOR CASTLE .. | — | Mar. 14 |
| †KILDONAN CASTLE .. | Mar. 20 | — |
| †BALMORAL CASTLE .. | — | Mar. 21 |

* Via Madeira. † Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.

TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA.

30th MAY, 1930. Reduced return fares.
Apply to the Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

### BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST-CLASS ONLY

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and SOUTHERN INDIA.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Sailing Liverpool. | Sailing Marseilles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leicestershire .. | 15,000 | Mar. 7 | Mar. 15 |
| Shropshire .. | 15,000 | Mar. 21 | Mar. 29 |
| Oxfordshire .. | 12,000 | Apr. 4 | Apr. 12 |
| Staffordshire .. | 15,000 | Apr. 18 | Apr. 26 |

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 24, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele.: Regent 8085, 8087.

### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

ANGERS .. Mar. 7 and Mar. 31 .. SPHINX
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
LECONTE DE LISLE .. 14 and Apr. .. CHAMBORD
PIRAEUS, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT.
PIERRE LOTI .. Mar. 11 and Mar. .. LAMARTINE
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
CHAMPOLLION .. Mar. 11 and Mar. 18 .. ANGKOR
For passages and all particulars apply :—
LONDON : 72, Fenchurch-st., or 61, Pall Mall, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

### TANGIER, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES.

SHORT SEA TRIPS.

EASTER TOUR by M.S. BALOERAN, 17,000 tons, 18th April, at SPECIAL REDUCED RATES.

### ROTTERDAM LLOYD.

FORTNIGHTLY from and to SOUTHAMPTON for EGYPT, CEYLON, SUMATRA, SINGAPORE, & JAVA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| M.S. Sibajak .. | .. | 15,000 Mar. 7 |
| M.S. Indrapoera .. | .. | 10,780 Mar. 21 |
| S.S. Insulinde .. | .. | 10,000 Apl. 4 |

Apply U.K. Agents, Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3; West End Passage Agency, The American Express Co., Inc., 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.

### SHORT SEA VOYAGES to ALGIERS AND GENOA

By the luxurious Dutch East Indian Mail Ships of the

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE.

S.S. KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN .. 19th Mar.
S.S. JAN PIETERSZOON COEN .. 27th Mar.

D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent to Great Britain, 80, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

### ANCHOR LINE

LIVERPOOL TO

### BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
*CASTALIA .. Mar. 12 | *CELTIA .. Mar. 19
‡BRITANNIA .. Mar. 27 | *CIRCASSIA .. May 30
* First and Tourist Passengers only. Specially low Fares.
‡ First and Third Class Passengers. † Calls Port Sudan.
9 Leaves Marseilles April 5.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

### GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CALIFORNIA .. Mar. 7 | CAMERONIA .. Mar. 21
ANDANIA .. Mar. 15 | TRANSYLVANIA .. Mar. 29
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and 81 to 85 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

## SHIPPING (continued)

### BLUE STAR LINE.

THE SUPER LUXURY MAIL LINE TO

### SOUTH AMERICA.

Sailing direct from London and Boulogne.
MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (quickest route for Chile).
NO EMIGRANTS. FIRST CLASS ONLY.
No liners have such luxurious state rooms throughout.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "ALMEDA STAR" | COMFORT | 20 Mar. |
| "ANDALUCIA STAR" | LUXURY | 10 Apr(!) |
| "AVELONA STAR" | AND | 24 April |
| "AVILA STAR" | SERVICE | 8 May |

at special rates.
Booking best hotels.

### DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL & ARGENTINA

By personal visits secure for Britain your share of the great trade of these wonderful countries.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service.

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS
3 *lines* 7*s.* 6*d.* (*minimum*)

BOROUGH of GILLINGHAM, KENT.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.
APPLICATIONS are invited from Registered Medical Practitioners holding the Diploma in Public Health for the POST of ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER, who will act under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.
The person appointed must devote the whole of his or her time to the service of the Corporation. The duties of the post will consist largely of work in the School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare Departments, and applicants must have had experience in the prescribing of glasses for errors of refraction and in ante natal work.
The salary will be £300 per annum, rising by annual increments of £25 to a maximum of £700. Applications, stating age, experience, and qualifications, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must be delivered to the undersigned on or before 21st March, 1930.
W. A. MUIR, Medical Officer of Health.
Public Health Department, 23, High-street, Gillingham, Kent. 4th March, 1930.

DEPARTMENT of SCIENTIFIC and INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.
An ENGINEER is REQUIRED at the Building Research Station, Garston, near Watford, Herts, for work mainly in connexion with research on Steel Structures. Candidates should have a good Honours degree or its equivalent, with experience in research and in the practical design of steel structures.
Scale of salary £350–£20–£450 plus Civil Service bonus and inner suburbanism. Provision under the Federated Superannuation System for Universities. At the present rate of bonus a salary of £350 corresponds to a payment of £485 per annum.
Application forms can be obtained from the Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, 16, Old Queen-street, Westminster, S.W.1, to whom they should be returned not later than 10th March.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.
FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS. — ASSISTANT INSPECTOR of TAXES in the INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT (21-24 on 1st September, 1930, with extension in certain cases), 8th May. Junior Grade of the Administrative Class in the Home Civil Service (male and female) (22-24), 8th May. Indian Civil Service (21-24), 8th May. Writing Assistants (female) (16-17), 10th April.
The dates specified above are the latest on which application forms can be received. Regulations and particulars together with the forms on which applications must be made will be sent in response to requests (preferably by postcard) addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, London, W.1.
FOREIGN OFFICE and DIPLOMATIC SERVICE. CONSULAR SERVICES. Interviews of candidates for admission to the Competitive Examinations will take place on the 6th May, 1930, and on the 13th May, 1930, respectively. Application for interview must be received at the Civil Service Commission, on the prescribed form, on or before the 1st April, 1930.
The Home Office announces 22 vacancies for Inspectors of Factories, Class II. (men or women). Salary £300, rising by £15 a year to £350, with the usual Civil Service bonus in addition. The initial salary plus bonus at present rates would amount to £399. The appointments carry prospects of promotion to the higher grades.
A competition for these vacancies is about to be held by the Civil Service Commissioners, in consultation with the Home Office. A few additional vacancies may arise later on for which the successful candidates will be eligible.
Candidates must be over 23 and under 32 years of age on 1st May, 1930, but applications from candidates over 32 with exceptional qualifications will be considered.
The Regulations and the Competition and Form of application may be obtained on or after the 13th instant from the Industrial Division, Home Office, London, S.W.1. The last date for submitting applications is 1st May.

THE GOVERNMENT of BENGAL invite APPLICATIONS for an APPOINTMENT as SANITARY OFFICER for the ASANSAL MINING SETTLEMENT under the ASANSAL MINES BOARD of HEALTH, Burdwan District, Bengal. Candidates must have a diploma in public health and have had considerable administrative experience in public health work. They must know or be prepared to acquire a knowledge of Bengali. Age should not be under 30 or more than 40 years. Agreement for five years. Rent free bungalow. Pay Rs.1,000 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs.75 to Rs.1,300 a month. In addition, overseas pay of £25 a month.
Free first-class passage out and home for officer and wife (if married). Sterling equivalent per annum of Rs.1,000 plus overseas pay £25, approximately £1,200; Rs.1,300 plus overseas pay £25, £1,470. (Return passages and overseas pay admissible only to an officer of non-Asiatic domicile.) Strict medical examination.
Further particulars and application forms may be obtained upon request by postcard from the Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, General Department, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2. Last date for the receipt of applications, 20th March, 1930.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE (League of Nations) at Geneva and London invites applications for an EXAMINATION, open to English-speaking candidates of both sexes, between the ages of 18 and 40, to fill a POST as PARLIAMENTARY REPORTER at GENEVA; good typewriting speed, adequate experience, and good health and eyesight are essential. Passing of a shorthand test at 180 words a minute will be an essential qualification.
Application forms are obtainable from the London Office of the International Labour Office, 12, Victoria-street, S.W.1; requests for them must be in writing, be accompanied by stamped and addressed foolscap envelopes, and be received not later than the 12th March, 1930.

## APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 *lines* 4*s.* 6*d.* (*minimum*); *Employment Agencies and Schools*, 4 *lines* 10*s.* (*minimum*)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials in replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.
A copies of one ls. 3d., 30 2s., 50 2s. 6d.; quarto or foolscap—H. King, 11a, Fulwood-place, London, W.C.1.
APPLICATIONS are invited for post of Assistant to the Chief Officer of the Imperial Institute Sisal Industry Production, East Malling; scientific training essential and experience of tropical fruit crops desired; salary £300–£10–£400. Applications, with copies of testimonials, to the Chief Officer, Imperial Institute, S.W.7.
JUNIOR Clerk (Male).—Smart Junior, aged about 19, required for large finance house; neat writer and quick at figures.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Box 06657, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
OLD-ESTABLISHED asbestos manufacturers require keen young Sales Assistant. Languages distinct advantage.—Reply, giving age, experience, &c., British Belting and Asbestos, Ltd., 59, Southwark-street, London, S.E.1.
OPPORTUNITIES Abroad.—An advertisement in "The Times Weekly Edition" will put you in touch with prospective employers in the British Dominions and elsewhere. The charge is 1s. per line of seven words and if desired replies may be addressed to a Box Number at "The Times" Office, London, that address to be counted as six words. For use of a Box Number and postage of replies a fee of 6d. is charged. Announcements should be sent to "The Times Weekly Edition," London, E.C.4.
REPRESENTATIVES wanted, men with personality, to fix demonstrations in licensed houses for special all-electric radio gramophone; salary and commission. Write full details, with copies of testimonials, to Peto Scott Co., Ltd., 77, City-road, London, E.C.1.
THE Remington Cash Register Sales Co., Ltd., is an associate of the Remington Arms Co., founded in 1816, which has been manufacturing an improved type of Cash Register for the past seven years. Due to the rapid extension of our business, our company has openings for a few Salesmen who can later develop into Branch Sales Managers. To men with ambition, initiative, and proven sales records we can offer an unusual opportunity. Expense allowance during training period, with drawing account on commission basis afterwards. Our immediate desire is to place a few suitable men in London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Manchester, and we invite applications for this special purpose. Applicants must be able to meet the requirements of a Guarantee Society.—Please reply by letter, stating in detail age, education, positions held, average earnings, &c., Remington Cash Register Sales Co., Ltd., Attention A.M.S., 21, Eagle-street, London, W.C.1.
A Brilliant Career is open to the Pitman-trained student. Specialized home-study courses.—Write for free booklet, "The Key to a Successful Career."—Pitman's Correspondence College, 197, Southampton-row, W.C.1.
A Better position awaits you if you prepare yourself by training at Pitman's College; descriptive booklet free.—Write, mentioning Day, Evening, or "Postal" Course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.
ALL you seeking an appointment abroad.—Africa, All India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks in banks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.
CIVIL Service.—How best to prepare for the examinations. Send to-day for a copy of the up-to-date "Civil Service Guide," offered free by the Metropolitan College, St. Albans.
SALES Promotion.—Opportunity for career with great possibilities for young men of Public School type.—Write Director, Business Careers Association, Ltd., Premier House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.
WIRELESS Services.—The Premier Telegraph College in the British Isles (established 34 years) gives a sound training to all students, with a view to position or qualification. Forty-four students out of a total of 47 obtained qualifying wireless certificates at first attempt in the last seven Government examinations.—Apply for prospectus, Secretary, Dept. A.," The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

REPRESENTATIVES Great Britain selling vacuum cleaners required to introduce new patent domestic paint-spraying apparatus; very remunerative; sells without canvass.—Write, Box G.700, The Times, E.C.4.
SALESMAN wanted for large metal producers, London and Home Counties, age not over 27; some engineering training preferred; salary according to experience.—Write to Box T.1162, The Times, E.C.4.
SPECIALITY Salesmen required to sell Orenite Products made by the Standard Oil Company of California. Applications only considered from first-class salesmen possessing established connexions amongst retail chemists, ironmongers, grocers, and garages.—Give full details of past record in confidence to Orenite, care of Hobden-Noame Advertising, Ltd., 80, Fleet-street, E.C.4.
WORKS production Manager required for works whose main products are rubber proofing and piece goods, flooring, mechanicals, bottles, cushions, &c., leathercloth and beltcloth. Must have previous experience in similar capacity in rubber trade and able to obtain and maintain maximum economical output.—Write, giving full particulars of qualifications and experience, stating age and salary required, to Box P.471, The Times, E.C.4.

## JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

THE Belgian Technical Review, "La Chronique Graphique," seeks for Great Britain Publicity Agent well introduced to manufacturers of printing machines and products, bookbinding, boarding, paper, &c.—Write Avenue Dailly, 133, Brussels.

## ARTICLED PUPILS

ART.—A Commercial Art Studio has vacancies for one or two Articled Pupils who wish to become commercial art work in all its branches.—Write F. Seymour, Art Studios, 12 and 13, Henrietta-street, Strand, W.C.2.
AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, S.W.3 (day and residential).—Founder specially to train boys of good education for the Automobile industry. Probationary term commences April 24. Appointments for qualified students.—Syllabus from Principal.
MOTOR Salesman.—Young gentleman, preferably Public School boy, required to learn all branches of motor business with London firm having two showrooms and service station; salary and commission from commencement; premium £100; highest references required and given.—Apply Griffin Cheetham and Co. (Chartered Accountants), 329, High Holborn, W.C.1.
ROWN of Bond-street, Juvenile Tailors, have an opening for a well-educated Young Lady Apprentice for showroom.—Apply personally or by letter, 106, New Bond-street, W.1.

## LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

SECRETARY of Engineering Company requires lady to assist with accounts; must be well educated and have had practical experience; intelligence, accuracy, and neatness indispensable qualifications; permanent position for suitable applicant.—Write, stating experience, age, and salary required, to Box P.468, The Times, E.C.4.
SOLICITOR requires immediately Shorthand-Typist with legal experience.—Write, with full particulars and salary required, to M. W. Harwood, 26, Basinghall-street, E.C.2.
ARE you seeking a private secretarial post? Qualified Shorthand-Typists are trained to fill Secretarial posts. The Appointments Department introduces them to well-paid posts. Send to-day for "The Personal Secretary" (no obligation).—The Secretarial Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.
A Secretarial Training for Gentlewomen in cultured surroundings, individual tuition. Appointments Bureau and Residential Club.—Cavendish College, Cromwell Hall, 255, Cromwell-road, S.W.5.

## APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED
3 *lines* 3*s.* (*minimum*); *Employment Agencies and Schools*, 4 *lines* 10*s.* (*minimum*)

ACCOUNTANT and Company Secretary, A.C.I.S., A.C.W.A., seeks Commercial Appointment; thorough knowledge of accountancy and company business; varied London experience; London district preferred; salary £300 p.a.; or offer.—Write "Chartered," Box F. 496, The Times, E.C.4.
ACCOUNTANT (certified) and Chartered Secretary, 34, with 17 years' wide experience, requires position; 10 years present position as manager; minimum salary £400.—Write Box N.13, The Times, E.C.4.
ADVERTISER, Public School boy, age 21, three years in Malaya, seeks Planting position; excellent references; engineering training.—Write Box T.1189, The Times, E.C.4.
ACCOUNTANT and Secretary desires to improve position; 20 years' educational and commercial experience; certificates; highest credentials; organizing ability.—Write Box P.475, The Times, E.C.4.
A DVERTISER, public school boy, aged 24, three years Far East, desires Business Appointment abroad, South America preferred; speaks Spanish; excellent references.—Write Box T.1190, The Times, E.C.4.
A CCOUNTANT, aged 37, married, desires progressive position; has held managerial appointment; qualifications accountancy, finance, London and New York, staff control, salesmanship, correspondence; welcomes responsibility.—Write F. J. N. D., 37, Norbury-close, S.W.16.
ADAPTABLE young man, Public School, 26, present Secretary private company, desires change, any capacity, requiring the following qualifications: thorough knowledge bookkeeping (kept complete set four years), accountancy, company law, good correspondent, shorthand, typing (100-50); used to responsibility and travel; moderate salary.—Write Box 06653, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
YOUNG Man (21) desires change; Public School education; five years' business experience; any capacity with prospects.—Write T., 15, Fore-street, Teignmouth, Devon.

## LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

BOOKKEEPER-SHORTHAND-TYPIST (24); disengaged; accustomed charge office; eight years' experience; anywhere.—Write Box T.1180, The Times, E.C.4.
CAPABLE Lady Shorthand-Typist (24) requires situation; speeds 120-60; thorough knowledge office routine; excellent references.—Write Box A.229, The Times, E.C.4.
GERMAN-ENGLISH Stenographer, sound knowledge French, Russian, seeks post Foreign Correspondent or Private Secretary.—Write Box P.458, The Times, E.C.4.
HALF-TIME post required by efficient typist, or work at home with own machine.—Write Box A.246, The Times, E.C.4.
LADY Foreign Correspondent seeks post; good shorthand; typing; French, German; French shorthand; experienced; salary 70s.-80s.—The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.
SECRETARY, shorthand-typist, experienced, aged 26, desires post; Town or country; excellent references.—'Phone Maida Vale 2173 or write Box 2557, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.
SHORTHAND-TYPIST (23) requires re-engagement; good references; speeds 120-50; salary £3.—Write Wurth, 102, Lillington-street, Victoria, S.W.1.
VERY experienced Lady Secretary, free March 15; shorthand-typist, English and French, household accounts; Town or country; non-residential; salary £4.—M. T., 125, Goldhurst-terrace, N.W.6.
YOUNG lady Shorthand-Typist seeks post; good speed; quick at figures; salary 50s.—No. 429, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.
A Private Secretary (or Senior Shorthand-Typist) can be provided by the Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., Goschen Buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2. Temple Bar 9066. (Students resident everywhere.)

## DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

FRENCH Cutter-Designer, very experienced, requires situation; would teach lady all dressmaking details to become a designer for business purposes; interview only.—Write Box 07950, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
GOWNS.—Expert Dressmaker visits Town and country houses; matron's figures a speciality; references immediately.—Write Box T.1184, The Times, E.C.4.

## DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT
3 *lines* 4*s.* 6*d.* (*minimum*)

## GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

CAN any lady recommend Young Governess to take entire charge girl 6½; must apply, with photograph, to Mrs. F. Alexander, Wheatsedine, Oakham, Rutland.
CAN any lady recommend capable Governess for twin boys 6½ till school age? Must be good outdoor companion; required directly after Easter.—Write Box P.380, The Times, E.C.4.
ICH suche für meine beiden Töchter von 6 u. 7 Jahren Engländerin aus gutbürgerlicher Familie als Erzieherin Bedingungen sind: Evangelische Konfession, gesund, kinderlieb, gesetzte Zuverlässigkeit, vollkommene Beherrschung der deutschen Sprache in Wort und Schrift, sportliebend und gute musikalische Kenntnisse. Dame, steht über 20 Jahre alt, ist über vorstehende Eigenschaften verfügen und gern in einem gutbürgerlichen Hause Stellung suchen, wollen Angebote mit Gehaltsansprüche und Photographie, welche nicht zurückgesandt wird, einreichen an Frau Elly Hasfort zurückgesandt wird, einreichen an Frau Elly Klinger, Mollkestr. 15, Oberlin/Schlesien (Deutschland).
GENTLEWOMAN as Nurse-Help (nursery-college trained preferred); age 25-35; two children (third in boarding); country district, 30 miles London.—Mrs. Russell Shaw Lewis, Uddingshall.
USEFUL Help wanted for housework; two in family, extra in holidays; four servants; references essential; 5l per week.—Write Box P.469, The Times, E.C.4.
WANTED, Mother's Help; small country house, near London; two children, 9 months, 4 years; happy home; state wages; references.—Write Box T.1194, The Times, E.C.4.
APRIL 3rd.—Trustworthy Nurse (30-38); college-trained or otherwise, not E.C.; boy 9 months; flat, near Kensington Gardens; one nursery (cleaned, &c.); experience sole charge infants; nice disposition, adaptable to small household; highest references; personal reference.—Salary, full particulars, Box 3104, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.
CAN any lady recommend reliable Naanie, age over 35, for baby born the month?—Please write Mrs. Ivor Cooper, 11, Holland-park, W.11.
WILL any lady highly recommend a very experienced and reliable Nannie, age 40-45, little boy. London?—Write Box P.392, The Times, E.C.4.

## LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

MAID-HOUSEKEEPER wanted, London; must be intelligent, active, experienced. Protestant; charge of linen; supervise housemaids; hair brushing; no dressmaking; £60 and washing.—Call 6-7 any week-day, Montgomery, 4, Chelsea Embankment.
CHILDREN'S Maid required girl aged 9, boy 6; keep own rooms; interview essential; no agencies or newspapers.—Mrs. Crowe, Heatherlea, Worcester Park, Surrey.
USEFUL Maid wanted (one lady); four others kept; must be willing to help housemaid and make herself generally useful; good needlewoman; wages £50.—Write Box P.423, The Times, E.C.4.
WANTED, Maid-Attendant for elderly lady; Protestant; good needlewoman; slight knowledge nursing. Write Box T.1193, The Times, E.C.4.
LADY'S Maid required for excellent situation. Tel. 8.W.1.—Write Box T.1144, The Times, E.C.4.
MADAME Vivian places good Ladies' Maids, Useful Maids, Children's Maids, &c., French, Swiss.—Call Angio-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.
MAID-HOUSEKEEPER required; £60 and 3s. bundry money.—Mrs. Stopford's Agency, 19, Sackville-street, Piccadilly. Free to maids.

## PRIVATE SECRETARIES AND SECRETARY-HOUSEKEEPERS

AUTHORESS requires Secretary-Companion, fond of children, willing to help generally.—Write Box 681, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.
HOUSEKEEPER-SECRETARY; middle-aged lady to manage staff country house near Salisbury; able to deal with correspondence and accounts.—Write Box N.6, The Times, E.C.4.

## LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND COOKS

CAN any lady recommend Working Housekeeper for two ladies? Small labour-saving bungalow; no rough work; good cook and responsible person essential; comfortable post.—Miss Calmady Hamlyn, Buckfast, Devon.
TRAINED domesticated Lady Help required as Assistant Housekeeper in girls' boarding school; age not over 35; possessing initiative and keen to better her position; state commencing salary.—Principals, Eastbourne.
WANTED, Lady Cook-Housekeeper; young, college trained liked, not essential; state salary.—G., Ashbrook, Salisbury.
WANTED, capable domesticated lady as Working Housekeeper; Broadstairs; 30-35; entire duties, good plain cooking; man for rough help given; two adults; personal references (essential).—Write full particulars Box 09560, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
COOK and Housemaid required for April 1; no-children; capable of handling valuable china.—Write Sr. T., care of 11, Goldhurst-terrace, N.W.6.
COOK required (kitchenmaid kept); age about 35; wages £80.—Apply with fullest particulars, stating when free, to Mrs. Davis, Ty Dyn, Penarth, Glam.
GOOD Cook wanted, London; Protestant; wages £75.—Write particulars, length last reference, and age, to Box T.1085, The Times, E.C.4.
GOOD Cook (2); flat; family two; maids four; excellent home and outings; salary from £60.—Mrs. A., 30, Northgate, Regent's Park.
TEMPORARY or permanent Cook and House-Parlourmaid required; comfortable household kept.—Call 7, Mrs. Davis, 4, Harley House, near Baker-street Station.
TWO Gentlewomen required as Cook and House-Parlourmaid for small country house; electric light and water; golf club or club; full knowledge of catering and charge of staff; excellent references.—H., 31, Stapleton-road, Tooting.
SALESMAN with large connexion Government bodies, architects, builders, strong personality, energetic, splendid opening, seeks post with big prospects.—Write Box N.28, The Times, E.C.4.
SECRETARY-ACCOUNTANT, shortly relinquishing present appointment, desires new engagement; varied experience; seven years with present company; can take over management under control of board of directors.—Write Box T.1173, The Times, E.C.4.
SECRETARIAL administrative commercial post of responsibility with good prospects required by Scotsman; university graduate; possessing organizing ability, energy, and tact; extensive experience at home and abroad.—Write Box P.457, The Times, E.C.4.
SPECIALITY Salesman-Manager, business getter, self starter, ambitious; used to organizing; adaptable, versatile, can apply himself to anything that wants selling; healthy and energetic; requires bona-fide appointment; West Riding, Yorks, preferred but not essential.—Write Box T.1204, The Times, E.C.4.
YOUNG Man (22) desires post at home or abroad; superior education; five years' office experience; keen and very willing.—Write Box 07955, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
YOUNG Man (21) desires change; Public School education; five years' business experience; any capacity with prospects.—Write T., 15, Fore-street, Teignmouth, Devon.

## HELPS AND NURSES

GENTLEWOMAN as Nurse-Help (nursery-college trained preferred); age 25-35; two children (third in boarding); country district, 30 miles London.—Mrs. Russell Shaw Lewis, Uddingshall.
USEFUL Help wanted for housework; two in family, extra in holidays; four servants; references essential; 5l per week.—Write Box P.469, The Times, E.C.4.
WANTED, Mother's Help; small country house, near London; two children, 9 months, 4 years; happy home; state wages; references.—Write Box T.1194, The Times, E.C.4.
APRIL 3rd.—Trustworthy Nurse (30-38); college-trained or otherwise, not E.C.; boy 9 months; flat, near Kensington Gardens; one nursery (cleaned, &c.); experience sole charge infants; nice disposition, adaptable to small household; highest references; personal reference.—Salary, full particulars, Box 3104, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.
HEAD Housemaid; wages £40-£50; for boys' school; work private side, but supervise school maids; care of linen; age 30-40.—Mrs. Wells, Heath Mount, Hampstead, N.W.3.
HEAD PARLOURMAID immediately, young single-handed Housemaid; must have good references; four maids kept.—Apply Mrs. Willett, Cudwells, Scaynes Hill, near Haywards Heath, Sussex.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS district.—Head Housemaid of two required, age about 30; wages £52.—Apply with fullest details, stating when free, to Mrs. Davis, Ely Place, Cardiff.
UPPER and Under-Housemaids required early in March; wages, £45-£50 and £30-£35; near London; four in family; seven servants kept; experience and good reference essential.—Mrs. Phillips, Stoke D'Abernon Manor, Cobham, Surrey.
WANTED, Head and Under Housemaids for Exeter; small family; no nursery; staff six.—Mrs. F. J. Hunter, Great Durnford, Exeter.
HOUSEMAID, second of five, for near Salisbury; £40; 18 servants including men; caps and aprons found.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No engagement, no fee.
HOUSEMAID, third of three; London, S.W.7, and Hournemouth; £24 and livery; nine staff; one been betweenmaid preferred.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Call, write, or 'phone Welbeck 7777. No charge.
£52. Maid-Housemaid required for excellent situation. S.W.1.—Write Box T.1144, The Times, E.C.4.
£45. Housemaid, for Sussex (Brighton); labour-saving house; own room; one lady and four servants.—Apply Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No charge.
KITCHENMAID (experienced) wanted March 21st for gentlemen's college. 15 pupils; seven maids kept; wages £30-£35.—Apply Mrs. Hogg, 28, Manor-road, Bournemouth.
FIRST Kitchenmaid required April 1st; wages £36 per annum, in addition to uniform allowance and board wages for summer holiday.—Apply Matron, Senior Maidens School, Bushey, Herts.
£45. —Superior and intelligent kitchenmaid required; family two; own bed room; kindness, consideration, and liberal free time will be given to one possessing good references and keen to learn cooking.—Mrs. Hutton, Sizewell Hall, Leiston. Also a scullerymaid required. No agents or other papers, please.
KITCHENMAIDS and Scullerymaids requiring situations, very good places, apply Mrs. Jolley's Domestic Bureau, 21, Eccleston-street, S.W.1.

## BETWEENMAIDS, GENERALS, AND LAUNDRYMAIDS

GENERAL Maid as Betweenmaid, experienced, for new up-to-date flat; small family; four maid kept; good home and opportunity; wages £45; personal reference imperative.—Write Mrs. Jacobs, 73, Portland-place, W.1.
A Good place for nice General; plain cooking; family of two; tiny labour-saving new house.—Call to-day, 15, Ashworth-road, Maida Vale.
WANTED, young General Maid, 16-17; two in family; good home; good references essential.—Write all particulars to Mrs. Bonnor, Ivy Cottage, Ewhurst, Surrey.
YOUNG, strong General Daily-Maid required for house in Regent's Park; wages 22s. 6d. weekly and laundry; hours 7.15 to 5; free every other Sunday and one day a month. Please write, stating experience, Box 06460, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
A General required for flat, Bayswater; two adults and child; nurse and daily help; £52 offered. No charge. Other places all parts.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Call, write, or 'phone Welbeck 7777.

## GARDENERS

LADY or two friends undertake gardening, vegetable, flowers, at once; woodland garden, home school, Surrey.—Write Box P.470, The Times, E.C.4.
WANTED, Gardener with knowledge of driving and attending car; free cottage, good wages; no family; age 35-40; personal references required.—Apply Box 2, care of Westminster Bank, Hindhead, Surrey.

## MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

MARRIED Couple as Cook-General and Useful Housemaid; Parliourman required 21st March; three in family; good wages; references essential.—Crawford, Hilton, Sheen-road, Richmond.
MARRIED Couple; man as Chauffeur, boots and windows; wife as Housemaid, waitress; sleep in; personal reference essential; service flats.—7, Brunswick-terrace, Hove.
MARRIED Couple wanted; excellent references; good wages; medium house, immediately near station; modern conveniences; wireless; third maid kept.—Apply by letter, The Chiltern, Gt. Missenden, Bucks.
MARRIED Couple, Butler (working) and Cook or Housemaid; thoroughly trained private service; personal references; ages 25 to 40; Town.—Write Box 3340, Samson Clark and Co., Ltd., 57, Lombard-street, E.C.3.
MARRIED Couple as Butler-Valet and Housemaid required for position 20 miles from London; very comfortable quarters provided and £150 a year will be paid to thoroughly reliable and trustworthy people.—Write Box 09562, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
BUTLER-VALET, about 30, single-handed, wanted for Herefordshire; family two; four servants; preferably married, wife work part time; wages £70-£80, and cottage. Write Box T.1195, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
CHAUFFEUR-HANDYMAN and Cook-General wanted; house-parlourmaid kept; three in family; small house.—Henly, 2, The Close, Marlborough-road, N.W.
COOK-GENERAL. House-Parlourman immediately, for small convenient house, S.E.; three young children in Town (6 at every school); good plain cooking and usual household duties; personal interview essential; wages (start) £105; state ages and references.—Write Box T.1196, The Times, E.C.4.
MAN and Wife wanted at once for general housework and some door work; good private service experience; personal references; not over 35; no children; wages £4 inclusive weekly.—Please write fully Box 3115, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.
MARRIED Couple as Cook and Parlourman; convenient house; family two, in residence week-ends only; state age, length of reference; £100-£120.—Mrs. Dyer, care of British Agency, Carfax, Horsham. (No fees.)
MARRIED Couple (Cook and Parlourman) wanted, to manage house for two gentlemen; £120.—(Mr. D.) Scotch Registry, 17a, Station-road, W. Croydon. (No fees.)
CHEF required for officers' mess; must be experienced; no agencies.—Reply, stating wages, to P.M.C., Greys, Tidworth, Hants.
COOK-GENERAL (Male) required; must be experienced in private service and really good cook; over 30; abstainer and non-smoker preferred; salary £52; good references essential.—Write Mrs. "B.," Fernery, Warlingham, Surrey.
GOOD Cook (male) wanted at once for private hotel; permanency.—Apply Ravensbrook, Oxted, Surrey. 'Phone 252.
SINGLE-HANDED Footman for Guernsey; three in family; liberal outings; cook, housemaid, and two gardeners kept.—Write Box G.676, The Times, E.C.4.
WORKING Butler, single, experienced, required middle of March; five servants kept.—Beresford-Jones, Upton Heyes, near Chester.
WANTED in April for Somerset, a Butler-Valet; footman and oddman kept; laundress; very nice home to permanency; only long references considered; knowledge of all duties; capable of taking entire charge; with experience travelling; good wages to suitable applicant.—Write Box P.460, The Times, E.C.4.

## DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED
2 *lines* 2*s.* (*minimum*)

## GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

LADY de la Pasture recommends her efficient Governess; Protestant; children to 14; English subjects, French, German, Latin, drawing, painting, handicrafts; free April.—Mlle. Able, Redhill, Rednarley, Gloucester.
BOYS' Governess prepares private schools; entire charge; country preferred; can drive car.—Write Box P.385, The Times, E.C.4.
EXPERIENCED Nursery Governess, one or two young children; excellent references; willing to travel.—Write Box P.459, The Times, E.C.4.
EXPERIENCED Governess seeks post for May; all English, French, mathematics, Latin, good music; highly recommended.—Miss F. Dudwell, Burwash, Sussex.
EXPERIENCED visiting Governess, permanent or temporary; music subjects; would teach delicate or backward children or small class.—83, Merton Hall-road, Wimbledon.
GOVERNESS (Swiss-German) to one child, or as lady's Companion-Help; good French, some English; needlewoman; London or near; excellent references.—Write Box P.—, The Times, E.C.4.
GOVERNESS (Swiss-German) to two children; speaks French, some English; needlewoman; London (preferred); good references.—Write Box N.34, The Times, E.C.4.
GOVERNESS (young Swiss lady) desires position in good English family; English, German, French (University diplomas); excellent references; sports.—Write Box P.491, The Times, E.C.4.
MRS. W. L. Foster highly recommends trained P.N.E.U. Governess, with her five years; desires (temporary or permanent post May; East Anglia.—R. L., Henwood Manor, Tettenhall, Staffs.

## DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED

NURSERY Governess; excellent references; 38; entire charge; England, Continent; £100.—Miss Davidson, Hotel Somerset, W.C.1.
SWISS Girl, 23, educated, recommended, German, French, English; children's health, needlewoman; desires position Companion-Help or Governess.—Write B. B., 15, Clifton-villas, W.9.
YOUNG Swiss Lady, well educated, able to teach French, German, Italian, fond of children, needlewoman, wants position in good family.—Write Box 06465, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
YOUNG foreign Lady, good needlewoman, wishes post as music, French, German teacher; private family; near London or Oxford.—T. L., 49, Fairholme-road, Kensington, W.14.
A Lady wanting a home, where maid or maids kept, will give light services to lady or gentlemen; no salary; good references; London or suburbs.—Miss A., 19, Sisters-gardens, Highgate, N.6.
A Pair.—Refined French lady, good needlewoman, fond of children, desires post English family (London).—Write A. B., 26, Clifton-gardens, W.9.
BRIGHT French Companion-Governess; modern methods; Montessori, kindergarten, games, &c.; England five years; would consider holiday post; travel.—Wilk, G., 5, Addison-road, Kensington.
CAPABLE Gentlewoman, 38, French-Swiss, supplies recommended Lady Nurses, Nurse-Companions, Nursery Governesses and Helps, Trained Nurse-Companions, Attendants, Maids.—Sloane 3007.
EXCELLENT French Governess; all English subjects, fluent German, Latin, good music, games, &c.—R. Miss Lennox Carr, 37, Old Bond-street, W.1.
EXCELLENT French Governess; present post five years; all usual subjects; good music.—W., Miss Locke Steevens' Agency, 62, Brook-street, W.
EXPERIENCED Governess, 28; excellent references; all French, good music, drawing, painting, games, home study.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge, Sloane 2191.
EXPERIENCED Nursery Governess desires post (Protestant); health; games; mending; travelled; young gentlewoman; £90.—No. 1564, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.
GENTLEWOMAN desires re-engagement as Nursery Governess; very experienced in little minds and nerve patients; some hospital training; £80-£100.—No. 1560, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.
HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED Lady Nurse desires re-engagement; lover of children; can teach first lessons; do needlework and some washing; £60.—No. 1565, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.
HOLIDAYS.—Telephone Gerrard 7694 or write or call Miss Lennox Carr, 37, Old Bond-street, W.1. for young English and Foreign Governesses, &c.
PRINCESS Christina Nurse, 10 years' experience babies; recommends modern methods. 2, Nuns Walk, waiting daily, 11-1.)—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge, Sloane 2191.
SCHOOL or Family; charming English Governess, Scotland; all usual subjects; pupils 6-12; shorthand, typewriting, drives car, tennis, swimming, golf.—X., Miss Lennox Carr's Agency, 37, Old Bond-street, W.1.
THE best English and Daily Resident Governesses and Nurses for Home and Abroad are introduced by Miss Locke Steevens' Agency, 62, Brook-street, W.1. (Mayfair 1468.) Schools recommended.
YOUNG Governess with six years' experience desires post; French, usual subjects, Latin and French; £100.—No. 1566, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.
YOUNG Nurse-Companion desires post; three years' experience; highest references; needlewoman; good at games; £60.—No. 1562, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

## HELPS AND NURSES

NURSE, certificated, desires case.—Apply Whayman, 98, Aymer-road, Battersea, S.W.11.
BABY'S Nurse; good references; needlewoman, knitter. —Sayer, Winchester House, Sandown-road, Deal.
HIGHLY recommended capable, reliable old-fashioned Nanny wishes to obtain engagement; first preferred; nurseries cleaned, waited, or nursery maid; country.—Write Box G.695, The Times, E.C.4.
GOOD French Nurse, 40; good sewer; 15 years' experience; excellent references; abroad preferred.—Write Box T.1181, The Times, E.C.4.
NURSES, Head and Single-handed, with reliable references, can be supplied for Town and near.—Apply Regina Bureau, Dept. 26, 58, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

## LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

FRENCH Lady's Maid, disengaged, 28, requires post; excellent needlewoman, packer, traveller; personal references.—Write Box 07960, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
LADY'S Maid, needlewoman, packer; age 41; wages £48-£50; good references; near London preferred.—L. B., 101, Tranmere-road, Earlsfield, London, S.W.18.
MRS. Fisher-Rowe recommends excellent Ladies' Maid, with her 12 years; good dressmaker, good packer; free now.—Ashurst Lodge, Ashurst, Kent.
DAILY Useful maid (lady highly recommends); in Town.—Interview from 11.30 to-day at Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele. Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.
MADAME Vivian has a good selection of Ladies' Maids, Useful Maids, French, Swiss, English; recommended. —308, Regent-street. Langham 3441.
USEFUL Lady's Maid; age 30; first rate

## APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

*3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)*

### LONDON AND SUBURBS

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IDEAL RESIDENTIAL. Standing in own grounds. Replete with every comfort; gracious reception rooms, gentlemen's smoking room. Terms from £2 gns.

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A Rare Minute Paddington Station.—Barry Chambers, 2, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A RARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed, fully decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms, gas fires, slot meters, 12 bath rooms, constant hot water; breakfast optional; terms, including light, inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast; and bath from 30s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 52-54, London-st. Phone, Padd. 6770.

A RARE Hyde Park.—Most up-to-date Private Residential; inclusive from 5gns. 29, Ladbroke-gardens, Kensington Park-road, W.11. Park 3127.

**123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.**

A Rare Minute Tubes, Hyde Park. Stay one day at 10s. and you will linger longer. Young society. Large double from 4½gns., single 2½gns. weekly. Padd. 5855.

**THE MADRID,**

SOUTH KENSINGTON (Frobisher 4907). 147, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.

A Beautiful and most attractive Private Residential, noted for its really excellent table and service; luxurious public rooms; perfect cuisine; hot and cold, constant hot water, &c. Inclusive terms from 5gns.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attracted bed rooms fitted; constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Raleigh-rise, Ealing, W.5.

A BED-SITTING ROOM; artistic decorations, newly furnished, running hot water; from 2½gns, including breakfast for one. By Marble Arch.—40, Seymour-street. Padd. 0744.

A Bright FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE, with private bath room, in well-appointed house, quite near Hyde Park; moderate terms.—37, Westbourne-terrace, W.2.

**MARBLE ARCH.**

A Charming FURNISHED SUITE; two bed rooms, one reception room, and own bath room; furnished and decorated on the most up-to-date lines; constant hot water; telephones; first-class cooking and service; meals to order.—45, Seymour-street, Portman-square, W.1.

PLEASE INVESTIGATE THE MERITS OF

**HOLLAND COURT,**

81 and 82, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.

A House of comfort, good cuisine, and reliable attendance. Terms from 3gns. per week. 'Phone, Park 0264.

A Newly decorated and modernised house near Selfridge's; ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLAT.—Welbeck 2083.

**ARLINGTON COURT.**

A Quiet, comfortable house; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns. —27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4165.

**199, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.**

A RESIDENTIAL CLUB; facing Park; inexpensive. A comfortable rooms, with private phones; gas fires; lounge, restaurant, card room; garage. Kens. 740.

A SERVICE SUITE consisting sitting room, double bed room, bath room; charmingly furnished; one floor; partial board; lady's private house; use large garden. Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park, W.2.

A SMALL BED-SITTING ROOM, bath, telephone. 3gns.—Butler, 41, Hertford-street, Mayfair.

A Well-Furnished House, select square, Lancaster-gate. A—Comfortable ROOMS; modern furnishing; constant hot water; well recommended.—(Padd. 5077.)

**RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.**

A SOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes to West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses. First-floor rooms with private baths. Centrally heated. Quiet. Cuisine a speciality. From 3gns. single, £5 double. Park 9179.

**1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS,**

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A SSOLUTELY BEST POSITION. Running hot and cold water and gas fires; warm and comfortable rooms; English food. Personal supervision of cooking and service. Winter terms from 2½gns. Padd. 2357.

30, BARKSTON-GARDENS, S.W.5.

A VERY nice DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOM, second floor, and others. Bed, breakfast, baths, 5s. 6d. per day, or 3gns. week; other meals optional; really hot baths and comfort; cuisine and vegetarian cooking; lounge, dining room. Also really comfortable rooms, quiet, seaside outings; or whole to be Let; excellent attendance; 1¼ hour London. Frobisher 6608.

**REGENT'S PARK.**

A LBANY HOUSE, 16, Park Village West, N.W.1.—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL; excellent accommodation; noted cuisine.—Apply Tariff. Museum 7783.

**7, CLANRICARDE-GARDENS,**

HYDE PARK, W.2. JUST OPENED.

ALL newly decorated. BED-SITTING ROOMS fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires all rooms; one minute Tube, omnibuses, and Kensington Gardens. From 35s. Hors'fied optional. Park 9075.

ALL the CHARMS of a COUNTRY MANSION, for a Gentlemen at business; excellent cuisine; billiards, tennis, fishing; 1 hr. 20 minutes City or West End.—246, GREEN-LANES (Tube to Finsbury Park). Book up for summer season while you can.

**98, REDCLIFFE-GARDENS, S.W.**

ALL newly decorated and just opened.—UNFURNISHED ROOMS for gentlewomen; gas fires, rings, electric points, Yale locks; bath room and kitchen; 2 gns. for every floor; hall radiator, constant hot water; service and breakfasts optional; terms, including light, from 12s.6d. to 2½gns.; four minutes from Earl's Court Station.

A MERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Ladies only. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. 75, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 8057.) 39, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Park 1075.) Ladies or Gentlemen.

136, Holland-road, W.14 (Park 0182).

A MERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS; 25s.-4gns. weekly; tastefully equipped; every comfort; lounge; hot and cold water; gas fires.—Manageress, 49, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. Park 0032.

**ELGIN COURT, CROYDON.**

AN ideal luxurious PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL managed by Colonial gentlewoman; moderate terms; 5 minutes London, four golf and tennis; excellent food; spacious warm rooms, gas fires, central heating; garages; car meets guests. Tel. Addiscombe 1581.

**THE EXCELSIOR.**

AN ideal position. Running hot and cold water day and night, gas fires most comfortable lounge; really good liberal table. From £2 7s. 6d. full board.—1-2, Ladbroke-gardens. Notting Hill-gate, W.11.

AN ideal first-floor balcony front communicating SITTING and BED ROOM; meals as desired.—20, Collingham-place, Earl's Court. Frobisher 2074.

**ARMY & NAVY.**

1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. Three minutes Hyde Park; Tube, Bus. Quiet. Perfect; exceptional table, meals well cooked and daintily served; four reception rooms; box springs; gas fires in all bed rooms; constant hot water; service; phone; from 2½s. Inclusive terms for winter from 4½gns. Phone, Paddington 4041.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attracted bed rooms fitted; constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Raleigh-rise, Ealing, W.5.

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**199, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.**

A RESIDENTIAL CLUB; facing Park; inexpensive. A comfortable rooms, with private 'phones; gas fires; lounge, restaurant, card room; garage. Kens. 740.

A SERVICE SUITE consisting sitting room, double bed room, bath room; charmingly furnished; one floor; partial board; lady's private house; use large garden. Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park, W.2.

A SMALL BED-SITTING ROOM, bath, telephone. 3gns.—Butler, 41, Hertford-street, Mayfair.

A Well-Furnished House, select square, Lancaster-gate. A—Comfortable ROOMS; modern furnishing; constant hot water; well recommended.—(Padd. 5077.)

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**1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS,**

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A SSOLUTELY BEST POSITION. Running hot and cold water and gas fires; warm and comfortable rooms; English food. Personal supervision of cooking and service. Winter terms from 2½gns. Padd. 2357.

30, BARKSTON-GARDENS, S.W.5.

A VERY nice DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOM, second floor, and others. Bed, breakfast, baths, 5s. 6d. per day, or 3gns. week; other meals optional; really hot baths and comfort; cuisine and vegetarian cooking; lounge, dining room. Also really comfortable rooms, quiet, seaside outings; or whole to be Let; excellent attendance; 1¼ hour London. Frobisher 6608.

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ALL newly decorated. BED-SITTING ROOMS fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires all rooms; one minute Tube, omnibuses, and Kensington Gardens. From 35s. Hors'fied optional. Park 9075.

ALL the CHARMS of a COUNTRY MANSION, for Gentlemen at business; excellent cuisine; billiards, tennis, fishing; 1 hr. 20 minutes City or West End.—246, GREEN-LANES (Tube to Finsbury Park). Book up for summer season while you can.

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**THE EXCELSIOR.**

AN ideal position. Running hot and cold water day and night, gas fires most comfortable lounge; really good liberal table. From £2 7s. 6d. full board.—1-2, Ladbroke-gardens. Notting Hill-gate, W.11.

AN ideal first-floor balcony front communicating SITTING and BED ROOM; meals as desired.—20, Collingham-place, Earl's Court. Frobisher 2074.

## APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

**LEINSTER PALACE,**

AT 17-19, LEINSTER-SQUARE, W., close Kensington Gardens, Tubes, omnibuses; exceptionally good liberal table. From £2 7s. single, 4gns. double. Park 4765.

**THE EMERALD. (Park 9363.)**

AT 30 and 31, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Newly opened. One fires. From 2gns.

AT 23, HYDE PARK-GATE, SOUTH KENSINGTON; attractive, quiet, select FURNISHED FLAT, 2½ gns.; constant hot water; grilles; SUITES 3gns.—Western 8470.

BACHELOR'S BED ROOM; inclusive terms, with breakfast, valet, telephone; references given and required.—23, Manchester-street, W.1.

**SOUTH KENSINGTON**

CHAMBERS.—Exclusive BACHELOR ROOMS, bath, service, valeting, from 21s.; gas fires; ample bath rooms; suites as required; 1 minute Tube, omnibuses, Cromwell Cinema, 11, Queensberry-place. 'Phone, Western 4596.

CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL.—Excellent Furnished Rooms (double and single), with breakfast and bath, from 12, 2s. per week.—10, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

CLUB for Young Professional Women.—Beautiful FIRST-FLOOR BED-SITTING ROOMS, overlooking gardens, single 2½ to 3 guineas, double 2gns.; breakfast, baths, light, lounge and service room. Kensington 9446.—23, Bramham-gardens, S.W.5.

**95, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.**

THE KENYA.

CONVENIENT for business or pleasure. Furnished for comfort; gas fires. Phones in bed rooms; varied menus. From 2½gns., bed, breakfast 7s. 6d. Kens. 8127.

CULTIVATED Family, VACANCY Student or Business young Man; splendid home and food; running hot and cold; English lessons.—11, Adamson-road, N.W.3. Primrose 4083.

DELIGHTFUL comfortable HOME offered TWO Gentlemen PAYING GUESTS; private English family; near Gloucester-road Tube; moderate.—13, Courtfield-road, S.W.7. Kens. 6423.

EALING.—COURTFIELD, 1-3, THE COMMON. A specially recommended for families; children's large play room; laundry facilities; constant hot water; public rooms overlook Common; excellent food and service; terms from 2gns. inclusive.—'Phone, Ealing 1011.

EARL'S COURT, 25, Collingham-place.—BED and SITTING ROOM, breakfast, bath, and electric light, 30s., one; ground floor.

EVERY year finds an increasing number of Women of advanced thought giving up the responsibility of housekeeping and becoming free to go and come at will. These are always glad to know of houses where they can find congenial company and be sure of the essentials of refined living.

**LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS**

(60 branches) are just such houses. Western 6427. Offices, 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7 (stamp).

EXCEPTIONALLY LOVELY UNFURNISHED SERVICE SUITES; large, lofty, gaiety; five rooms, from £130. Also two-roomed suite. Housekeeper cooks own food. Real bargain.—23, Treborth-road, S.W.5. Fro. 2262.

**GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S.W.7.**

EXCLUSIVE POSITION and not allowed to advertise address; new bed-sitting rooms; excellent cooking; from 6gns.; minute studios.—Thone Western 0546.

**18, LINDEN-GARDENS, W.2.**

EXCELLENT SERVICE SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS. Furnished or unfurnished; good service, valeting; meals as desired; reasonable terms. Park 9764.

FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED ROOMS with bath room from £2 10s. per week inclusive.—Apply Secretary, Audley House, Margaret-street, W.1.

**PEMBRIDGE-SQUARE**

(immediately adjoining).

FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE with absolute quietude, privacy, and comfort; double bed room communicating with sitting room, bath, kitchenette; exceptional cooking; constant hot water.—24, Pembridge-crescent, W. Park 4572.

FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES, 52, Thurloe-square, S.W.7.—Three rooms and bath room, constant hot water; also bed room, second floor. 3gns.

FURNISHED DOUBLE BED ROOM, small sitting en suite, use bath room.—Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square; service; 4gns. per week.—Write Box 3127, The Times, 42, W.Claire-street, W.1.

GLOUCESTER-ROAD STATION.—American lady receives PAYING GUESTS; comfortable home; French cooking; separate tables; moderate. Western 2900.

HAMPSTEAD, Finchley-road Met.—Very comfortable retined HOME offered few GUESTS in private house. Moderate terms. 102, Broadhurst-gardens. (Maida Vale 7235.)

HAMPSTEAD (Finchley-road Met.).—Well-appointed BED ROOMS, with breakfast, in English family home; other meals optional; moderate; 'phone.—57, Broadhurst-gardens.

**BELSIZE-COURT, N.W.3.**

HAMPSTEAD (minute Swiss Cottage). Furnished or Unfurnished ROOMS, with breakfast, dinner, bath; from 37s. 6d.; excellent food.—56, Belsize Park.

HAMPSTEAD. few minutes Finchley-road Met. and Swiss Cottage; large, sunny, Unfurnished ROOMS.—Write Box Y.1074, The Times, E.C.4.

**48 & 50, FITZJOHN'S-AVE., N.W.3.**

HAMPSTEAD.—Large double well FURNISHED BED ROOM, vacant; attendance; meals optional; restaurant; lovely gardens. 'Phone, 4948 Hampstead.

HAMPSTEAD.—Escape housekeeping worries. Try the advantage. PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS, comfortable BED ROOMS; excellent cooking; moderate.—19-23, Broadhurst-gardens, N.W.6, close Finchley-road (Met.).

HAYMARKET.—Large, quiet, front; well-furnished BEDROOM, DOUBLE ROOM, suit married couple or two friends. Telephone; bath, gas, electric light. Rent 50s.—Apply Mrs. Robertson.

**HEATHERBANK,**

CHISLEHURST, KENT.

Two minutes Station.

25 minutes City and West End.

Finest Cuisine.

Central Heating. Gas Fires all Bed Rooms.

Nine Bath rooms.

Every bed room fitted running Hot and Cold Water.

BRIDGE. BILLIARDS. DANCING.

Tennis. Hard Tennis Courts.

Inclusive terms from 3½ guineas.

Resident Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. R. VERNON COLES.

Chislehurst 123. Day and Night.

**HOLMFIELD PARK,**

PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. BICKLEY, KENT.

20 minutes Victoria and Holborn, two minutes Bickley Station; central heating, gas fires; bridge, riding, hard courts, golf; beautiful grounds; excellent cuisine; moderate terms. Proprietary management. Ravensbourne 0560.

HYDE PARK.—23, INVERNESS-TERRACE, 200 yards Park, omnibuses, Tube. Charmingly appointed Residence; bed-side lamps, gas fires all bed rooms; excellent cooking; constant hot water; partial board from 3½gns.; single, 4½gns. double. Park 9701.

HYDE PARK.—FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED ROOMS from 22s.; constant hot water; catering and service optional.—178, Gloucester-terrace. Padd. 9681.

IDEAL BED-SITTING ROOMS, near Marble Arch; running hot water; portable reading lamps; breakfast, valeting. Padd. 4223.—16, Southwick-street, W.2.

**QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.**

JUST OPENED.—LUXURIOUS SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS; fitted hot and cold water, electric fires; bath every floor. Rooms from 3gns. Suites from 4½gns.—82, Elvaston-place. 'Phone, Western 6051.

KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET (near).—Excellent Furnished and Unfurnished SERVICE SUITES, for business and professional men; breakfast optional; meals optional; valeting; every modern comfort. Western 8419.

KENSINGTON (three minutes Gloucester-road).—Exceptionally attractive SERVICE BED-SITTING ROOM, Unfurnished; vacant shortly; constant hot water, electric fires; every comfort; highly recommended.—'Phone Ken. 7940, or write Box P.467, The Times, E.C.4.

KENSINGTON, 88, Church-street.—Charming Bed-Sitting Rooms with breakfast, 2gns. single, 3½gns. double, meals as desired; excellent service. Park 9582.

LADIES' SMALL RESIDENTIAL CLUB (near Gloucester-road Tube); unique and specially suitable for young people; good food; central.—Write Box 2259, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LADY wishes SOLE PAYING GUEST, gentlewoman, engaged during day; Kensington.—Write Box P.812, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY and GENTLEMAN wish to RECEIVE FEW GUESTS in their very comfortable home; charming single and double rooms; testimonials willingly given; separate tables; excellent; tennis, bridge. Hampstead 2953. 'Phone, R.M.22, 196, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

LADY and two daughters living in own house and grounds at Kingston Hill offer COMFORTABLE HOME to a gentleman.—Write Box F.483, The Times, E.C.4.

LANCASTER-GATE.—SELECT RESIDENCE. Bed and breakfast; meals as required; three minutes Tube and Kensington Gardens; constant hot water, gas fires; English cooking and comforts a speciality. Moderate. Padd. 2086.—8, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

**LANSDOWNE HOUSE CLUBS**

FOR LADIES.

12, Lansdowne-gardens. Tele., Hampstead 5762, also 17, Cleveland-gardens. Recently opened. Refurnished and decorated. Tele., Padd. 7321. Terms from 2gns.

LARGE Unfurnished or newly Furnished BED-SITTING ROOM with use of bath room; meals optional. Padd. 8344.—117, Westbourne-terrace, W.2.

LARGE FURNISHED BED-SITTING-BED ROOM; also smaller one; suitable business or club person; breakfast.—40, Manchester-street, W.1. Welbeck 0778.

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS from 2½gns. to 4gns.; also rooms; restaurant.—Apply 126, Lauderdale-mansions. Tele. Abercorn 2360.

MAYFAIR, 72, CURZON-STREET.—Comfortably FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM, ground floor; 2½ guineas single, double 4 guineas; first-floor room, 3½ guineas; breakfast, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. Grosvenor 1092.

MAYFAIR.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE now available. Good cooking, valeting. Telephone. Also bed-sitting room.—83, Clarges-street.

**MAYFIELD HOUSE,**

12, FITZJOHN'S-AVENUE, N.W.3.

High-class Residential, three minutes Swiss Cottage (Met.); hours; running water in bed rooms. Hamp. 1503.

**MILDMAY HOUSE.**

129, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2. Warm, comfortable; gas fires all bed rooms, some fitted cold and hot water; good food; very reasonable; from 2gns; personal supervision. Padd. 0807.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 ROOMS, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2800. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

MRS. M. A. ALLEN has taken over 130, Queen's-gate (close to South Kensington Station); to be run on lines of private home; constant hot water; gas fires in bed rooms. Terms from 3gns. Kelvin 6896.

NEAR Queen's-gate.—Large, sunny, well Furnished Bed-Sitting Room in lady's comfortable entrance flat, with breakfast, baths, light, and attendance, two guineas a week; for two people three and a half guineas; other meals at will; no other guests; references exchanged.—Write Box P.396, The Times, E.C.4.

NEWLY-DECORATED FURNISHED APARTMENTS, single, double bed-sitting rooms, also self-contained suite; constant hot water in bed rooms, every room.—Duke House, 6, Duke-street, Manchester-square, W.1.

**NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,**

38 and 39, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water basins in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily), including four meals, bath, boots, and attendance.

**OFF PORTMAN-SQUARE, W.1.**

SHORTLY VACANT, GROUND-FLOOR SUITE as double or double; also Bed-Sitting Room; superbly home equipped with hot and cold all rooms, gas fires. 'phones; valet service.—43, Seymour-street.

OLYMPIA (near).—As consulting or debate room.—Unfurnished LARGE GROUND-FLOOR ROOM; parquet floor, suitable doctor, dentist, etc.; with smaller room fitted lavatory basin; electric light; facing gardens; £110 per annum.—45, Holland-road, W.14.

PERSONAL RECOMMENDATIONS and arrangements made FREE OF CHARGE to all requiring ACCOMMODATION, London, country, seaside.—Call, write, 'phone, UNIVERSAL ACCOMMODATION BUREAU, Abbey House, Westminster. (Vic. 7763.)

PICCADILLY (5, DOVER-STREET).—Gentlemen's Furnished Service Chambers and Suites; light, linen, attendance, 3, 4, and 6 guineas inclusive. 'Phone, 1st.

PORCHESTER HOUSE, 9, Porchester-terrace, Hyde Park.—Private dining rooms, also bed-sitting room; a beautiful home for PAYING GUESTS; passenger lift. For country lovers.—48, Sheen-road, Richmond; two minutes Station; garage. 'Phone, 1472 Richmond.

**QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.**

MANSON HOUSE, 12, Manson-place, near S. Kensington Station. Partial from 2½gns.; large lounge; gas fires; separate tables; constant hot water. (Kens. 0361.)

QUEEN'S GATE (off).—Artistic newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS, also Bed Sitting Rooms. Western 6696.—Write Box T.1012, The Times, E.C.4.

QUEEN'S-GATE.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated. Furnished; central heating, constant hot water every room; two minutes Park; from 35s. Include self service.—77, Queen's-gate-terrace. Western 4458.

**BROMLEY, KENT.**

"RAVENSCROFT," 16th CENTURY GUEST HOUSE, ideally situated. 2mins. station. 20mins. London; garage; tennis. Terms moderate.—'Phone, Ravensbourne 0360.

RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, BAYSWATER, W.2.—Comfortable BED-SITTING ROOMS from 30s., including breakfast, bath, light, service; dinner optional. Park 4417.

SERVICE SUITES, well FURNISHED, fitted hot and cold water, gas fires, private 'phones. From 3gns. Meals optional.—50, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

**HYDE PARK.**

SERVICE ROOMS (divans), with breakfast, bath, from 2gns. Also suites; three bath rooms; constant hot water; 3 minutes Paddington and Lancaster-gate Stations. —14, Sussex-gardens, W.2. Padd. 7118.

UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATLETS

SERVICE and catering optional: 15s. 6d., 17s. 6d., 21s., 25s., 30s.—Apply Office, mornings 10-13 only, 20, Holland-street, W.8. Western 3553.

SLOANE-STREET (121).—CADOGAN CHAMBERS. Bed-sitting SUITES from 3gns. Also Rooms. Central heating. Breakfast; other meals as required.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, 18, Queensberry-place (close Station).—Three reception rooms; SINGLE, DOUBLE BED ROOMS fitted gas fires; constant hot water; good table; 'phone; clean, quiet. From 3gns. Resident Proprietors.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, close station.—Charming SUITE; two large bright rooms, kitchenette, bath room; constant hot water; phone, gas fires; Kens. 4830. —Write Box M.1764, The Times, E.C.4.

**SOUTHWOOD-PLACE,**

BICKLEY, KENT.

Ten miles from London.

A charming Residence, standing in 10 acres of wooded grounds; tennis court. Billiards. West Kent Golf Club five minutes' walk.

Central heating, gas fires in all bed rooms.

Close to Bickley and Chislehurst Stations.

Cuisine a special feature.

Terms from 3½ guineas.—Write for Illustrated tariff. Ravensbourne 0360.

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# Law Report, Mar. 5

## SUMMARY OF CASES

Mr. Justice McCardie and a special jury continued the hearing of the action in which United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Limited, of Holborn-viaduct, E.C., claim from Mr. S. B. Joel and other members of the Diamond Syndicate, which controls the price of diamonds, damages for alleged fraudulent conspiracy in limiting the output of diamonds by the plaintiff company. The defendants deny the charges. (UNITED DIAMOND FIELDS OF BRITISH GUIANA, LIMITED v. JOEL AND OTHERS.)

Mr. Justice Maugham began the hearing of an action in which Mrs. Frances Caroline Ide, the widow of Mr. Henry Wm. Fitzgerald Ide, claims a declaration that bonds of the value of £10,000, handed to her by Mr. Ide, were given to her as a gift. The defendants are two daughters of Mr. Ide by a former marriage. (IDE v. GRAHAM AND FIELD.)

## HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
### KING'S BENCH DIVISION
### CHARGES OF FRAUD AGAINST THE DIAMOND SYNDICATE
### UNITED DIAMOND FIELDS OF BRITISH GUIANA, LIMITED v. JOEL AND OTHERS

*(Before* MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE *and a Special Jury)*

The hearing was continued of the action in which United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Limited, of 32-34, Holborn-viaduct, E.C., claim, for alleged conspiracy to cheat and defraud, damages against Mr. Solomon Barnato Joel, Mr. Jack Barnato Joel, Messrs. Barnato Brothers, Mr. Walter Dunkels, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Mr. Louis Oppenheimer, Mr. Henry Claridge, and Messrs. A. Dunkelsbuhler and Co., all of 39, Holborn-viaduct, E.C., Mr. Otto Oppenheimer, of Charterhouse-street, E.C., Mr. Albert Edward Tilley, of Staple Inn, E.C., Mr. Reuben Cohen, of Southampton-row, W.C., and Mr. Hugh Owen Leonard Stack, of 32-34, High Holborn, E.C.

The plaintiff company alleges that, when it had a contract with the Diamond Syndicate under which the syndicate undertook to buy all the output of the company's fields in British Guiana, Mr. Otto Oppenheimer, who was acting as technical adviser to the company, instructed his representatives in British Guiana to take steps which would result in cutting down the prices paid to the company for the diamonds and so lessen its power to purchase from the natives and consequently reduce its output.

The plaintiff company says that, in doing this, Mr. Oppenheimer was acting in the interests of the Diamond Syndicate, which was anxious to restrict the output of diamonds throughout the world.

The defendants deny all the allegations of conspiracy and fraud made against them.

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., Mr. Theobald Mathew, and Mr. H. C. Marks appeared for the United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Limited; Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., and Mr. Harold Murphy for Mr. S. B. Joel, Mr. J. B. Joel, Messrs. Barnato Brothers, Mr. Dunkels, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Mr. Louis Oppenheimer, Mr. Claridge, and Messrs. A. Dunkelsbuhler and Co.; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. H. G. Robertson, and Mr. Arthur H. Davis for Mr. Otto Oppenheimer; Mr. Gilbert Beyfus and Mr. Gabriel Cohen for Mr. Tilley, Mr. Reuben Cohen, and Mr. Stack. Mr. Paul Bennett held a watching brief for an interested party.

### "NOTHING BUT PROMISES"

Mr. Victor Coen, a director of the plaintiff company, continuing his evidence on behalf of the company, said that on November 25, 1927, he saw Mr. Otto Oppenheimer at the offices of the Diamond Syndicate. The result was thoroughly unsatisfactory. He (Mr. Coen) outlined all his complaints—that no expert had been appointed as he had demanded, that repeated promises to give particulars of diamond prices had never been carried out, that Mr. Oppenheimer had taken four months of continual pressure to give an account and then gave "a ridiculous thing, prepared by Mr. Tilley's firm, which was not an account at all," and that the prices received by the company for the diamonds seemed to be much below the prices set out in the schedule to the contract between the Diamond Syndicate and the company. "I told him that I had had nothing but promises which had been broken, excuses, evasions, and delays," added Mr. Coen. "I said that I had come to the end of my patience and that I was going to take most drastic steps."

Mr. Otto Oppenheimer said that he would produce every letter and telegram, and would show that no instructions had been sent to his representatives in British Guiana that prices should be reduced. He said that the account which was being prepared at that moment would show that the company was entitled to between £3,000 and £4,000 as its share of profit on re-sales. He said that he would give him (the witness) that money if he (the witness) gave him security for it. "I said that that was ridiculous," said Mr. Coen.

Later in the day he (the witness) saw Mr. Louis Oppenheimer, Mr. Otto Oppenheimer, Mr. Claridge, Mr. Tilley, and Mr. Stack. At the request of Mr. Louis Oppenheimer he repeated his complaints. Mr. Louis Oppenheimer said: "We must look at this matter from the point of view of the welfare of the whole diamond industry. This company must be saved and a prosperous future provided for it."

"He asked me what I wanted," Mr. Coen continued. "I said that I wanted a substantial payment on account, that diamond prices should be raised, that there should be an investigation of all my complaints, and that a form of procedure should be adopted for carrying out the contract which would avoid suspicion in the future that anything wrong was being done. He promised to pay £10,000 at once on account, that the diamond prices should be raised immediately to a level which would enable the company to do business, and that we should receive a further payment of £3,700 which Mr. Otto Oppenheimer said was due to the company for the period just closed."

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—So far as you have been able to discover, was that promise of Mr. Louis Oppenheimer carried out?—It was not.

So far as you know, has Mr. Otto Oppenheimer ever taken any steps to increase diamond prices?—Not so far as I know.

At an interview on December 1 Mr. Otto Oppenheimer said: "On one point Mr. Coen is right. I did break the seals [of certain packets of diamonds]. I take the responsibility for it, and I will pay the difference." Mr. Lawson [an employee of Mr. Otto Oppenheimer] said: "I broke the seals and I will take responsibility."

Mr. Otto Oppenheimer told him, with reference to a 10 per cent. reduction in the price paid for the diamonds which had been effected earlier in 1927, that he (Mr. Oppenheimer) was really entitled to a 16 per cent. "cut." "I told him," said Mr. Coen, "that I was not coming to him cap in hand like the other directors. I said: 'If you are entitled to 16 per cent., take 16 per cent., but give me the auditor's certificate you promised showing that you are entitled to it.'"

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—If you had known how the 10 per cent. had been arrived at, would you have consented to discuss the matter at all?—Certainly not.

Later, Mr. Stack showed him some figures which he had got out and which, he said, showed that there was a difference of 42 per cent. between the cost of the diamonds in the bush and the price on sale to the syndicate. He suggested that the reason why the company had not been able to pay better prices for diamonds was that they had been trying to make too much profit. "His figures bore no more relation to the real profit than the prices which the Diamond Syndicate paid us bore to the prices specified in the contract," Mr. Coen commented.

### THE GENERAL MEETING

Describing the general meeting of the company which he called to discuss the position in 1928, Mr. Coen said that the shareholders resolved to demand accounts from the Diamond Syndicate and, in default of their being rendered, to begin the present proceedings. There was a large number of shareholders at the meeting. "Only one man voted against the resolution," said Mr. Coen. "He was a diamond broker and he held up his hand so high that they could see it from the offices of the Diamond Syndicate." (Laughter.)

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—If the contract had been carried out as you say it should have been carried out, would the company have prospered?—It would have made huge profits. During the "slump" in the diamond industry the company would have been able to buy cheaply and sell under the contract prices.

Cross-examined, Mr. Coen said that he held 17,090 shares in the plaintiff company. He was mainly responsible for the bringing of the present action. The costs, up to date, including security deposited for costs, amounted to £12,000. Sir Arthur Wheeler, a dealer in stocks and shares, had provided the bulk of those costs. He had also lent much more than £21,000 to the company to buy diamonds and to pay off creditors. During the progress of the litigation Sir Arthur Wheeler had bought shares in the company.

MR. BEVAN.—Anybody who bought shares at 1s. would do very well if the original capital were restored to the company by a verdict in this action?—He would make a very handsome profit.

Worth running a little risk about?—According to your temperament. (Laughter.)

Have you yourself bought shares during this litigation?—No; I think the last time I bought shares was in 1927 or early in 1928.

At what price?—I bought 9,000 shares at 1s. Five thousand cost me £3,000 and the balance I bought at £1 or 19s.

Again, if this comes off, you will get £9,000 for 9,000 shillings?—I should make a very handsome profit.

Mr. Coen said that it was impossible for the Diamond Syndicate to give an account of dealings with the company. The evidence had been destroyed. Diamonds had been mixed or sold and no records of size or quality had been preserved.

Mr. BEVAN.—Is it your case that the defendants settled down at the very inception of this matter to procure the making of an agreement between the Diamond Syndicate and the company so framed that the syndicate would be able dishonestly to use it to its own advantage?—Undoubtedly.

Clauses, said Mr. Coen, had been omitted from the agreement which were in all other producers' contracts. Contracts usually contained provisions for samples and an independent check on the valuation of the stones.

Remarking that Mr. Coen had complained that advantage had been taken of inexperience on the part of the plaintiff company, Mr. BEVAN questioned him about the directors of the company. Mr. Coen agreed that, during the negotiations for the formal contract, the board of the company included Mr. Pires and Mr. Da Silva, both of whom were diamond merchants, of Georgetown, British Guiana, and that the company also had the services of Mr. H. N. G. Cobbe, the engineer. He would not, however, describe any of them as experts in diamond production.

Shown a draft of the contract, Mr. Coen said that he did not remember asking for the omission of a clause providing that all the diamonds delivered under the contract should correspond in all respects with the assortment of 12,000 carats of diamonds which had already been delivered.

Mr. BEVAN.—Do you appreciate that the contract for prospectus purposes would be less valuable with the clause than it would be without it?—No.

Don't you see that without the clause there would be an unconditional obligation by the Diamond Syndicate to take all the company's output, but that, with the clause, the obligation only arose if the deliveries were up to the standard of the 12,000 carats previously delivered?—No. The clause suggests complete rubbish.

From the prospectus point of view the omission of the clause was vital?—No. The clause was meaningless.

Had the matter been brought to his attention, Mr. Coen added, he would have insisted on a proper sample clause being inserted in the contract.

In August, 1926, said the witness, Mr. Otto Oppenheimer complained that the prices for the diamonds were too high, that the quality was low, and the quantities unsatisfactory.

Mr. Coen agreed that, when a clause was drafted for inclusion in the contract in which the word "sample" occurred with reference to price adjustment, he deleted the word "sample." He would not have "sample" inserted because it was a fictitious standard of valuation. No sample remained in existence.

MR. BEVAN.—Let me see how high you put your case. Do you say that, under the contract as finally entered into between the company and the syndicate, the syndicate was bound to pay the scheduled prices for all one-carat diamonds, whether those diamonds were white, blue-white, yellow, brown, spotted, or otherwise blemished?—If they were not rejections, "flats," or borts.

Mr. Coen said that the reason for that was that the price stipulated by the contract was an average fair price for one-carat stones of reasonable quality.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Theodore Goddard and Co.; Messrs. Holmes, Son and Pott; Messrs. Deacon and Co.; Messrs. Lovell, White, and King; Mr. G. A. Herbert.

## CHANCERY DIVISION
### A WIDOW'S CLAIM TO £10,000
### IDE v. GRAHAM AND FIELD

*(Before* MR. JUSTICE MAUGHAM)

HIS LORDSHIP began the hearing of this action in which the plaintiff, Mrs. Frances Caroline Ide, the widow of Mr. Henry William Fitzgerald Ide, of Richmond Mansions, Old Brompton-road, Kensington, claims against the defendants, Mrs. Amelia Graham, of St. Leonards-on-Sea, and Mrs. Caroline Hannah Field, daughters of Mr. Ide by a former marriage, a declaration that bonds to the amount of £10,000—6,500 bearer bonds of Four per Cent. Consolidated Loan, £1,000 Four per Cent. Victory Bonds, and £2,500 Four per Cent. War Loan—handed to the plaintiff by Mr. Ide and at present deposited with the Midland Bank, Limited, are her property. She also claims an order on the bank to deliver up the bonds to her.

Mr. Gavin Simonds, K.C., and Mr. H. A. H. Christie appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Comyns Carr, K.C., and Mr. A. Cairns for Mrs. Field; and Mr. J. M. Gover, K.C., and Mr. A. Cairns for Mrs. Graham.

Mr. GAVIN SIMONDS said that the question to be decided was whether the late Mr. Ide did or did not give the bonds as a gift to Mrs. Ide. When they met in March, 1928, Mr. Ide was a lonely old man, 80 years old, and Mrs. Ide, who was left a widow by her first husband in 1904 and had an income of between £700 and £900 a year, was a lonely old woman of 70. In May, 1928, Mr. Ide proposed marriage to the plaintiff, but the proposal was refused, and he was very distressed. He pleaded that he was lonely, living at an hotel, and that he appreciatrd her friendship and the comforts of her home. On May 21 he paid three visits to her flat, but she was not at home. In the evening he wandered about in Battersea Park until 10 o'clock, and then returned to the flat in a state of collapse. He subsequently proposed to her again, and eventually she agreed to marry him.

When she accepted his proposal he handed to her bonds to the nominal value of £10,000, saying, "These are for you and for your boy after," and adding that, "When we die I hope we shall go together." The plaintiff took the bonds and kept them at her flat for some days, but, as she intended to leave London for a short time, she handed them to her sister for safe custody. The sister kept them for some time, and then handed them back. On July 3, £7,500 worth of the bonds were taken to Mrs. Ide's bank. On July 7, 1928, the plaintiff was married to Mr. Ide, and at a later date she handed £2,500 worth of the bonds back to him and instructed the bank to deliver to him the £7,500.

Her contention was that she did not give them back to him, but only gave them for him to look after and to collect the interest for her. Mr. Ide died intestate. His widow would, therefore, receive £1,000, the personal chattels, and a life interest in one-half of the rest of the estate, the interest in the remaining half going to the defendants. His estate amounted to about £97,000.

Mrs. Ide, in giving evidence, said that she was under the impression that if she married again she would lose the income that came to her under her first husband's will, and she told Mr. Ide so. It was after that that he gave her the bonds.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Sweepstone, Stone, Barber, and Ellis; Mr. W. H. Puckridge.

## PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
### £2,000 DIVORCE DAMAGES
### DOWDING v. DOWDING AND WHITE

*(Before the* PRESIDENT)

In this petition (which was filed on February 6 last) Mr. Charles Gordon Dowding, a paper manufacturer, of The Redthorns, Duffield, near Derby, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Kathleen Alice Dowding, *née* Shellard, on the ground of her adultery with Mr. Oliver Martin White, who was described as a young bachelor of large independent means connected with a big firm of contractors just outside Derby. The petitioner claimed damages against the co-respondent.

There were formal denials by the respondent and co-respondent in their answers, but the petition was not contested.

The marriage took place on January 6, 1917, at Duffield Parish Church, Derbyshire, and there are two children of the marriage, daughters, aged 10 and eight years.

It was alleged that the respondent and co-respondent had committed adultery at the Grosvenor Hotel, Victoria, in January last.

Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., and Mr. T. Bucknill appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Bayford, K.C., and Mr. A. Richard Ellis for the co-respondent.

Mr. BAYFORD informed the PRESIDENT that the co-respondent would not contest the petition, and the damages had been agreed at £2,000, subject to the approval of the Court. If the marriage were dissolved, the co-respondent intended to marry the respondent. He had made a substantial provision for her by will and put a substantial sum of money into the hands of two people to form the basis of a marriage settlement.

### JUDGMENT

The PRESIDENT, in giving judgment, said there could be no question of the adultery after the evidence of the petitioner and the letter written by the respondent to her husband last December after 12 years of married life, while she was still only a young woman a little past 30 years of age. Although the respondent had attracted the attention of a wealthy young man, she had put herself in the way of material and social disaster. However, the co-respondent seemed to have straightforward intentions towards the respondent in the way of settlements and that sort of thing, and had faced the liabilities to which he had exposed himself and had agreed to pay damages.

It was difficult to assess damages in a case of that kind. Sometimes an idle notion was entertained that damages were a kind of pecuniary substitute for the petitioner's rights in respect of his wife. That was a very superficial view of the practice of the Court. What was generally done was not to provide a sum of money in damages for an aggrieved husband, but to find the amount of pecuniary payment to be made by an adulterer in respect of the material loss which he had caused in various quarters. Here the petitioner's home—which had evidently been a good home—had been broken up, and he would have to make provision for the housekeeping and the upbringing of the children.

The co-respondent had offered to submit to the payment of £2,000 damages. The petitioner, though he had in fact made a much more substantial demand, now agreed to accept £2,000, and the damages would be assessed at that sum.

His LORDSHIP granted the petitioner a decree *nisi*, the custody of the children, and costs against the co-respondent, who was ordered to pay the damages into Court within 14 days.

Solicitors.—Messrs. J. D. Langton and Paismore, for Messrs. Flint, Marsden and Bishop, Derby; Messrs. Ellis, Pelrs and Co.

## HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
### KING'S BENCH DIVISION
### INCREASE OF RATES AND RENT RESTRICTION
### EVANS v. BAXTER AND ANOTHER

*(Before* LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON *and* LORD JUSTICE SLESSER, *sitting as Additional Judges of the King's Bench Division)*

A DIVISIONAL COURT dismissed this appeal by the plaintiff, the owner, from the judgment of the Judge of the Kingston-upon-Hull County Court, in an action in which she claimed to recover 11s. 11d. as arrears of rent which represented 5½d. a week from April 8, 1929, to October 30, 1929.

The issue raised in the case was whether the owner of a house protected by the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, who was rated instead of the occupier under section 11 of the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925, could add to the standard rent of such house an increase computed on the full amount of the assessment for the time being, or whether the owner could only add such increase, less the 15 per cent. allowance provided for in section 11 of the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925, as amended by section 3 of the Rating and Valuation Act, 1928, of which she had had the benefit.

The plaintiff was the owner, and the defendants, the tenants, of the premises, 67, Huntington-street, Hull. The house was a dwelling-house protected by the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, and the standard rent of the house was 5s. 6d. a week.

The Rating Authority of Hull had directed that, in the case of all hereditaments in the city, the rent of which was payable or collected at less than quarterly intervals, and the rateable value of which did not exceed £10, the owner should be rated instead of the occupier. What was referred to as the compounding allowance was fixed at 15 per cent. The plaintiff had obtained the benefit of the allowance.

The plaintiff added to the standard rent an increase computed on her total assessment for the time being, contending that that was the amount for the time being payable by the landlord under section 2 (1) (b) of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, which provided that the permitted increases of rent under that Act should include (*b*)

an amount not exceeding any increase in the amount for the time being payable by the landlord in respect of rates over the corresponding amount paid in respect of the yearly, half-yearly, or other period which included the third day of August, 1914, or in the case of a dwelling-house for which no rates were payable in respect of any period which included the said date, the period which included the date on which the rates first became payable thereafter.

The defendants, the tenants, contended that the only increase permissible was that computed on the full assessment for rates, less the 15 per cent. allowance. The county court Judge held that the plaintiff's case failed, and that the amount of the rates for the time being payable by the landlord under section 2 (1) (*b*) of the Act of 1920 was the total amount, less the 15 per cent. allowance, and, therefore, that the landlord could only increase the rent by the amount of the assessment, less that allowance.

The plaintiff appealed.

Mr. H. A. Hill and Mr. A. W. Nicholls appeared for the appellant; and Mr. W. H. Owen for the respondents.

Counsel for the respondents was not called on to argue.

### JUDGMENT

LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, in giving judgment, said that he was of the opinion that the state of affairs was the same now as when Nicholson v. Jackson (37 *The Times* L.R., 887) was decided. The question was whether or not the amount of the rates deemed to be paid by the landlord was the gross amount or the net amount. The Court was bound by the decision in Nicholson v. Jackson (*supra*), where it was held that it was the net amount and not the gross amount which was deemed to have been paid and which, therefore, was the amount to be added when the landlord increased the rent to cover an increase of the rates. The appeal must, therefore, be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE SLESSER concurred.

The appeal was accordingly dismissed with costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Few and Co.; Messrs. Judge and Priestly for Mr. J. Charlesworth, Hull.

## ENGINEER'S DEATH FROM PSITTACOSIS
### EXPERT EVIDENCE AT INQUEST

Mr. F. Danford Thomas held an inquest at the City Coroner's Court yesterday on the body of CLIVE BURTON HEATON, 50, a consulting engineer, of Cambridge-road, Wimbledon, who died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

A brother said that Mr. Heaton caught a chill on January 11 after going to Colchester on a job. He had two monkeys and eight parrots.

Miss Annie Louise Burgess, housekeeper and guardian to Mr. Heaton's children, said that she was taken ill on January 10 and was in bed for three weeks. A doctor thought that she had pneumonia. On January 24 Mr. Heaton became ill and suffered in much the same way as she did. The complaint was more like influenza. He was sent to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Two physicians from the hospital who had been to see him thought that his condition might be due to "parrot disease," and it was afterwards suggested that she had the same disease. About a fortnight before his illness Mr. Heaton bought a monkey, and the parrots came later. There were three or four different kinds of birds. A little green parrot died on Boxing Day, and another of the same kind two or three days later. A third died while Mr. Heaton was in hospital. All the birds were kept in one cage and were attended by the children, a maid, and herself. The Wimbledon Medical Officer of Health sent the birds to the Ministry of Health.

Dr. Arthur M. Roberts, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, said that Mr. Heaton was admitted as a suspected case of "parrot disease" and was seen by Sir Thomas Horder and other doctors. He became more delirious and developed signs of pneumonia and a condition like typhoid.

Dr. Edward R. Cullinan, senior demonstrator in pathology at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, who made the *post-mortem* examination, said that there were appearances of broncho-pneumonia. The case resembled pneumonia, but was different from it. If he had had to give a certificate he would have assigned death to pneumonia, but would not have been able to state the cause of it. He was not prepared to say that the symptoms were those of psittacosis. "We know these cases are associated with parrot disease," he said, "but we don't know much about it."

Dr. Mervyn H. Gordon, consulting bacteriologist of the hospital, said he spent the whole of his time in research work for the Medical Research Council. Psittacosis was the name given to a condition resembling influenza and pneumonia which might occur in human beings who had been in contact with imported parrots. It had been known for 50 years, and there was a big outbreak in 1891 and 1892. In that instance 300 out of 500 newly imported parrots died, and among people who came into contact with them there were 42 cases of psittacosis and 14 deaths. Last year there was a considerable outbreak in Argentina, the disease in human beings appearing to take the form of broncho-pneumonia, and the condition was associated with typhoid. Investigations into one of the French outbreaks resulted in the organism being called the *bacillus psittacosis*, but further inquiry showed that it was not peculiar to the parrot at all and that it was a bacillus common in food poisoning carried by rats and mice, and capable of causing outbreaks of enteritis.

The witness described how he innoculated several love-birds, which became ill, and some of which died. Blood taken from Heaton on February 5 was injected into two love-birds, which were absolutely unaffected, but he understood he did not give enough blood. After the *post-mortem* examination he injected three more birds, and they remained unaffected. On February 6 he received from Wimbledon a dead parrot with no beak, and found no lesions. On February 8 he had another parrot that he believed belonged to Mr. Heaton, and after being injected the bird lived for 17 days. There was no doubt, however, that the parrots were diseased. There was probably virus in the parrots' organs, but it could not be found.

George Bruce Chapman, of Tottenham Court-road, said that he imported on an average 4,000 parrots a year. He had never known any of his employees to suffer as a result of handling them, with the exception of being bitten.

Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Ernest Hamerton, pathologist to the Zoological Society, London, said that he had a collection of 500 parrots and the keepers had never suffered in any way. He thought the best way to prevent infection was to carry out a broad principle of hygiene and not to handle or caress the birds.

The jury returned a verdict that death arose from syncope and exhaustion while Mr. Heaton was suffering from inflammation of the lungs and other symptoms of psittacosis, contracted from love-birds (or budgerigars, small Australian parrots) recently purchased by him.

## FRONTIER TRADITION IN SOUTH AFRICA
### PROFESSOR E. A. WALKER'S LECTURE

"The Frontier Tradition in South Africa" was the title of a public lecture delivered by Professor Eric A. Walker, Professor of History in the University of Cape Town, at Rhodes House, Oxford, yesterday.

He said that the frontier tradition was strong in the Union of South Africa owing to the isolated history of the country till the last quarter of the 19th century, the scattered nature of the European population, the frontier point of view from which so much of its history had been written, and the colour line—a real and living frontier that aroused in the whites, outnumbered four to one, not fear but a sense of preoccupation, of perpetual watchfulness, of being constantly on the defensive against they knew not what. Versions of the frontier tradition derived from the predominantly British Eastern districts of the Cape Province and from Natal, but the fullest and most widespread version derived from the Afrikanders who went on the Great Trek in the eighteen-thirties. European expansion in South Africa until about 1870 was due as a rule to members of the existing population faring forth and not to new men coming into the country. It was necessary, therefore, to consider the late 17th century society at the Cape, which sent out the first trekking cattle farmers, the ideas and practices that the descendants of these men took with them on the Great Trek, and finally how far those ideas had been modified or accentuated since. In 1707, at the end of the first 60 years, all but the slightest immigration ceased for over a century. The free white community at that time, men, women, and children, consisted of some 1,700 souls, principally Dutch, French, and West Germans of sound stock but of various social origins. Already the political and economic ideas of late 17th century Europe, transplanted to African soil, were being sharpened and simplified in an isolated community based on the labour of black slaves and Hottentot dependents. The little Bushman hunters and lackadaisical Hottentot pastoralists, the only natives with whom the colonists came in serious contact for 100 years, did nothing to dispel the sense of superiority bred in 17th century Calvinists by slave-owning.

### PURSUED BY CIVILIZATION

That little colony represented civilization to the cattle farmers, who were moving out of it before 1700, and whose grandsons in 1778 were 400 miles away from Cape Town in contact with the advance guard of the Bantu (Kaffirs), cattle farmers like themselves, moving in the opposite direction. These, Trek Boers, perhaps the most complete type of frontiersmen the West had produced, were from 1778 to 1836 held by the Bantu in front and overhauled from behind by the British Government and the Evangelical missionaries. When that Government became "Liberal," many of them could stand it no longer, and they set out to find in the interior all that was being withheld from them in the old colony. Setting aside minor motives, many trekked because they were in danger of becoming poor whites for lack of the unlimited land, the security, and the sufficiency of black labour their rigid style of life demanded; all trekked rather than admit equality in any shape or form with the recently liberated slaves and Hottentot serfs. Throughout the 19th century the trekkers and their sons put their own principles into practice in their Republics. They had little intercourse with the Church and Government of the colony they had fled from; they learnt to regard missionaries, especially those of the L.M.S., not only as troublers of Israel by reason of their dealings with the children of the land, but as agents of the dreaded Imperial power; during the nineties at latest, with the foundation of Rhodesia and the Jameson Raid, they regarded that Imperial Government as the ally of the big-money power. In short, the frontiersmen, their northern trekking grounds cut off, were overhauled once more, this time by the forces of late 19th century civilization. They fought them from 1899 till 1902, and, in the rebellion of 1914 and the Rand Rising of 1922, members of the two sections of the white community, who to-day stood behind the National-Labour Pact Government, struck at a South African Government which they believed was betraying them to one or other or to both.

### NATIVE POLICY

On the more fundamental matter of native policy, the story was all of a piece. The frontier ideal was a farm for every man, a sufficiency of black labour on the spot, and the relegation of redundant labour elsewhere. That was still the idea behind the Union's present policy, if "farm" be extended to include "industry." And it had the approval of the majority, both British and Afrikander. For the British colonists soon learnt the rules of the game which all Western men tended to play if they were left unchecked by some countervailing authority, whether in their own State or without it, in touch with tribesmen whose land and labour were desirable. However, after a century, during which there had been less and less to check the frontier tradition that the white man could use the land better than the native, and that the native could best be civilized in decent white employment, the Union since 1913 had been trying to base a policy of segregation on the poor remnants of native land saved, for the most part, by the Imperial Government, the liberalized Government of the Cape, or administrators like Shepstone, the son of a Cape missionary. Hitherto it had found it impossible to find the additional areas which could alone make such a policy feasible. At the moment, the efforts of the politically dominant parties, representing those upon whom the frontier tradition had its strongest hold, were concentrating on the abolition of the "colour-blind" Cape franchise. And, in so doing, some of them made constant appeals to the wisdom of the men of the Great Trek. That powerful frontier tradition was not a matter for South Africa alone. It was already playing its part in Tropical Africa wherever white men could make their homes. Twice recently high authorities had recommended all who were interested in the East African problem to take into account the tradition and practice of the older mixed society further south. Here, as elsewhere, history, without praising or blaming the thoughts and acts of men, might seek to state the truth and thus throw a forward light on the path of politics.

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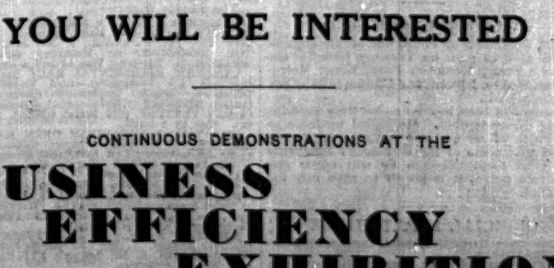

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## LAW NOTICES, MARCH 6

### House of Lords

At 10.30:—Fry (Inspector of Taxes) v. Salisbury House Estates, Ltd. (further hearing); Jones (Inspector of Taxes) v. City of London Real Property Co., Ltd. (hearing).

### Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

FIRST DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Appeals.—Nilkanth Balwant Nate and others v. Shri Satchidanand Vidya Narasinh Bharati Swami Guru and others and connected appeal (consolidated) (pt. hd.); Suleman and another v. Haji Abdul Latif and others and connected appeal (consolidated).

SECOND DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Petition.—Seth Lakshmi Chand v. Muammat Anandi.—Appeals.—Maharaja Sir Bikram Kishore Manikya Bahadur v. Ali Ahamad and connected appeals (consolidated) (pt. hd.); Babu Jwala Das v. Pir Sami Das and others; Chaudhri Abdul Rahman Khan v. Lala Parsotam Das and others.

### Chancery Division

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—(1. M. S. Syndicate, Ltd. v. Kounler (pt. hd.) (36). Not before 12:—Robertson v. Abrahams (36).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Ide v. Graham (pt. hd.) (29). Not before 12:—Greer v. Petty (32).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I. (from Mr. JUSTICE CLAUSON'S List).—Re Smith (Smith v. Smith) (27). (Mr. JUSTICE LUXMOORE'S List).—Adjourned

# Sporting News

## RACING NOTES

### BREEDING STATISTICS

#### SOME FURTHER FIGURES

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

I dealt yesterday in these Notes with the fertility of the 13 most expensive stallions, and also with the fertility of the 107 sires who, in 1928, covered 20 or more mares according to the Supplement to the XXVIth volume of the General Stud Book. I propose to take this morning the same 13 sires and to give them in another table, together with the distances over which their offspring have won. I have taken these figures from the various tables given in this year's *Bloodstock Breeders' Review*. No account has been taken in this list of the performances of two-year-olds nor of Irish races of less value than £50.

| Sire | Average Distance in Furlongs |
|---|---|
| Solario | Not yet qualified |
| Tetratema | 6.71 |
| Buchan | 10.46 |
| Call Boy | Not yet qualified |
| Colorado | Not yet qualified |
| Gainsborough | 10.36 |
| Gay Crusader | 10.49 |
| Grand Parade | 8.36 |
| Hurry On | 9.85 |
| Manna | Not yet qualified |
| Phalaris | 8.02 |
| Pommern | 9.46 |
| Swynford | 9.63 |

Solario, it is reasonable to assume by his own performances, will get stayers; Colorado, it is said to recall, is dead, while Call Boy, so far, has had no chance, for out of the 21 mares whom he served in 1928 18 were barren. It is difficult to say what he will do as a sire, but it is reasonable to assume that his stock will stay reasonably well. I myself was rather surprised when I looked at these figures to find that, with the exception of Tetratema, every one of the nine sires qualified had an average distance for their children of over a mile. The average, then, being well over a mile, suggests that, given the chances, they can as a whole get stayers. The great majority of races run during the season are run over middle distances or over sprint courses. The average distance being well over a mile indicates that these sires as a whole must get winning stayers.

### DECLARATION OF RUNNING IN IRELAND

Official notification was issued yesterday by Mr. F. Harold Clarke, Keeper of the Match Book in Ireland, that on and from March 8 the new rules concerning the declaration of runners at all meetings under Rules of Racing and Irish National Hunt Steeplechase Rules come into force.

In accordance with the rule, intended starters must be declared the day before each meeting, not later than 12 noon, at the Registry Office of the Turf Club, 9, Humestreet, Dublin. The names of the races in which horses will run are also to be declared at that time. When the day before a meeting is a Sunday or a Bank Holiday, intended starters, and the races in which they will run, must be declared the day preceding the Sunday or Bank Holiday. The declaration so made must be confirmed to the Clerk of the Scales three-quarters of an hour before the time for the race in which the horse is to take part, the name of the race, of the horse, and of the jockey being given then.

## ACCEPTANCES

### THE QUEEN'S PRIZE

**(To be run at Kempton Park on April 21)**

**The QUEEN'S PRIZE**, a high-weight handicap plate of 1,500 sovs.; second to receive 250 sovs., third 100 sovs., and fourth 50 sovs. out of the plate; for three-year-olds and upwards. Two miles.

| | Yrs | st | lb |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arctic Star | 6 | 9 | 7 |
| Kings Oven | 5 | 9 | 6 |
| Sir Joshua | 4 | 9 | 5 |
| Jujo | 6 | 9 | 3 |
| Bonny Boy II. | 6 | 9 | 0 |
| Steward Bachelor | 6 | 8 | 12 |
| Cetso | 5 | 8 | 12 |
| Ivy (Irish) | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| Coventry | 4 | 8 | 8 |
| West Wicklow | 6 | 8 | 8 |
| Paterson | 5 | 8 | 6 |
| Baldoon II. | 5 | 8 | 5 |
| Eagle's Pride | 5 | 8 | 3 |
| Citrate | 5 | 8 | 3 |
| Edward | 5 | 8 | 3 |
| Mint Master | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Park Hillock | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| Ballyrow | 5 | 7 | 13 |
| Montclair | 4 | 7 | 13 |
| South Hill | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| Tudor Minstrel | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| Bartelmy | 4 | 7 | 12 |
| Alacrity | 5 | 7 | 11 |
| Patit | 5 | 7 | 11 |
| Troubadour | 5 | 7 | 11 |
| Jubilee | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| Cuttle-fish | 4 | 7 | 9 |
| Gizolo | 5 | 7 | 8 |
| Artist | 4 | 7 | 7 |
| The Niche | 4 | 7 | 7 |
| Medarita | 5 | 7 | 7 |
| Scotch Mist | 4 | 7 | 7 |
| Kentish Plover | 4 | 7 | 7 |
| Alight | 4 | 7 | 6 |
| Ladies First | 4 | 7 | 6 |
| Purple Wave | 4 | 7 | 5 |
| Ravenscar | 4 | 7 | 5 |
| Tanker | 4 | 7 | 5 |
| Drum | 5 | 7 | 4 |
| Patrick | 4 | 7 | 4 |
| Story Teller | 4 | 7 | 0 |
| Courtly | 4 | 7 | 0 |
| Auction Reef | 4 | 7 | 0 |
| Ptolemy | 4 | 7 | 0 |
| Golden Vanity | 4 | 7 | 0 |
| Tetty Kins | 4 | 7 | 0 |
| Yeoman | 4 | 7 | 0 |

### THE VICTORIA CUP

**(To be run at Hurst Park on May 10)**

The **VICTORIA CUP**, a handicap plate of 2,000 sovs.; a gold cup value 250 sovs. (or specie, at the option of the winner), and 1,500 sovs. to winner, 125 sovs. to second, 75 sovs. to third, and 50 sovs. to fourth; for three-year-olds and upwards. Seven furlongs.

| | Yrs | st | lb | | Yrs | st | lb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sonce | 4 | 9 | 0 | | | | |
| Chestnut Oak | 4 | 8 | 12 | The Hermit II. | 4 | 8 | 7 |
| Ghost Train | 4 | 8 | 9 | Beachcomber | 4 | 8 | 7 |
| Salisbury | 4 | 8 | 8 | Barbican | 4 | 8 | 7 |
| Golden Orgie | 5 | 8 | 7 | Churchrider | 4 | 8 | 7 |
| Greetings Maid | 4 | 8 | 7 | Wee Mac | 4 | 8 | 7 |
| Masked Bandit | 4 | 8 | 7 | Wight | 5 | 8 | 11 |
| Winnipeg | 4 | 8 | 7 | Highside IV. | 4 | 8 | 7 |
| Big Hearted | 4 | 8 | 7 | Silvia | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| Carnelian | 4 | 8 | 7 | Minimite Cooper | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| Clarewood II. | 4 | 8 | 7 | Jeanette | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| Aristide | 4 | 8 | 7 | Miss Tim | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| Le Phare | 4 | 8 | 7 | Bright Bridge | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| Redmouth | 4 | 8 | 7 | Stalactite | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| Protite | 5 | 8 | 7 | Song of Sweet | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| Exeter | 5 | 8 | 7 | Yoko | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| Count Parado | 4 | 8 | 7 | Polar Bear | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| Battle the Roster | 4 | 8 | 7 | Knight Error | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| Mallory | 4 | 8 | 7 | Sea Orchid | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| Orlando | 4 | 8 | 7 | Grand Idol | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| Garnock | 5 | 8 | 7 | Glastonbury | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| Grandsman | 4 | 8 | 7 | Sargasso | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| Yosemite | 5 | 8 | 7 | Spoonbill | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| Volcon | 5 | 8 | 7 | Musical Prince | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| Golden King | 5 | 8 | 7 | Cleveland | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| Golden Chance | 4 | 8 | 7 | Volcano | 4 | 8 | 4 |

### LANCASHIRE STEEPLECHASE

**(To be run at Manchester on April 21)**

The **LANCASHIRE STEEPLECHASE** (handicap) of 2,000 sovs.; 1,750 sovs. to the winner, 150 sovs. to the second, and 100 sovs. to the third. Three miles and a half.

| | Yrs | st | lb | | Yrs | st | lb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gib | a | 12 | 9 | Starbox | a | 10 | 1 |
| Greylock | a | 12 | 5 | Gulding Light | a | 10 | 1 |
| Fast Galway | a | 11 | 11 | Alice | a | 10 | 0 |
| Alton Safet | a | 11 | 8 | Little Knight | a | 10 | 0 |
| Don Sancho | a | 11 | 4 | Kilbrain | a | 10 | 12 |
| Kilbuck | a | 11 | 2 | May Crescent | a | 9 | 11 |
| Lordi | a | 11 | 0 | Santable | a | 9 | 11 |
| Exile | a | 11 | 0 | Coral Reef II. | a | 9 | 10 |
| Gate Book | a | 11 | 0 | Ardeen | a | 9 | 9 |
| Great Span | a | 11 | 0 | Bay Dog II. | a | 9 | 8 |
| Trump Card | a | 10 | 13 | South Green | a | 9 | 8 |
| Brave May | a | 10 | 12 | Merrivale II. | a | 9 | 8 |
| Mondiace | a | 10 | 10 | Irish Temple | a | 9 | 7 |
| Sandy Hook | a | 10 | 10 | Gold Flame | a | 9 | 7 |
| Cartistown | a | 10 | 9 | Glengesia | a | 9 | 7 |
| Mayo Cry | a | 10 | 9 | Wake | a | 9 | 7 |
| Duke of Florence | a | 10 | 7 | Wrotham | a | 9 | 7 |
| Tide | a | 10 | 7 | Delarue | a | 9 | 7 |
| Ilhrtiere | a | 10 | 5 | | | | |

### THE IMPERIAL CUP

Peerrol, Arctic Star, West Indies (10lb. extra, 12st. 9lb.), Moonboy, O, Michaelmas Day, War Shot, Voltero, Robbery II., Fairbanks, Go Easy, Ivory, Residue, Gonsdry, Sierra Jesse, Togetherp, Sleepy Lad, Parsons Well, Sky-writer, Prince Cherry, Forthaco, Knight of Knockrevan, Regain, Zinita, Lambin, and Oliver Cromwell.

### HURST PARK TRIAL STEEPLECHASE

Greylock, The Druce Machine, Gate Book, Peggie's Pride (7lb. extra, 10st. 12lb.), Donegal, K.C.B., Greylock, Big Wonder, Rittocon, Scotty Bill, Eagle's Tail, Fair Virtue, Golden Light, Kempton, The Moy, Coral Reef II., Ardeen, Glengesia, Irish Temple, Merrivale II., and Kilbrain.

### VALOIS SCRATCHED

The scratching of Valois out of all engagements at 2.40 p.m. on Tuesday includes the Queen's Prize, Kempton Park, Great Metropolitan Stakes, Epsom, and Cosmopolitan Cup, Lingfield Park.

Valois has been injured so severely that his racing career is over. He pulled up lame at the finish of an exercise canter, and it was found that some of the suspensory ligaments had been torn. Though he will never run in a race again, it is hoped to save him for the stud.

### OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

PRINCESSTON HANDICAP HURDLE.—CATTERICK.—Vingt-Sept, Swashbuckler.

RADOWEE SELLING HURDLE, LINGFIELD PARK.—Norman Duke.

MANCHESTER EVENING NEWS.—Sutton Wick.

ROBIN HOOD MEMORIAL.—Bottle Broom.

ALL ENGLAND.—Valois, Callahan, Northward, Hands Up.

## CATTERICK BRIDGE PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

**1.30.—The BRETTANBY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 70 sovs. Two miles.**

| | Yrs | st | lb |
|---|---|---|---|
| GREAT CARE (Captain A. Stanley Wilson) | | | |
| Whitaker | a | 11 | 11 |
| a LEWES (Mr. L. Partridge) | | | |
| Beeby | a | 11 | 9 |
| RUSHAWAY (Captain A. Stanley Wilson) | | | |
| Storie | a | 11 | 9 |
| ACE OF BLADES (Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Fawcus) | | | |
| Mr. Clark | | | |
| PEWIT | a | 11 | 8 |
| a TALLOW KNIGHT (Mr. H. H. Ross) | | | |
| Rose | a | 11 | 8 |
| DUNFENDER (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Wyndham Fetherston) | | | |
| Wight | 6 | 11 | 4 |
| a DAY DOG II. (Sir L. Parkinson) | | | |
| F. Armstrong | a | 11 | 2 |
| PICKWELL (Lady Lindsay) | | | |
| Private | a | 11 | 0 |
| a MANITO (Mr. J. Johnstone) | | | |
| Davey | a | 10 | 12 |
| DUNKAIR (Lady Lindsay) | | | |
| Private | 5 | 10 | 11 |
| BUNGALOW (Mr. J. Harper) | | | |
| Harper | a | 10 | 11 |
| MORREEN (Miss D. Robinson) | | | |
| Hext | a | 10 | 10 |
| STRIPLEY (Mr. R. Dodd) | | | |
| Thompson | 6 | 10 | 10 |
| a ROMANTIC (Mr. W. Dugdale) | | | |
| Peacock | a | 10 | 7 |
| ZEUS (Mr. G. T. Unwin) | | | |
| Smallwood | a | 10 | 6 |
| DUSTY (Mr. R. Renton) | | | |
| Renton | a | 10 | 1 |
| COLINDALE (Mr. G. Mason) | | | |
| Binnie | a | 10 | 0 |
| USCAS II. (Mr. A. Turner) | | | |
| Moroney | a | 10 | 0 |
| SILVER LAD (Lady Marjorie Heath) | | | |
| F. Armstrong | a | 10 | 0 |
| NELLIE KELLY (Mr. G. Dixon) | | | |
| Private | a | 10 | 0 |
| MUSICAL COMEDY (Captain H. Whitworth) | | | |
| Renton | a | 10 | 0 |
| MELROSE (Mr. T. L. Taylor) | | | |
| W. Renwick | a | 10 | 0 |
| LOVELY NUN (Lieutenant-Colonel C. Kerr) | | | |
| Private | 6 | 10 | 0 |

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

RUSHAWAY, P. O'Hara; ACE OF BLADES, Mr. J. Fawcus; DUNFENDER, J. Weymes; GAY DOG II., —; PICKWELL, Mr. J. Balding; DUNKAIR, A. Tannock; MORREEN, —; TALLOW KNIGHT, —; TRIPLEX, T. Thrasher; ROMANTIC, A. Waudby; DUSTY, Mr. G. Elliott; MELROSE, P. Powell; LOVELY NUN, P. Mullen; LEWES, —. Mr. W. P. Dutton rides either Morcheen or Tallow Knight.

**2.0.—The PIERCEBRIDGE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 70 sovs. Two miles.**

| | Yrs | st | lb |
|---|---|---|---|
| KNUD (Mr. W. H. Thorpe) | | | |
| Pollock | a | 12 | 7 |
| a FOX RIVER (Major A. C. Marshall) F. Armstrong | a | 12 | 4 |
| THE EAGLE (Mr. W. G. Pratt) | | | |
| Bailey | 5 | 11 | 9 |
| a DINGALO II. (Mr. H. Watson) | | | |
| Easterby | 5 | 11 | 7 |
| a ELPHINOR (Mr. A. Hall Watt) | | | |
| Renton | 6 | 11 | 5 |
| ORPALL (Mr. T. B. Watson) | | | |
| Easterby | 5 | 11 | 7 |
| ROSSKINOL (Captain A. Stanley Wilson) | | | |
| Whitaker | 5 | 11 | 6 |
| DUNZAIR (Lady Lindsay) | | | |
| Private | a | 11 | 6 |
| a LIVINGSTONIAN (Mr. J. Johnstone) | | | |
| Dafer | a | 11 | 4 |
| REAL ROCK (Mr. R. de Stutteville Sergeant) G. Armstrong | | | |
| BALLYMURPHY (Mr. J. G. Thompson) T. Webb | 6 | 11 | 1 |
| a DINGALO II. (Mr. H. Watson) | | | |
| Easterby | 5 | 11 | 0 |
| a ELPHINOR (Mr. A. Hall Watt) | | | |
| Renton | 6 | 11 | 5 |
| ORPALL (Mr. T. B. Watson) | | | |
| Easterby | 5 | 11 | 7 |
| ROSSKINOL (Captain A. Stanley Wilson) | | | |
| Whitaker | 5 | 11 | 6 |
| DUNZAIR (Lady Lindsay) | | | |
| Private | a | 11 | 6 |
| a LIVINGSTONIAN (Mr. J. Johnstone) | | | |
| Dafer | a | 11 | 4 |
| REAL ROCK (Mr. R. de Stutteville Sergeant) G. Armstrong | | | |
| BALLYMURPHY (Mr. J. G. Thompson) T. Webb | 6 | 11 | 1 |
| HAZEL ROD (Mr. W. L. Irving) Mulholland | 5 | 11 | 1 |
| a THE WRECKER (Mr. W. de Sellincourt) | | | |
| G. Armstrong | 4 | 11 | 1 |
| RAFNAM (Mr. J. W. Pybock) | | | |
| Bissill | a | 11 | 0 |
| PRESENTIMENT (Mr. E. Osborne) | | | |
| Owner | a | 11 | 0 |
| a WISDOM GIFT (Mr. A. Cooke) | | | |
| Reader | a | 11 | 0 |
| a GLENKEALEIGH (Mr. J. McLaughlin) | | | |
| Gunter | 5 | 10 | 12 |
| a GOOD TIDINGS (Mrs. H. E. Whitwell) | | | |
| W. Renwick | 5 | 10 | 10 |
| IRON MAN (Mrs. J. W. Elnor) | | | |
| Yapp | 5 | 10 | 8 |
| a DEUX MILLES (Mr. H. Boardman) | | | |
| Orr | 4 | 10 | 8 |
| CAPPED (Mr. P. Butterfill) | | | |
| Butterfill | 4 | 10 | 8 |
| HIS CHANCE (Mrs. Wyberah) | | | |
| Wyberah | 6 | 10 | 4 |
| GOLDEN VANITY (Mr. A. F. Thompson) | | | |
| Wright | 5 | 10 | 2 |

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

FOX RIVER, L. Rees; EIC ZAG, —; BERNADOTTE, —; DINGALO II., J. Mulholland; ELPHINOR, Mr. G. Owen; DUNZAIR, A. Tannock; REAL ROCK or THE WRECKER, Captain H. Weber; RAFNAM, Mr. W. R. Bissill; WISDOM GIFT, Mr. A. C. Clarke; GLENKEALEIGH, Pat Kay; GOOD TIDINGS, Mr. Peter Mac, F. Chor; HIS CHANCE, Mr. G. Elliott; GOLDEN VANITY, J. Weymes. R. Lyall will ride either Zig Zag or Bernadotte.

**2.30.—The SCOTTON STEEPLECHASE of 70 sovs. Two miles.**

| | Yrs | st | lb |
|---|---|---|---|
| aONWARD (Mr. H. Renton) | | | |
| Renton | a | 12 | 0 |
| aFREDOWN (Mr. R. H. Hepworth) | | | |
| M. Vasey | a | 12 | 0 |
| WHITE PINE (Mrs. R. Chesney) | | | |
| Easterby | 5 | 12 | 0 |
| GRAYSWOOD (Mr. G. W. Bateman) | | | |
| Private | a | 11 | 12 |
| ROSCO (Mrs. R. A. Field) | | | |
| Hose | a | 11 | 12 |
| CLEAR SWEEP (Mr. W. H. Foster) | | | |
| Sheridan | a | 11 | 12 |
| aSENTENCED (Mr. H. Hulmshaw) | | | |
| Lyall | a | 11 | 12 |
| SILVER LAD (Lady Marjorie Heath) | | | |
| F. Armstrong | a | 11 | 12 |
| LOUGHSPAS (Mr. W. B. Heppell) | | | |
| Renton | 6 | 11 | 12 |
| LOVELY NUN (Lieutenant-Colonel C. Kerr) | | | |
| Private | 6 | 11 | 13 |
| aSHALIMAR (Mr. L. Partridge) | | | |
| Beeby | a | 11 | 12 |
| aO'HECK (Mr. E. Stephenson) | | | |
| Private | a | 11 | 12 |
| KERMAN (Mr. W. R. Bissill) | | | |
| Bissill | 5 | 11 | 10 |
| NONDAMMER (Captain A. Stanley Wilson) | | | |
| Storie | 5 | 11 | 10 |
| BROWN BIRD (Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Fawcus) | | | |
| Mr. Dutton | | | |
| CORRAN (Mr. W. L. Irving) | | | |
| Mulholland | 5 | 11 | 5 |
| DONPACK (Mr. J. Pendarves) | | | |
| Pendarves | 5 | 11 | 3 |
| a BRIMMELCOMBE (Mr. A. T. Leader) | | | |
| Reader | 5 | 11 | 2 |
| BLACK STAIN (Mr. J. Johnstone) | | | |
| Davey | 4 | 10 | 10 |
| ROYAL STRAIN (Captain A. Stanley Wilson) | | | |
| Storie | 4 | 10 | 7 |
| FREE FORESTER (Mr. A. T. Threlfall) | Threlfall | 4 | 10 | 5 |
| FUSSBALL (Captain A. Stanley Wilson) | Whitaker | 4 | 10 | 2 |

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ONWARD, Mr. G. Elliott; PELTDOWN, A. Vasey; LOVELY NUN, E. Mullen; SHALIMAR, W. Gurney; KERMAN, Mr. W. Bissill; CONDAMINE or ROYAL SPEAR, F. O'Hara; BROWN BIRD, J. Weymes; DONPACK, A. Waudby; BLACK STAIN, M. Fenton; SENTENCED, —; BRIMMELCOMBE, —.

**2.0.—The SCOTCH CORNER SELLING HURDLE RACE of 70 sovs. Two miles.**

| | Yrs | st | lb |
|---|---|---|---|
| aSIMKIN (Mr. F. L. Armstrong) | F. Armstrong | a | 12 | 0 |
| SPROUT LODGE (Mrs. E. Brock) | Pendarves | a | 12 | 0 |
| HEAD (Mr. C. Tutty) | Carr | a | 12 | 0 |
| CLONTARF PRIZE (Brigadier-General G. Cheape) | Easterby | a | 12 | 0 |
| aHIS EXCELLENCY (Mr. W. Lister) | Parker | a | 12 | 0 |
| aMAC FAX (Mr. J. Pendarves) | Pendarves | a | 12 | 0 |
| aMAY B (Mr. J. Reay) | W. Renwick | a | 12 | 0 |
| CEROLIAN (Mr. L. Tasker) | Smallwood | a | 12 | 0 |
| SPECIAL MAN (Mr. C. Whitwell) | Drake | a | 12 | 0 |
| SUNSTART (Brigadier-General G. Cheape) | Easterby | a | 11 | 9 |
| JESS BOY (Mr. D. Featherston) | G. Mosser | a | 11 | 0 |
| RED CONRAD (Mr. J. B. Johnson) | Pendarves | a | 11 | 0 |
| CLARKIA (Mr. W. F. Ransom) | Kennon | a | 11 | 0 |
| DROSERA (Mr. W. Binnie) | Binnie | a | 11 | 5 |
| JEFFERD (Mr. A. W. Jefferson) | Dodgson | a | 10 | 10 |
| VISIBILITY (Mr. F. Grove) | De Moleyns | a | 10 | 0 |
| DUNRIDE (Mr. J. Webster) | Gunter | a | 10 | 0 |

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SIMKIN, L. Rees; HEAD, Mr. A. C. (Mr. His Excellency), J. Key; MAY B, F. Powell; SUNSTART, —; CLARKIA, Owner; INSPIRED, A. Waudby; VISIBILITY, Mr. L. Whitfield.

**2.30.—The MARRICK STAYERS' SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 70 sovs. Three miles. Two miles.**

| | Yrs | st | lb |
|---|---|---|---|
| aFELIX II. (5lb. ex.) (Mr. W. L. Irving) | Mulholland | a | 12 | 12 |
| aTEST MATCH (Mr. J. B. Balding) | G. Balding | a | 11 | 9 |
| PRESTON CHARLEY (Mrs. M. A. Thompson) | Webb | a | 11 | 7 |
| aSON OF ERIN (Mrs. K. Webb) | W. Renwick | a | 11 | 4 |
| a WHITE CHINA (Major W. S. Hillas) | Hatmaker | a | 11 | 2 |
| a GOLDEN DUST (Mr. J. Scott) | Scott | a | 11 | 2 |
| PIPESTEM (Mr. J. Pendarves) | Pendarves | a | 10 | 10 |
| LEASINGHAM EARL (Mr. S. Pattinson) | Lyall | a | 10 | 11 |
| a KERLOW (Mr. T. Bewsher) | Beeby | a | 10 | 10 |
| MUSICAL CATCH (Mr. J. Deuchar) | F. Armstrong | a | 10 | 10 |
| CRICOT (Mr. G. T. Unwin) | Smallwood | a | 10 | 8 |
| PROGRESS (Lord Haddington) | Barthropp | a | 10 | 8 |
| a PHALANX (Mr. G. W. Tindall) | Drake | a | 10 | 7 |
| DENSHICO (Mrs. F. de Moleyns) | De Moleyns | a | 10 | 7 |
| a COMMANDANT DAN (Mr. J. C. Whiteman) | Drake | a | 10 | 0 |
| SWEET HOME (Major A. Hodgins) | Mason | a | 10 | 0 |

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

FELIX II., —; TEST MATCH, Mr. J. Balding; PRESTON CHARLEY, J. Cooke; SON OF ERIN, P. Powell; WHITE CHINA, F. Gurney; GOLDEN DUST, J. Reay; LEASINGHAM EARL, Mr. J. Scott; KERLOW, —; CRICOT, —; PHALANX or COMMANDANT DAN, A. Tannock; DENSHICO, Mr. L. Whitfield; SWEET HOME, J. Mason; ASKLOW, —. R. Lyall rides either Leasingham Rose or Cricot.

**4.0.—The AYSGARTH NATIONAL HUNT FLAT RACE of 70 sovs. Two miles.**

| | Yrs | st | lb |
|---|---|---|---|
| BIRKACTON LAD (Sir H. Chrimes) | C. Clarke | a | 12 | 3 |
| PULL CRY (Major C. Behrens) | G. Armstrong | a | 12 | 3 |
| DUNZAIR (Lady Lindsay) | Private | a | 12 | 3 |
| LAD OF TORA (Sir Thomas Dunlop) | Armstrong | a | 12 | 3 |
| DARING BOY (Mr. J. Pendarves) | Pendarves | a | 12 | 3 |
| BELL ROCK (Mr. W. de Sellincourt) | G. Armstrong | 6 | 12 | 3 |
| FABULIST (Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Dunlop) | Easterby | a | 12 | 3 |
| PRIVY'S PRIDE (Mr. W. Riley Smith) | Peacock | a | 12 | 0 |
| a HEREFORD LAD (Mr. J. Johnstone) | Davey | a | 12 | 0 |
| MONK'S GRIDDLE (Mr. T. B. Bowlby) | Renton | 5 | 11 | 10 |
| IRISH MIST (Mr. T. Elliott) | Easterby | 6 | 11 | 10 |
| a LILLACROON (Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Thompson) | Wight | 6 | 11 | 10 |
| HIGHLAND LAD (Mr. G. Bower) | Adams | 5 | 11 | 8 |

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GAY DOG II., —; BELL ROCK, Mr. G. Owen; STRONG BLOSSOM, Mr. L. Whitfield; KILLADOON, —; HEREFORD LAD, —. Captain H. Weber rides either Gay Dog II. or Bell Rock.

### GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNING)

1.30.—Pickle, WIN 13s. 9d., PLACE 2s.; Potocki, PLACE 2s. 9d.; Elgheron, PLACE 8d.

2.0.—Dun-Diver, WIN 59s. 9d., PLACE 8s. 6d.; Scotty Bill, PLACE 3s.; John Hasty, PLACE 2s. 3d.

2.30.—Onward, WIN 69s. 6d., PLACE 19s. 6d.; Lady Tora, PLACE 9s.; Hasty Swallow, PLACE 5s. 6d.

4.0.—Felix II., WIN 8s. 3d., PLACE 2s.; West Countryman, PLACE 8s. 6d.; White China, PLACE 2s. 6d.

Lady Simkin, WIN 7s., PLACE 3s.; Parkham Square, PLACE 10s.; Little Snooks, PLACE 12s. 6d.

4.0.—Tipperary V., WIN 47s. 6d., PLACE 9s. 6d.; Justice, PLACE 7s. 6d.; Hasty Swallow, PLACE 9s. 3d.

### TIDWORTH HUNT POINT-TO-POINT

The Tidworth Hunt Point-to-Point Races were held in glorious weather at Fenton yesterday. The joint Master of the Hunt, Sir P. Farquhar, won the Subscribers' race on his The Cat.

The results were :—

SUBSCRIBERS' LIGHT AND HEAVY WEIGHT RACE (concurrent).—Sir Peter Farquhar's THE CAT (Owner) (winner of light weight cup). 1; Major T. H. Gladstone's REX (Owner) (winner of heavy weight cup), 2; Mr. E. F. C. G. Pape's CHUTNEY III. (Owner), 3. Won by a distance. 11 ran.

QUEEN'S BAYS SUBALTERNS' RACE.—Mr. J. S. Streeter's THE HOOT (Mr. W. A. Turner), 1; Mr. A. J. Ridley Thompson's RED PEPPER (Owner), 2; Mr. O. A. Hodges IVANHOE (Mr. F. E. W. Sykes), 3. Won by half a length. Four ran.

NOMINATION OPEN RACE.—Mr. P. P. Brocklehurst's FINE FLORUS (Owner), 1; Mr. Peter Nichol's KNIGHTAVON (Mr. P. Cripps), 2; Mr. C. Horton's MYSTERY XX. (Owner), 3. Won by a length. 16 ran.

R. WELCH FUSILIERS RED DRAGON CUP.—Mr. A. C. Heber Percy's EVE (Owner), 1; Lieutenant-Colonel Tewitt's PRINCE (Mr. M. Rhys Pryce), 2. Won by a distance. Only two finished. Eight ran.

FARMERS' RACE.—Mr. T. Baker's CANADIA (Mr. Russell) finished alone. Five ran.

### BICESTER POINT-TO-POINT

The Bicester Hunt Point-to-Point Races were held at Somerton, near Banbury, yesterday. There was a record entry. The totalisator was in operation for the first time. There were 107 entries.

The results were :—

BICESTER HUNT MEMBERS' LIGHT-WEIGHT RACE.—Miss Mana Thompson's JACK IN THE BOX (Mr. F. Gaskell), 1; Mr. Jackson's FOX THOR (Owner), 2; Sir Humphrey de la Bere Trafford's WERDON, 3. Ten ran. Won by half a length.

LANCERS' REGIMENTAL RACE (for Beresford Cup and £20 Sweepstake).—Lord Fingall's JIGGS (Honourable Brigade Drathonde) (Owner), 1; Mr. Cooke's MISCHIEF ((Warwickshire) (Owner), 2; Mr. Carden's VENTURE (Old Berks) (Owner), 3. Twelve ran. Won by a length.

MASTERS' NOMINATION OPEN RACE.—Mr. Marc's PRINCE PATRICK (Bicester) (Colonel Blacker), 1; Sir John Crew's FOR NOTHING (Worcestershire), 2; Mr. Larkin's EDWIN (Warwickshire), 3. Nineteen ran. Won by half a length.

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY HEAVY-WEIGHT RACE.—Mr. Richard Watson's PRIMROSE (Old Berkshire), 1; Major Speed's ANNAN WATER (Warwickshire), 2; Mr. Anstruther Gray's FORWARD (Bicester), 3. Twelve ran. Won by two lengths.

FARMERS' RACE.—Mr. Bevan's JACK JUSTICE (Mr. H. Bonner), 1; Mr. W. Harper's FLYAWAY (Mr. C. Harper), 2; Mr. Bonner's KITTEN, 3. Ten ran. Won by a distance.

ADJACENT HUNTS MAIDEN RACE.—Lord Manton's ARC LAMP (Warwickshire), 1; Mr. Miller's HONEY BEAZEL (Grafton), 2; Captain Campbell's SANTA CLAUS (Warwickshire), 3. Twenty-one ran. Won by two lengths.

## CATTERICK RESULTS

**1.30 (1.31).—The REETH HURDLE RACE of 70 sovs. Two miles.**

PICKLE, b c, by Captain Fracasso—Mrs. Yorick (Sir H. Blackett), 4 yrs, 10st. 11lb. J. Cooke 1
POTOCKI, b h, by Pommern—Tatiana (Colonel T. C. Dunlop), 5 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... J. Mason 2
ELPHINOR, ch g, by Gingerino—Elfhed (Mr. A. Hall Watt), 6 yrs, 11st. 11lb. ..... W. Gurney 3
Lost Dynasty (Mrs. M. Lambert), 5 yrs, 11st. 7lb. P. Powell 0
Rose Cottage (Mr. J. H. Ulyatt), 5 yrs, 11st. 7lb. Mr. Clark 0
Roman Ridicule (Major W. H. Renwick), 6 yrs, 11st. 6lb. ..... Mr. Elliott 0
Car Topics (Mr. B. Stephenson), 5 yrs, 10st. 11lb. Mr. J. Megginson 0
Royal Outing (Lord Fitzwilliam), 5 yrs, 11st. 2lb. ..... Vasey 0
Young Laird (Lieutenant-Colonel J. McKie), 5 yrs, 10st. 11lb. ..... A. Cooper 0
Sept (Mr. R. L. Jones), 4 yrs, 10st. 11lb. W. Newton 0
Hatbeck (Mr. E. Orr), 4 yrs, 10st. 5lb. S. Grammond 0
Soft Drink (Mr. W. R. Smith), 4 yrs, 10st. 11lb. A. Waudby 0
Riviera (Mr. J. T. C. Burn), 4 yrs, 10st. 6lb. ..... Mr. Le Whitfield 0
Revesby (Lady B. Gilbert), 4 yrs, 10st. 6lb. ..... Mr. L. Whitfield 0
Polyxia (Mr. F. W. Osborne), 4 yrs, 10st. 6lb. ..... J. Handley 0
Lady Rosegate (Miss E. B. Whipp), 4 yrs, 10st. 6lb. ..... Mason 0
Rossmist (Captain A. B. Wilson), 4 yrs, 10st. 6lb. ..... F. O'Hara 0

(Winner trained by T. Webb, at Acklington, Morpeth)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Polocki, 5 to 1 Pickle, 6 to 1 each Sept and Elphenor, 8 to 1 Soft Drink, 10 to 1 each Rossmist and Riviera, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend 13s. 6d.; places 3s. 2d., 2s. 9d., 2s. 2d. Total win pool 8,140 units; total place pool 3,260 units.

Won by two lengths; half a length separated second and third. Roman Ridicule was fourth and Car Topics last.

**3.0 (2.2).—The MASHAM HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 70 sovs. Three miles.**

DUN-DIVER, ch m, by Dunboin—Bembridge (Lieut.-Colonel R. Milvain), aged, 10st. 5lb. P. Mullen 1
SCOTTY BIG, b g, by Holiday House—Ivory Lass (Major W. Nellson), aged, 11st. 10lb. W. Gurney 2
JOHN HASTY, b g, by John o' Gaunt—Royal Dispatch (Mr. C. Nevile), aged, 11st. 2lb. R. Lyall 3
Falloch Moe (Mr. L. Partridge), aged, 11st. 5lb. (car. 11st. 8lb.) ..... Owner 0
Arranmore (Mr. J. Reay), aged, 11st. 5lb. ... F. Powell 0
Derby Day II. (Mr. C. Nicholson), aged, 11st. 5lb. Mr. Hobbs 0
Colonial Scot (Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Tweedie), aged, 10st. 10lb. (car. 10st. 5lb.) ..... G. Hamilton 0
Sandonyx (Earl B. Stanmore), 6 yrs, 10st. 7lb. A. Waudby 0
Derrynith (Lady B. Gilbert), 6 yrs, 10st. 5lb. Mr. L. Whitfield 0

(Winner trained by Milvain)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 agst John Hasty, 5 to 1 Scotty Big, 6 to 1 Arranmore, 8 to 1 Dun-Diver, 10 to 1 each Derby Day II. and Colonial Scot, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend 13s. 6d.; places 4s.; 5s. 9d.; 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 3,900 units; total place pool, 2,870 units.

Won by half a neck; six lengths separated second and third. Colonial Scot was fourth and Falloch Moe last.

**2.30 (2.33).—The KIRBY FLEETHAM HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 70 sovs. Two miles and a half.**

ONWARD, ch g, by Harry On—Lyain (Mr. R. Renton), aged, 11st. 10lb. Mr. Elliott 1
LADY TORA, b m, by Torigiak—Lady Vain (Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Tweedie), aged, 12st. 5lb. Mr. Fawcus 2
BURWARTON, b h, by Son-in-Law—Margarite (Captain A. B. Wilson

# Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

### SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY WIN

Sheffield Wednesday beat Nottingham Forest in a replayed F.A. Cup tie at Sheffield yesterday by three goals to one, and so have still a chance of winning both the Cup and the Championship.

In their match against Sunderland in the previous round and again last Saturday against Sheffield Wednesday, Nottingham Forest fought back bravely after goals were scored against them, but yesterday they took the lead after 10 minutes. They only kept it for another 10, however, and Sheffield Wednesday deserve every credit for refusing to allow this early goal and their opponents' bustling tactics to stop them playing calm and within limits scientific football. Their passes did not always reach the man for whom they were intended, and many of their movements were more admirable in intention than in execution, but their methods paid in the end, and in the second half Nottingham Forest were for three-quarters of the time desperately on the defensive.

Allen did not have many chances, and generally found Graham rather too much for him, but Hooper, in spite of one or two rather glaring mistakes, was in great form at outside-right, and Seed, although he was inclined to hold on to the ball too long, was always making openings for which the defence was not prepared. The Sheffield Wednesday half-backs played their usual sound constructive game, and Walker and Blenkinsop, after getting drawn out of position early in the game by some very clever movements among the Nottingham Forest forwards, covered perfectly, and in the second half never allowed an attack to develop beyond the first move or two.

McKinlay played an heroic game for Nottingham Forest at right half-back, and Thompson and Barrington, the full-backs, kicked and tackled well during the trying time the Sheffield Wednesday forwards gave them in the second half.

The Nottingham Forest team had various misadventures on their way to the ground, and the match did not start until 3.15. There was an enormous crowd present, and the day was warm enough, although the low grey clouds promised rain before the game was over. The first 20 minutes were the best of all, and during that time both teams played delightful football. Nottingham Forest were slightly the more dangerous side, and a brilliant movement in which all forwards took part ended with Loftus heading just over the bar. A moment later the same player was left unmarked in front of goal, but the ball found him on the wrong foot and Sheffield Wednesday were saved. After 10 minutes, however, Nottingham Forest scored. Graham put a long pass up the centre, and with the ball bouncing high Dickinson and the Sheffield Wednesday backs engaged in a heading duel which ended with the ball going out to the left, and Burton came up at full speed and timed his shot beautifully to leave Brown with no chance of saving. Sheffield Wednesday did not allow themselves to be upset and a clever pass by Seed sent Allen through. The ball bounced awkwardly for him, but he got it well under control only to shoot wide. The equalizer, however, came almost immediately. The ball was swung out from the centre to the left wing, touching a Nottingham Forest player, who tried to intercept it, and leaving Rimmer with no one between him and the goal. Rimmer dribbled on and then put the ball back to Seed, who met it with his head and deflected it past Dexter. The rest of the first half was very evenly fought out, and although Nottingham Forest quite held their own, Sheffield Wednesday came the nearer to scoring when Allen shot hard at goal through a crowd of players, only to see Dexter, caught off his balance, save with the inside of his foot.

The first half had been even, but the second saw Sheffield Wednesday definitely the dominating team. A fine rain had made the ground slippery on top, and for some time the play was haphazard, but as time went on the strength of the Sheffield Wednesday team work and the growing accuracy of their passes kept the ball almost continuously in the Nottingham Forest half of the field. Marsden placed two free kicks dangerously into the goalmouth. Dexter saved well from Hooper after a pass from Rimmer had given that player a clear shot at goal, and generally the Nottingham Forest defence had a harassing time, but the goal that eventually put Sheffield Wednesday ahead came from a penalty. A long shot by Marsden was turned round the goalpost by Dexter, and although the corner-kick showed every sign of being safely cleared Graham handled the ball in the penalty area and Allen took the kick successfully; but Sheffield Wednesday were happily not dependent on a penalty goal for their victory, as Burgess scored a third goal for them a few minutes before time.

The teams were:—

SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY.—Brown, goal; Walker and Blenkinsop, backs; Strange, Leach, and Marsden, half-backs; Hooper, Seed, Allen, Burgess, and Rimmer, forwards.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST.—Dexter, goal; Thompson and Barrington, backs; McKinlay, Graham, and Wallace, half-backs; Scott, A. C. J. Gerrard, Dickinson, Loftus, and Burton, forwards.

### SCOTTISH CUP DRAW

The draw for the semi-final round of the Scottish Cup, to be played on Saturday, March 22, is as follows:—

HAMILTON ACADEMICALS v. PARTICK THISTLE, at Celtic Park, Glasgow.

HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN v. RANGERS, at Hampden Park, Glasgow.

### THE CASUALS F.C.

The Casuals closed their mid-week season at Kingston yesterday with the annual match against Clare College, Cambridge, which was drawn after a keen game, each side scoring two goals.

The teams were:—

CASUALS.—A. L. Hilder, goal; A. L. Hopes and F. de L. Evans, backs; P. A. Sergeant, M. R. Soper, and C. R. Ingall, half-backs; A. R. Cowin, W. Flint, J. H. Loxton, P. J. Rossiter, and G. S. Watson, forwards.

CLARE COLLEGE.—H. P. Rossetti, goal; J. W. R. Hunt and C. A. Church, backs; A. B. Clegg, W. Whiting, and D. F. Hetling, half-backs; P. L. Norman, J. G. Waldron, D. E. Hacking, F. K. Reeves, and D. Harratt, forwards.

### THE HOSPITALS' CUP

After being behind at the interval, St. Bartholomew's gained an easy victory by eight goals to two over London in the final of the Hospitals' Cup at the Crystal Palace yesterday.

At first neither side played at all convincing football, London being rather the better team. After half-time, however, St. Bartholomew's improved, the whole team working together with a much better understanding. An injury to Hughes robbed London of some of their effectiveness, and their opponents had all the better of the play. Simpson put London ahead in the first half, after Barnett had failed with a penalty, and, after Gilbert had equalized, Bulleid restored London's advantage. Subsequently, further goals for St. Bartholomew's were added by Langford, Dransfield (four), Hunt, and Shackman.

### RESULTS

F.A. CUP.—SIXTH ROUND RE-PLAY

| | Goals | | Goals |
|---|---|---|---|
| *SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY (Seed, Allen, Burgess) | 3 | NOTTINGHAM FOREST (Burton) | 1 |

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ASTON VILLA (Houghton 2, Brown, Waring) | 4 | *EVERTON (Griffiths, Stein, Dean) | 3 |
| GRIMSBY TOWN (Robson 2, Marshall, Coffin, Bestall) | 5 | *MIDDLESBROUGH (Bruce) | 1 |

SECOND DIVISION

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *BLACKPOOL (Hampson) | 1 | WEST BROMWICH ALBION | 0 |

THIRD DIVISION

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *ACCRINGTON STANLEY (Hamilton) | 1 | YORK CITY (Evans) | 1 |

SCOTTISH CUP—FOURTH ROUND REPLAY

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN (Miller, Bateson, Murray, R. Johnstone) | 4 | DUNDEE | 0 |

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *PARTICK THISTLE | 0 | HIBERNIANS | 0 |
| *FALKIRK (Miller) | 1 | CLYDE (Blair) | 1 |
| *ABERDONIANS (McDonald, Skinner) | 2 | ST. MIRREN (McCrae, Stewart) | 2 |

(The asterisk indicates the home team and the names in parentheses are of the goal scorers.)

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE RESULTS

### OXFORD

RUGBY.—INTER-COLLEGE CUP.—SEMI-FINALS.—Balliol 11 points, University 0; Brasenose 19, New College 0. SEVEN-A-SIDE TOURNAMENT.—Worcester 14, Exeter 0; St. Edmund Hall 19, St. John's 6.

ASSOCIATION.—INTER-COLLEGE CUP.—SEMI-FINAL.—Jesus 5 goals, Exeter 1.

HOCKEY.—Magdalen College School 3 goals, Isis 2; Worcester 4, Wallingford 3.

### CAMBRIDGE

RUGBY.—Peterhouse II. 16 points, Selwyn II. 14; Clare II. 14, Emmanuel II. 8; Caius Wanderers 21, Trinity Toc H. 0.

HOCKEY.—KNOCK-OUT COMPETITION.—DIVISION I.—Pembroke 3 goals, St. John's 0; St. Catharine's 5, Christ's 0; Caius 5, Trinity 2; Emmanuel 2, Clare 0. OTHER MATCHES.—Sidney Sussex 2, Fitzwilliam Hall 2; Selwyn II. 3, Trinity Hall 2; Emmanuel III. 3, Jesus III. 2.

## RUGBY FOOTBALL

### MATCH AT BLACKHEATH

Blackheath Wednesday beat the Military College of Science on the Rectory Field, Blackheath, yesterday by three goals and three tries (24 points) to one goal and one try (8 points).

The winners were much the better side throughout, but the visitors were unfortunate in being a man short during the greater part of the second half, as Probationer Artificer Cathie, their left-wing three-quarter back, was off the field with a damaged finger.

Blackheath Wednesday were the first to score, A. Clarke going over with a good try, which W. E. W. Kendall converted. R. Wannell then scored two tries in succession, one of which was converted by Kendall, and before half-time J. Hankins obtained a further try for Blackheath, who led at the interval by 16 points to none. The Military College of Science pressed during the early stages of the second half, and Lieutenant G. E. W. Bagshawe scored a try, from which Lance-Sergeant Orchard kicked a goal. Shortly afterwards Lance-Sergeant Orchard failed to convert a try scored by himself. Although a man short, the visitors played up in fine style, but were unable to cope with the keen attacks of Blackheath. C. B. Bailey scored a try for the home side after a splendid run, and Kendall kicked another goal. Before the end Wannell obtained another try for Blackheath, but the kick at goal failed.

The teams were:—

BLACKHEATH WEDNESDAY.—J. F. Plant, back; J. Hankins, J. C. B. Thompson, A. Clarke, and E. C. Reed, three-quarter backs; H. G. W. Kendall and W. E. W. Kendall, half-backs; H. A. Brashier, R. Wannell, J. Goest, W. I. Clarke, R. M. Walpole, R. H. R. Longlands, C. B. Bailey (captain), and G. Madigan, forwards.

MILITARY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.—Probationer Artificer Casey, back; Lance-Sergeant Prout, Lieutenant G. E. W. Bagshawe, Lance-Sergeant Perry, and Probationer Artificer Cathie, three-quarter backs; Lance-Sergeant Kenward and Probationer Artificer Davis, half-backs; Lance-Sergeant Orchard (captain), Lance-Sergeant Claridge, Probationer Artificer Baxter, Bombardier Fahie, Lance-Sergeant Pryer, Captain C. A. C. Gordon, Probationer Artificer Ross, and Lance-Bombardier Maynard, forwards.

### R.N.C. WIN AT ALDERSHOT

The Royal Naval College beat the United Services, Aldershot, at Aldershot, yesterday, by five goals and a penalty goal (28 points) to a goal, a penalty goal, and two tries (14 points).

The Aldershot team was not at all representative, and, although the half-backs played well, the side as a whole was not impressive. Largely on this account the naval side, and its backs especially, may have been flattered to some extent. Cooper and Magee each scored two tries for the winners and Lane one. They were all scored in easy positions and Paine converted all five. He also kicked the penalty goal. Aldershot's tries were gained by Cole (two) and Allen, and the latter converted one. Hilton kicked their penalty goal.

The teams were:—

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE.—Sub-Lieutenant Storey, back; Sub-Lieutenant Lane, Lieutenant Magee, Sub-Lieutenant Cooper, and Lieutenant-Commander E. Stevens, three-quarter backs; Sub-Lieutenant Dykes and Sub-Lieutenant Martell, half-backs; Sub-Lieutenant Paine, Lieutenant-Commander Darwin, Lieutenant Wilson, Lieutenant-Commander Hardy, Lieutenant Crossman, Lieutenant-Commander Laird, Lieutenant Tarrett-Adams, and Sub-Lieutenant Webber, forwards.

UNITED SERVICES, ALDERSHOT.—Sergeant Hilton (R.E.), back; Lance-Corporal Bryden (K.O.S.B.), Lieutenant A. G. Martin (Army School of Physical Training), Corporal Evans (Cheshire Regiment), and Lieutenant G. L. Brodie (Cheshire Regiment), three-quarter backs; Lieutenant J. R. Cole (Loyal Regiment) and Sapper Mitchell (R.E.), half-backs; Lieutenant A. W. G. Dobbie, Corporal Hardman, Sapper Allen, and Sapper McKnight (R.E.), Lieutenant D. H. Simson and Lieutenant C. G. S. McAlistair (K.O.S.B.), Lieutenant C. G. Millett (D.C.L.I.), and Corporal Griffiths (Cheshire Regiment), forwards.

London School of Economics beat Chelsea Polytechnic yesterday by 14 points to 9.

### TO-DAY'S FOOTBALL MATCHES

RUGBY UNION

NORTHAMPTON.—East Midlands v. Barbarians (4.30).

EAST MIDLANDS.—R. Vaughan (Northampton), back; A. R. Alston (Bedford), R. C. Brunwell (Bedford), N. Reed (Bedford), and L. G. Ashwell (Bedford), three-quarter backs; T. E. K. Williams (Bedford) and J. Millward (Northampton), half-backs; R. Webb (Northampton), R. J. Longland (Northampton), T. Harris (Northampton), H. D. Matthews (Northampton), W. H. Weston (Northampton), E. Coley (Northampton), R. T. Perkins (Bedford), and A. S. Roncoroni (West Hertfordshire), forwards.

BARBARIANS.—E. C. P. Whiteley (Old Aberdonians), back; C. C. Tasker (Cambridge University), L. H. Collison (Cambridge University), M. Robson (Oxford University), and J. S. R. Kerr (Harlequins), three-quarter backs; R. S. Spong (Old Millhillians) and A. Key (Old Cranleighans), half-backs; H. Rew (Exeter), D. J. Norman (Leicester), D. A. Kendrew (Woodford), B. Black (Oxford University), J. W. Forrest (United Services), H. Wilkinson (Halifax), P. W. F. Brook (Cambridge University), and J. McD. Hodgson (Northern), forwards.

TAUNTON.—Somerset v. A Kent XV.

RUGBY LEAGUE

ST. HELENS.—St. Helens Recreation v. Oldham (4.30).

ASSOCIATION.

F.A. CUP—SIXTH ROUND REPLAY.

HULL.—Hull City v. Newcastle United (3.0).

CLUB MATCH

HOUNSLOW.—Clapton Orient v. Oxford University.

SCHOOL MATCH

Winchester v. Charterhouse.

## BOXING

### ARMY AND ROYAL AIR FORCE CHAMPIONSHIPS

The Army will conclude and the Royal Air Force will begin their championship meetings this evening, the former at the Royal Albert Hall and the latter at Uxbridge. At the same time the University match will be decided at Cambridge, so that it will be an important night for amateur boxing.

The enterprise of the Army in taking the Albert Hall deserves recognition if only because, on this occasion, the private soldier has been offered the chance to watch the champions of his Service in action in comfort as well as at a very moderate price of admission. The tournament had been growing steadily in popularity, and, although there was an element of risk in renting so large a building, a successful night was assured some days ago. Now, only a few seats still are available. As for the boxing itself, it is certain to be amateur boxing at its best, and, thanks to an excellent and thoughtful organization, the officers and men who have survived the preliminary and semi-final bouts are most unlikely to appear, as amateurs so often do at the end of a big tournament, scarred and jaded and consequently unable to do themselves justice. Nearly all of to-night's contests, in fact, will be finals.

Another feature of the programme which promises excellent sport is the fact that even a champion of the type of Sergeant Wigmore, if he is able to appear, is assured of a worthy opponent. Most of the holders, well-known men nearly all of them, have qualified to defend their titles, but the challengers have been serious as well as plentiful, and the records may well contain a fair number of new names before the tournament is over. Great things are expected of Lance-Corporal O'Grady, for instance, who, in company with the rest of the Army team, did so well during the recent tour in Scandinavia. O'Grady is a light heavy-weight with an exceptionally hard punch.

### THE UNIVERSITY MATCH

The match between Oxford and Cambridge will be held this year at Cambridge. So far, Cambridge have won 16 of the 28 matches, but Oxford won that of last year by four events to three and, in spite of the fact that M. J. Bessel, their captain, is the only member of the team to reappear in to-night's match, Oxford hold high hopes of further reducing the lead held by Cambridge.

Bessel again will box as a light-weight, whereas D. G. Obeysekere, the Cambridge captain, has moved up among the welters. Cambridge, it may be added, will have three of last year's team available in addition to the captain—J. Shackleton, now a light-weight instead of a welter, D. F. Gleed, who will be attempting to win the Feathers for the third year in succession, and S. Knox-Cunningham, who lost the light heavy-weight event last year and may find the new Oxford man, W. P. Thesiger, none too easy to beat on this occasion.

The teams will be:—

| OXFORD | | CAMBRIDGE |
|---|---|---|
| BANTAM-WEIGHTS | | |
| S. Lottienville (Oklahoma v. M. S. Baly (Clifton and St. Catherine's). | | Trinity). |
| FEATHER-WEIGHTS | | |
| C. L. Dovecon (Haberdashers, Aske's, and Balliol). | v. | D. F. Gleed (Uppingham and Caius). |
| LIGHT-WEIGHTS | | |
| M. J. Bessel (Beaumont and St. John's), captain. | v. | J. Shackleton (Keighley and St. Catharine's). |
| WELTER-WEIGHTS | | |
| T. R. F. Cox (Trinity, Dublin, and Jesus). | v. | D. G. Obeysekere (Royal College, Ceylon, and Trinity), captain. |
| MIDDLE-WEIGHTS | | |
| C. D. A. Pullan (Malvern and Trinity). | v. | A. S. Charles (Dulwich and Caius). |
| LIGHT HEAVY-WEIGHTS | | |
| W. P. Thesiger (Eton and Magdalen). | v. | S. Knox-Cunningham (Fettes and Clare). |
| HEAVY-WEIGHTS | | |
| Lord Graham (Eton and Christ Church). | v. | F. D. G. O'Dwyer (Cheltenham and Jesus). |

## BILLIARDS

### AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

The second heat in the second round of the Amateur Championship between S. Lee (London) and M. A. Boggin (Liverpool and Manchester) was begun at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square yesterday. After some very good play Lee reached his points with a lead of 110, having an average of 25, while his opponent's average was 20.

Boggin played a good game, but he could not find his touch at the start. Lee dominated the play for some time, showing promising form in making breaks of 56 and 58, in which he was favoured with good fortune, but he made his position stronger with a run of 107, of which 48 were made by red ball play. It was a good break and included some clever strokes. Lee added runs of 20, 21 and 29, and this took his total to 302, while Boggin had made only 102, his chief runs being 27, 18 and 16.

The scores at the interval were:—S. Lee (in play), 502; M. A. Boggin, 392.

Boggin completed the first half of a very good game in the evening with a lead of 17. Boggin scored 608 for an average of 29, while Lee made 481 for an average of 22.

Boggin made a splendid start. He scored 52 at his first visit, and, although his opponent endeavoured to close up the game by playing for safety, Boggin made such good use of an opening that he secured the lead while making a break of 137. Boggin played with a confidence which conveyed the proper temperament for the big match, but Lee was as efficient. After adding runs of 30 and 21, Lee took the lead again with a run of 90.

The highest runs by the Manchester player for some time were 28 and 18, but after Lee had strengthened his lead a little by scoring 34 Boggin gave a brilliant display of the losing hazard game. With the white ball placed near the top cushion a foot from the left pocket Boggin played the red ball game with great skill. He made the cannon when necessary to conform with the rule limiting the number of consecutive hazards, and continued to play with such accuracy that the break had realized 183 before he missed a short jenny.

The closing scores were:—M. A. Boggin (Manchester) (in play), 1,000; S. Lee (London), 983.

### LINDRUM V. NEWMAN

When the match between Lindrum and Newman was continued at the Memorial Hall in Farringdon-street yesterday Lindrum was leading by 2,781. Newman had a little the better of the play in the afternoon, when he reduced his opponent's advantage to 2,715, scoring 1,136 for an average of 93, while Lindrum made 1,070 for an average of 82.

The scores at the interval were:—Lindrum, 19,683; Newman (in play), 16,968.

Lindrum made a break of 1,047 in the evening, this being the 52nd run of four figures he has scored this season. His total for the session was 1,368 and his average 137. Newman scored 930 for an average of 93, his chief breaks being 530 (full), 168, 134, 330, and 200 (unfinished).

The closing scores were:—Lindrum, 21,051; Newman (in play), 17,898.

### DAVIS v. McCONACHY

The balls ran awkwardly for McConachy during the early session of yesterday's play at Birmingham in his match with Davis and he scored only 390 and failed to make a break of 100. Davis was in splendid form, made some good recovery shots, and had several runs of nursery cannons in breaks of 244 (full), 411, 207, and 632 (unfinished). His total was 1,337 for an average of 193.

The scores at the interval were:—Davis (in play), 18,100; McConachy, 16,103.

The closing scores were:—Davis (in play), 18,775; McConachy, 17,406.

## ICE HOCKEY

### LIONS AND CAMBRIDGE DRAW AGAIN

The London Lions played their second League match with Cambridge University at the Ice Club last night, and for the second time the game was drawn, the score being 2—2.

Play at the start was even, the checking in mid-ice being so severe that neither goal-keeper was tested much for the first 15 minutes, though Mulholland shot strongly after an individual rush up the rink; Speechly, however, remained cool. The rough surface appreciably slowed the game and broke up many a promising passing movement by the Cambridge players; it could not affect the Lions to the same extent for such movements on their side were few, which was scarcely to be wondered at, in view of the individualistic tendencies of their centre. Sexton still remains one of the most beautiful skaters, but it must have broken the hearts of his wing partners to be so regularly bored off into the barrier, as Magwood and Bruce were.

The first period produced only one goal from a rather lucky shot by Fawcett which Rogers should have stopped, and, as was to be expected, the Lions came out for the second, eager to win. Play became much harder, with the Lions doing most of the pressing; Sexton nearly scored from a fine dribble by Mulholland and a minute later from a rebound off his own shot, both of which would have beaten most goalkeepers. At this stage of the game Cambridge had very little of the play, and Speechly was kept busy in goal; of the shots directed at him, however, few with any sting behind them were on the mark, because the Cambridge defence were forcing the London forwards to get their shots off quickly, which sadly interfered with their accuracy.

In the third period the Lions continued their aggressive tactics, though by now they were visibly tiring through a lack of substitutes; their efforts were at last rewarded through a rolling shot by Bruce from an awkward position. It was scarcely a minute before Trauttenberg beat Rogers with a very hot shot from 10 yards out, just as the Lions' defence body checked him simultaneously, an experience which did not look very pleasant. This goal seemed to rouse Sexton, who very soon afterwards snapped up a loose puck in front of Speechly and made the score even. The game had now become a battle, with the Lions in the ascendancy, Speechly being called on to make many brilliant saves, particularly from a lightning attempt by Mulholland; he warded off shots which seemed certain goals, and, but for his brilliance, it is safe to say that the University would have been easily beaten. As it was, time came with neither team in the lead.

The teams were:—

LONDON LIONS.—G. E. F. Rogers, goal; W. H. Mackenzie and E. D. Mulholland, defence; B. N. Sexton (captain), J. C. P. Magwood, and R. Bruce, attacks.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—W. G. Speechly (captain), goal; H. Trauttenberg and H. R. Cannon; R. Warren, F. de Marrics, B. H. Fawcett, P. M. Churchill, and H. W. Bragdon.

Oxford University will play Prince's Club in an ice hockey match at the Golders Green ice rink to-night. The teams are as follows:—

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—Selected from B. N. Turnbull (goal), R. Martland, G. Stanley, A. J. Grace, L. C. Bonaventure, W. P. Wallace, F. A. Heydt, H. G. Lafleur, J. D. Babbitt, and D. F. Kerstead.

PRINCE'S CLUB.—R. Pitton (goal), C. Erhardt, P. M. Davies, D. Cannon, J. J. Dunne, M. Lever, T. Job, and G. H. Fishenden.

## GOLF

### OXFORD BEAT MIDLAND AMATEURS

Oxford beat a team of Midland Amateurs at Little Aston, near Birmingham, yesterday in a match by Foursomes and Singles by eight matches to six.

The results were:—

FOURSOMES

| MIDLAND AMATEURS | | OXFORD UNIVERSITY |
|---|---|---|
| Dr. W. Tweddell and E. W. Fiddian | 0 | R. H. Baugh (Wadham) and C. Sweeny (Wadham) (1 hole) 1 |
| C. Bretherton and S. Lunt (3 and 2) | 1 | J. P. Marston (Trinity) and J. W. L. Adams (Balliol) 0 |
| H. Arnold and Dr. Anderson | 0 | G. P. Jackson (Lincoln) and M. Bray (Trinity) (4 and 2) 1 |
| Hon. H. Lesse and Major W. L. Foster | 0 | J. R. Keen (Wadham) and H. N. M. Fors (Exeter) (5 and 7) 1 |
| A. L. Murray and W. R. James (3 and 4) | 1 | H. Schefiel (Balliol) and S. Schefiel (Christ Church) 0 |
| Colonel W. Beddowes and M. R. Kittermaster (halved) | 0 | A. M. Tew (Magdalen) and P. F. Macdonald (New College) (halved) 0 |
| Total | 2 | Total 3 |

SINGLES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dr. W. Tweddell (3 and 2) | 1 | R. H. Baugh | 0 |
| H. Arnold (6 and 5) | 0 | J. P. Marston | 0 |
| E. W. Fiddian | 0 | G. P. Jackson (2 and 1) | 1 |
| C. Bretherton (halved) | 0 | J. R. Keen (halved) | 0 |
| S. Lunt (3 and 1) | 1 | C. Sweeny | 0 |
| Dr. Anderson (3 and 2) | 1 | H. N. M. Fors | 0 |
| M. R. Kittermaster (halved) | 0 | M. Bray (halved) | 0 |
| Hon. H. Lesse | 0 | H. Schefiel (5 and 7) | 1 |
| Major W. L. Foster (halved) | 0 | J. W. L. Adams (halved) | 0 |
| A. L. Murray | 0 | S. Schefiel (4 and 3) | 1 |
| W. R. James | 0 | A. M. Tew (5 and 1) | 1 |
| Colonel W. Beddowes | 0 | P. F. Macdonald (4 and 3) | 1 |
| Total | 4 | Total | 5 |

R. H. Baugh, the Oxford University golf captain, has invited J. W. L. Adams to fill the 10th place in the team to meet Cambridge at Hoylake on March 25 and 26.

## BOAT-RACE PRACTICE

### AN EASY DAY FOR OXFORD

The bright sunshine of the previous days was missing at Goring yesterday when the Oxford crew continued their training. For their morning work Dr. P. C. Mallam was again in charge, Major Wiggins not having returned. Dr. Mallam, before the eight was launched, gave instruction to Waterhouse and Johnstone, Hutton and Clive, Tinné and Martineau, in the tub-pair.

When the crew got afloat they paddled down to Streatley Vicarage and then did a minute's row, Martineau striking 8, 15, and 30 in the quarter, half, and full minute. The crew were not seen at their best in this burst, much of their steadiness being lost. A long spell of paddling, which they completed with a burst of 10 strokes of rowing, took them below Gatehampton Bridge, and after another easy they paddled on to Hartstock Woods, the rate of paddling averaging 22. Turning at the Woods, Dr. Mallam gave the crew another minute's row against the stream, and they showed better form; Martineau struck 16 and 31 in the half and full minute. Paddling up above the Railway Bridge, the crew put in a good spell of work lasting for nearly six minutes and finishing with a burst of 10 strokes just below Goring Bridge. The crew's form during this spell was an improvement, and the boat ran well.

Major A. F. R. Wiggins once again took over the coaching in the afternoon, when he was accompanied on the launch by Dr. Mallam and Mr. A. S. Garton, who will be in charge of the crew at Putney. The crew paddled downstream, and near Gatehampton Bridge they rowed half a minute, Martineau striking 9 and 18 strokes. Paddling down to the top end of Hartstock Woods, the crew prepared for their chief work, a row of about one mile. Martineau took them off at 9, 17, and 31, and the crew settled down quickly. He dropped to 29, but then maintained that rate until the final burst, when he worked up to 32 and reached Hartstock Woods boathouse in 4min. 34sec., a satisfactory performance under the conditions. After a breather the crew pulled through to Pangbourne and then put in some useful paddling exercise on their way up-stream to Goring.

The order of rowing and the weights were:—

| | st | lb |
|---|---|---|
| M. J. Waterhouse (Eton and Balliol) (bow) | 12 | 5 |
| 2. C. M. Johnston (Shrewsbury and Brasenose) | 12 | 9½ |
| 3. N. K. Hutton (Fettes and University College) | 12 | 9 |
| 4. R. V. Low (Winchester and University College) | 12 | 11½ |
| 5. H. R. A. Edwards (Westminster and Christ Church) | 12 | 12 |
| 6. L. Clive (Eton and Christ Church) | 13 | 1½ |
| 7. D. E. Tinné (Eton and University College) | 12 | 9½ |
| C. F. Martineau (Harrow and University College) (stroke) | 11 | 1½ |
| C. L. Lukyns (Radley and Magdalen) (cox) | 8 | 7 |

The crew will be out to-day at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

### CAMBRIDGE CREW FINISH ON THE CAM

The Cambridge crew had their final outing on the Cam yesterday, and this afternoon they will make their first appearance on the Thames at Henley. The weather was dull with an inclination to rain. Mr. J. A. MacNabb, the Coach, gave small-boat instruction to all the members of the crew before the eight was launched shortly after 3 o'clock. N. M. Aldous took the place of A. S. Reeve at No. 2, Reeve sitting for an examination.

A large crowd followed the crew on their outing to Baitsbite Locks and back, but nothing important was attempted in the way of rowing, and the trip was devoid of anything especially interesting. The University waterman, "Coole" Phillips, will leave early this morning with the boat for Henley, and should arrive at about 2 o'clock. The members of the crew will leave later in the morning, and it is expected that they will be afloat at Henley at about 3 o'clock.

The order of rowing and the weights were:—

| | st | lb |
|---|---|---|
| D. Hale-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow) | 11 | 4½ |
| 2. R. N. Hickin (Eton and Third Trinity) | 12 | 4½ |
| 3. N. M. Aldous (Leatherhead and Selwyn) | 12 | 1 |
| 4. F. N. Carruthers (Oundle and Jesus) | 12 | 6 |
| 5. R. B. Warriner (Harrow and First Trinity) | 13 | 9 |
| 6. J. R. Collins (Eton and Third Trinity) | 14 | 5½ |
| 7. W. Prideaux (Eton and Third Trinity) | 12 | 5 |
| T. A. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke) | 11 | 7 |
| R. K. Swartwout (Middlesex, U.S.A., and First Trinity) (cox) | 7 | 7 |

### BUSHE-FOX SCULLS AT CAMBRIDGE

The first round of the Bushe-Fox Freshmen's sculls was decided yesterday, when three heats were sculled off. The conditions were good, but the racing was not exciting.

The results were:—

HEAT "A."—F. C. Williams (Pembroke) beat C. van Bergen (Jesus) by 10sec. Time, 9min. 49sec.

HEAT B."—W. H. C. Travers (Clare) beat T. M. Russell (Clare) by 9sec. Time, 9min. 46sec.

HEAT "C."—C. Cotterill (Jesus) beat C. H. Kinnersley (Corpus Christi) by 23sec. Time, 9min. 38sec.

The racing will be continued to-day.

## ATHLETICS

### JOINT MEETING AT SANDHURST

Oxford University Centipedes and the Royal Military College held a joint meeting at Sandhurst yesterday, when the results were:—

100 YARDS.—H. L. Gonin (Stellenbosch, South Africa, and Balliol), 1; J. T. Andrews (Monmouth and Kebble), 2; W. H. Summers (Hymers and Sandhurst), 3. Time 10 3-10sec.

ONE MILE.—H. S. Townend (St. Edmund's, Canterbury, and Brasenose), 1; J. F. Cornes (Clifton and Corpus), 2; R. H. Bellamy (Sherborne and Sandhurst), 3. Time, 4min. 30 2-5sec.

HIGH JUMP.—C. R. S. Gordon (Charterhouse and Christ Church), 5ft. 6½in., 1; T. R. Dodshon (Appleby and Queen's), 5ft. 6in., 2; S. V. Gilkison (Rugby and Sandhurst), 5ft. 4½in., 3.

PUTTING THE SHOT.—A. J. Watson (Sandhurst), 35ft. 9½in., 1; R. C. Koch (Rhodes University and New College), 33ft. 5in., 2; Zulfiqar Ali Khan Nawabada Quzilbash (Lahore and Sandhurst), 33ft. 3in., 3.

220 YARDS.—H. L. Gonin (Oxford), 1; N. R. Dobree (St. Peter's, York, and Balliol), 2; C. R. Spencer (Charterhouse and Sandhurst), 3. Time, 22 2-5sec.

880 YARDS.—W. C. Wentworth Garmidale, N.S.W., and New College), 1; G. A. Haig (Winchester and Trinity), 2; T. P. Du Boulay (Sandhurst), 3. Time, 2min. 0 3-5sec.

ONE MILE.—G. G. Cradock-Watson (Merchant Taylors' Crosby, and St. John's), 1; T. W. Scott (Berkhamsted and Hertford), 2; R. E. Craddock (Charterhouse and Sandhurst), 3. Time, 52 2-5sec.

## ROBBERY AT AUDLEY END

### PROPERTY RECOVERED BY POLICE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SAFFRON WALDEN, MARCH 5

Audley End, Essex, the home of Lord and Lady Braybrooke, was broken into early this morning. A housemaid, going downstairs at 6.30, found all the doors in the hall open, and on the floor of the hall lay massive picture frames which had been taken down from the walls, and the valuable canvases removed. Antique chests and desks had been rifled, and the contents scattered about the floor, and a quantity of silver carving knives and forks and other articles were missing.

Lord and Lady Braybrooke were informed and Lady Braybrooke telephoned to the Saffron Walden police. Superintendent Hyde called together all the police officers of the borough and surrounding district and dispatched them on motor-cycles and bicycles to scour the countryside.

At 7 o'clock Police-constable Hallums came upon two men in Littlebury village street, two miles distant, carrying suspicious-looking bundles. He challenged them as to what their packages contained, but they refused to say, and he proceeded to examine them. He had a scuffle with the men, who then dropped their bundles and ran away. The constable found that the bundles contained the canvases of the valuable masterpieces which were missing from Audley End and the other stolen articles were inside the canvases. He blew his whistle and other police officers quickly arrived.

The two men ran up Littlebury Green-road and the police officers went in pursuit. They chased the men across a number of fields towards Strethall, assisted in the chase by labourers employed by Mr. W. Emson, of Strethall Hall, and others. Just before 10 o'clock the men were last seen to enter Howe Wood, a wood over 100 acres in extent. The police and labourers took up positions round the wood, and a search party entered the wood, but it was so thick that the men could not be found. A watch is being kept to-night, and a further search of the wood will be made to-morrow. The two packages were found to contain all the stolen property with the exception of a few articles and a few pounds in notes and silver belonging to the butler and his wife.

## THE HUNTER SHOW

### KING'S CHAMPION CUP WINNER

Prince George visited the show of the Hunters' Improvement and National Light Horse Breeding Society at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, yesterday. He arrived at 3 o'clock, and was received by the Earl of Harewood, president of the society, Colonel C. Spence-Colby, president-elect, Sir Walter Gilbey, and other members of the council. Mr. Tom Shaw, the Secretary of State for War, also attended.

The Prince was conducted to the centre of the arena, where he presented the King's Challenge Cup for the best thoroughbred stallion to Mr. Stephen Mumford, the owner of Brigand, which has won the trophy three times in succession. His Royal Highness remained at the show for over an hour, and, from the Royal Box, witnessed the parade of Army horses which are exhibited to demonstrate the types of horses suitable for military purposes.

The Royal Horse Artillery paraded a gun team with 13-pounder gun, and the R.A. (Field) turned out a team with 18-pounder gun. Trained troop horses of the cavalry were also shown, and other details were newly purchased remounts, which were included to show how the remounts appear before being trimmed and conditioned.

The judging of the district classes of thoroughbred stallions entered for the King's premiums, which was begun on Tuesday, was continued and concluded during the morning. Only two horses were forward in the class for Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, and the premium was awarded to last year's winner, Kelso, a bay shown by Mr. Philip Palmer. Two premiums were awarded in the Berks, Hants, and Isle of Wight class, the successful exhibits being Lady Durand's Zarope, which, as a four-year-old, won the Twickenham Handicap at Sandown Park, and Miss Doris Mildred Grayson's Sangrail, which was in training from 1926 to 1924, and won the Great Metropolitan Stakes Handicap at Epsom as a four-year-old.

The class for Dorset, Somerset, and Wilts was a strong one, and the whole of the six premiums were awarded, while two stallions were placed reserve. A newcomer headed the class. This was Birchbroom, a handsome eight-year-old chestnut owned by Mr. Robert Lawther. Another newcomer which received a premium was Mr. Joseph Staien's Ballynahinch, a brown horse which was in training from 1924 to 1929 and as a six-year-old won the Northumberland Plate at Newcastle. Austin Friars, a chestnut shown by Dr. Walter John Jolliffe, was also a worthy premier winner in this class.

### THE SUPER PREMIUMS

Considerable time was spent in selecting the winners of the six super premiums. Only one of last year's successful half-dozen was among those to receive the award. This was Mr. Stephen Mumford's Brigand, which led the class. Two stallions exhibited for the first time under the premium scheme were chosen for super premiums. These were Mr. H. C. Calla

# Parliament

## COAL MINES BILL

## THE SOVIET AND RELIGION

## CHILD LABOUR IN CEYLON

## HOUSE OF LORDS

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter to 4 o'clock.

The Scottish Central Electric Power Bill, the Fife Electric Power Bill, the Lochaber Water Power Bill, the Malvern Hills Bill, the Darlington Corporation Bill, and the London United Tramways Bill were read a second time.

LORD REMNANT presented the Police (Widows' Pensions Amendment) Bill, which was read a first time.

### BASLE TRADING COMPANY

VISCOUNT TEMPLETOWN asked the Government whether they would now compensate the Basle Trading Company for that portion of their property situated in India and not returned to them.

EARL RUSSELL, Under-Secretary for India, in reply, said that this was not exactly a question of compensation. As matters now stood, the return of the property in India had been offered to the Basle Trading Company on certain conditions, and it now merely rested with the company to accept or reject that offer.

VISCOUNT TEMPLETOWN said he was not satisfied with the reply and would raise the matter again.

### CHILD LABOUR IN CEYLON

VISCOUNT TEMPLETOWN asked the Government what steps they proposed to take, and when, to stop the alleged child slavery in Ceylon.

LORD PASSFIELD, Secretary for the Dominions and Colonies, said he did not think there was any foundation for the suggestion that anything that could properly be called child slavery existed in Ceylon. He thought that the Ceylonese people, with the rarest exceptions, were not otherwise than kind and considerate to children, but isolated cases of the ill-treatment of children had been brought before the Courts in Ceylon—just as isolated cases occurred in this and other countries—and these cases had served to draw attention to the traditional practice, which had long existed in well-to-do Ceylonese households, of adopting the children of poor parents and bringing them up as companions of the children of the house, or employing them as domestic servants. These adopted children were not paid wages, but they were fed and clothed, and, in nearly all cases, were well cared for. He did not know that in former days there was anything to be said against the custom, but it did seem to have been extended in modern times, and to be now used as a means of obtaining domestic servants without money wages by Ceylonese of all classes. Some of them had little idea of the obligations imposed on an employer to treat dependents properly, and, in view of numerous cases of cruelty and ill-treatment that had come before the Courts, a Bill to deal with the employment of children as domestic servants had been prepared, and would be introduced in the Legislative Council. That Bill was a spontaneous measure by the Ceylon Government. It provided for the registration before a police magistrate of all agreements between parents or guardians and the would-be employer; it required the employer to provide proper food and medical attendance; it prohibited over-work, ill-treatment, and improper punishment; and it provided for supervision of cases of adoption by the probation officer or police, so as to ensure compliance with the law. Even more satisfactory was the fact that a Child Protection Society had recently been formed in Colombo, and it was hoped that the efforts of the society would assist in the enforcement of the new legislation. As regarded the children employed on estates and the children of adults employed on estates, no abuses were known to exist.

### WEST INDIAN SUGAR

VISCOUNT ELIBANK called attention to the delay in the publication of the West Indian Sugar Report, asked the reason for this delay, and moved for papers. He said he hoped the report would be published before the ruin of the West Indies, but he was beginning to doubt whether that would be so. The position there was growing worse every day. Since the last debate in their lordships' House on this subject the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to questions in the House of Commons, had said that so long as the sugar duty was maintained the preference would be maintained, but in the same breath Mr. Snowden had added that he would not disclose whether the sugar duty would be kept on or not. Mr. Snowden's statement was cold comfort and no help to the West Indian sugar industry, which remained in the same state of cruel suspense and anxiety. He urged the Secretary for the Colonies to tell the House what was going to be done, and that the Report of the Commission would be published without delay.

EARL STANHOPE said they were not asking for an embargo on foreign dumped sugar, but merely that sugar should be sold at a price which would give a fair return under normal conditions. It was hopeless to expect the world price of sugar to be kept at the price at which it was produced in Java and Cuba, because those countries only produced one-third of the world's supply.

LORD PASSFIELD said that he was sorry that in all essentials he had to disappoint the hopes of Lord Elibank. He was not merely not permitted to reveal anything that would be contained in the Budget, but he was as ignorant in the matter as anyone in their lordships' House. All he could do was to repeat what the Chancellor had made abundantly clear—namely, that so long as the sugar duty remained there would be no abolition of the preference. The over-production of sugar had been produced partly by the growth of cultivation of sugar-cane and partly by the attempt of almost every European country to produce its own sugar from beet. The visible surplus of sugar was weighing on the industry like an incubus. What could the Government do to meet the necessities of the West Indian and Mauritius planters? Their cost of production was £13 or £14 a ton, and there was a wide difference between that and the £8 or £9 a ton to which sugar had now fallen. For the Government to come to the rescue by closing that gap and finding £4 or £5 a ton would run into millions, which would have to be taken out of the pockets of the people of this country. The Government had had the matter under consideration continuously, but he would be wrong if he held out any hopes that they were able to solve such a problem with any completeness. But with regard to any assistance that could be given to tide over the actual planting emergency and to secure that the crop should be planted if those concerned were willing to plant it, he hoped it would be possible in a very short time to describe something which could be done. With regard to publication of the report, it should not be delayed, though Part IV., which was not of such immediate importance but was still an integral part of the report, had not yet been received. Millions would be necessary to put the West Indies in the position they would like, and it would be misleading to give any hope that that could be done for this one industry at the expense of the British taxpayer and British consumer. Whether anything else could be done to assist the Colonies was a matter which the Government were exploring, but he had not the slightest hope of being able to persuade the Chancellor of the Exchequer to bridge the enormous gap between the world price of sugar and the cost of production.

VISCOUNT ELIBANK said that the reply of Lord Passfield was not satisfactory. The noble lord was establishing an entirely new precedent in not publishing a report of this nature as soon as possible after it was received. He would withdraw his motion for papers.

Their lordships rose at 10 minutes to 5 o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

## RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA

### MORE QUESTIONS TO MR. HENDERSON

Mr. HENDERSON, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Burnley), replying to Sir A. POWNALL (Lewisham, E., U.) and Sir R. GOWER (Gillingham, U.), said:—I have received from the Secretary of the Baptist World Alliance certain particulars regarding 11 Russian Baptists reported to be exiled or imprisoned in the Soviet Union, and am at present making inquiries on this matter.

SIR A. POWNALL asked whether the right hon. gentleman would inform the House what reply he had got from the Russian Ambassador in reference to those occurrences.

Mr. HENDERSON said he had already informed the House of his difficulty in reporting matters that came through from the Ambassador.

SIR W. DAVISON (Kensington, S., U.).—Does the right hon. gentleman realize that while he is waiting this terrible persecution of Christians in Russia is continued?

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could now make a statement in relation to the report he had received from the British Ambassador in relation to religious persecution in Russia.

Mr. HENDERSON.—I have now had the opportunity of considering the Ambassador's report, and I have reached the conclusion that to lay the report or to publish any statement based thereon would create an undesirable precedent and would not be in the interest of the public service. But, as intimated to the House on Monday, I am laying as a White Paper a translation of the decree of April 8, 1929, regulating the practice of religion in Soviet Russia. The White Paper will, I hope, be in the hands of hon. members this week.

SIR K. WOOD asked why, as it was the right hon. gentleman himself who first announced that he was asking the British Ambassador for a report, no information at all was to be given to the House, and whether the right hon. gentleman had observed that his question asked not for the report but for a statement.

Mr. HENDERSON said he thought he had met the terms of the question by stating that he could not publish the report or any statement based on the report. The fact that he had asked for the report showed how anxious he was to ascertain what the position really was.

SIR K. WOOD.—Cannot the right hon. gentleman make further representations in the matter in order to carry out what I think he will agree are the wishes of the great majority of the country?

Mr. HENDERSON.—That is an entirely new question. I think the replies I have already given show that within the limits of my doing no disservice to the public service I can make no further inquiries.

Mr. A. M. SAMUEL (Farnham, U.).—In view of the great interest taken in the matter by the whole country, including the creed to which I belong myself, cannot we have some discreet synopsis of the report so that we may know the true position?

Mr. HENDERSON.—No; you cannot have any synopsis based on the report, because of the reasons I have already given. It will be in the knowledge of every right hon. gentleman on the front bench opposite that it would be improper to place our public servants in an unfortunate position.

Mr. FOOT (Bodmin, L.).—As to the inadvisability of making the House acquainted with the report, can the right hon. gentleman give the reasons why he has come to that conclusion?

Mr. HENDERSON.—I have just given the House the reasons. I think I should be creating an undesirable precedent and doing something which, in my judgment, would be contrary to the interest of our public service.

## CHRISTIANS IN RUSSIA

### THE GOVERNMENT AND INTERCESSION ARRANGEMENTS

Mr. MARJORIBANKS (Eastbourne, U.) asked the PRIME MINISTER whether any representations had been made to the Government by religious bodies, officials, or members of the public as to their decision with regard to prayers in military and naval services on behalf of Christians in Russia.

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), who replied, said: Yes, Sir.

Mr. SHAKESPEARE (Norwich, L.).—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the Army Council have never hitherto issued instructions to the Chaplain-General as to the religious side of the duties of chaplains?

No further answer was given.

Mr. THURTLE (Shoreditch, Lab.) asked the Under-Secretary for Air if his attention had been called to the published declaration of Dr. J. C. Carlile, a Royal Air Force chaplain, to the effect that he would disobey a Royal Air Force order relating to chaplains: if he was aware that such a declaration was prejudicial to the discipline of the Royal Air Force; and what action he proposed to take.

Mr. MONTAGUE, Under-Secretary for Air (Islington, W.).—Yes, Sir. Dr. Carlile's declaration was presumably made under a misapprehension. His position is not that of a commissioned Air Force chaplain, but of an officiating clergyman; that is to say, he is the pastor of a Baptist church at Folkestone, which it has been arranged that certain men from the Royal Air Force station at Hawkinge shall attend. No instruction of any kind had been issued to Dr. Carlile by the Air Ministry at the time of his reported statement, and no instruction has been or will be issued which affects prayers at the services in his church. (Cheers.) The remaining parts of the question do not, therefore, arise.

Mr. THURTLE asked whether Dr. Carlile was amenable to Royal Air Force discipline. Mr. MONTAGUE said that his answer covered that point. Dr. Carlile was not amenable to such discipline. Mr. E. BROWN (Leith, L.), asked if it was not the fact that although Dr. Carlile, who was an eminent Baptist minister, was not amenable to Royal Air Force discipline, the troops who went to his church were; they were compelled to go as it was a compulsory church service? The SPEAKER said that question did not arise. Mr. BROWN, who was greeted with Ministerial cries of "Order," submitted that the question did arise, and pressed for an answer. The SPEAKER, however, repeated his ruling. Mr. BROWN, on a point of order, said that two issues arose out of the question. One was the matter of Dr. Carlile and the other was that of the troops who went to the church where he officiated. The answer was quite clear as to Dr. Carlile's position, but surely he (Mr. Brown) was entitled to ask whether the troops ought not to be allowed to go voluntarily if they wished to go to the church, and ought not to be compelled to go. (Ministerial cheers.) The SPEAKER called on the next question.

### VISAS AND AMERICAN TOURISTS

Mr. HACKING asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he would state what countries in Europe had, within the last few years, forgone the payment of visas for American tourists; and whether he had considered the advantages to be gained by adopting a similar policy in this country.

Mr. HENDERSON.—The European countries which have abolished visas or visa fees in the case of United States citizens are Albania, Belgium, Danzig, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland. As regards the second part of the question, I need hardly say that the most careful consideration has been given to this aspect of the matter. The right hon. gentleman added that the financial loss would be about £180,000.

### SOVIET PROPAGANDIST ACTIVITIES

SIR K. WOOD asked the Foreign Secretary whether his attention had been called to the pronouncement just published of the Presidium Executive Committee at Moscow stating that the terrorist régime in India had been intensified, and that there was a suppression of the negroes in South Africa, the organization of Arab pogroms in Palestine, and an enslaving treaty with Egypt; and whether he proposed to make representations to the Soviet Government on the matter.

Mr. HENDERSON.—Yes, Sir. I have seen the Press report of a resolution of the Presidium of the Comintern in the sense of the right hon. gentleman's question. But as I endeavoured to make clear in my replies of February 17 both to him and to Mr. Lockert-Lampson, I do not consider that such statements merit any undue attention by his Majesty's Government.

SIR K. WOOD.—Does the right hon. gentleman agree that, ever since this treaty was signed, the terms of it have been flagrantly broken by the Soviet Government; and may I ask how long he is going to permit this country to be treated with the contempt that it has been? (Cheers.) Mr. HENDERSON.—No, Sir, I could not for a moment accept the statement of the right hon. gentleman. I have reported to the House that when any serious complaint does arise we shall take the House into our confidence. Sir K. WOOD.—Has the right hon. gentleman not been given seven or eight instances by myself (Ministerial laughter) and other members? There was no reply.

### THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE AND BUSINESS INTERESTS

Mr. GILLETT, Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department (Finsbury), replying to Mr. D. G. SOMERVILLE (Willesden, E., U.), who asked whether, simultaneously with the Imperial Conference in the autumn, there would be a conference of business men to discuss the economic relations of the different parts of the Empire, said:—I understand that a preparatory committee has been formed by organizations in this country concerned with industry, commerce, and shipping, and that this committee is in communication with similar organizations in the other parts of the Empire with the object of bringing together the views of all these interests before the Imperial Conference. I gather that the question of holding a business conference in this connexion is under consideration.

## BILL TO PROHIBIT STAGHUNTING

Mr. LOVAT-FRASER (Lichfield, Lab.) asked leave to introduce a Bill to prohibit the hunting of deer with hounds. He said the Bill made a person guilty of that offence liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £25. The Bill did not apply to Scotland or Northern Ireland. (Opposition members.—"Why not?") He proposed the Bill on behalf of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It would put an end to a practice that subjected the stag to the grossest and most terrible cruelty. Deer-hunting went on all over England, but the black spot was the area hunted by the Devon and Somerset Hunt. He read a description of a stag hunt which concluded with a statement that the "torture" lasted for a period of 25 minutes from the time the stag was first tackled in a stream, and stated he had a large number of similar descriptions. No reform of this kind could be brought about without throwing people out of employment, but such a consideration did not deter Parliament from prohibiting cockfighting and bull-baiting. An employment that meant cruelty and blood sports was one that might well come to an end.

LIEUT.-COL. GAULT (Taunton, U.), opposing the motion, said the Bill would adversely affect a large number of his constituents. Staghunting was the natural sport of Exmoor.—(Ministerial laughter)—and had been for generations past. It was part and parcel of the lives of those who lived upon the moors, and who relied upon staghunting to implement scanty revenues derived from the soil. If the Bill were accepted by the House, how long would it be until hunting in general was stopped and coursing also put an end to? (Ministerial cheers.) Leave was given, and the Bill was brought in.

## COAL MINES BILL

### IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES

The House again went into Committee on the Coal Mines Bill, Mr. YOUNG, Chairman of Committees (Newton), in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of Clause 1, which deals with schemes for regulating the production, supply, and sale of coal.

Mr. SKELTON (Perth, U.) moved to add at the end of paragraph 1 of the clause:—"Provided that all coal supplied to the British iron and steel industries shall be excluded from the provisions of Part I. of this Act." He said that if it was important to have, in the words of the clause, "a scheme regulating the production, supply, and sale of coal," it was of equal importance to take the most meticulous care that they did not jeopardize the interests of any other industry. The iron and steel industries stood to be most affected by this Bill, for they, to a far greater extent and in a more direct way than any other industry, depended on an adequate supply of cheap coal of the proper quality. The provisions of the Bill as a whole would bring about an increase in the price of coal. Taking it at 1s. 6d. a ton, and assuming that three tons of coal were required to produce a ton of steel, they had 4s. 6d. added to the price of steel. That was at a time when we were fighting in the world market with cut-throat prices to maintain a market for our steel. It was of vital importance that no burden should be put on the iron and steel industry which might interfere with its chances of successfully competing in the world market. If iron and steel coal were included in Part I. of the Bill the tendency would be for such coal to approximate in price to the rest of the coal. The only way of giving complete security was to cut the coal used in that industry out of the Bill altogether.

LIEUT.-COLONEL BROWN (Northumberland, Hexham, U.) said that much as he would like to help the steel industry this was not a Bill for its relief. To be fair to the steel industry and all other great industries which consumed coal, the Bill must be confined to the coal industry and different remedies found for dealing with the other industries.

Mr. E. C. DANES (Montgomery, L.) said that as the result of the quota all the other industries must suffer alike. They could not pick and choose, and say that the iron and steel industries should be excluded from bearing their shares of the burden.

MAJOR THOMAS (Birmingham, King's Norton, U.) supported the amendment. He said that if there were as many members on the Government side of the House representing the steel industry as there were representing the coal industry it would be accepted.

Mr. GRAHAM said that if important sections of the mines were exempted from all the quota regulations the whole basis of Part I. of the Bill would be undermined. It would be possible to add to the iron and steel industry other depressed industries entitled to make the same claim. That was an impossible proposition. The coal industry also was depressed and had, so to speak, subsidized certain profitable industries and helped depressed industries, but that did not rid Parliament of the obligation to find some remedy for coal itself. If any industry felt it was unfairly treated, a provision which he proposed to introduce later would provide for reference to independent arbitration as to price, quota, and any other condition. The object of this provision was to secure that for the time being, in these difficult circumstances and until recovery in that class of demand, there might be a certain elasticity in the quota regulations.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER (Hendon, U.) was not satisfied it was not practically possible to exclude iron and steel coal. In cases of collieries owned by manufacturing companies it would be quite practical to invite them to declare two standards of production, one applying to their own undertaking and the other to production supplied in the open market. It would be equally practical to invite colliery companies to have two standards of output, one for supplying steel works and the balance for sale in the ordinary competitive market.

Mr. MACQUISTEN (Argyll, U.) said that unless iron and steel were allowed to get their coal as cheap as they possibly could the industry would be crushed.

MAJOR COLVILLE (Midlothian, N., U.), speaking as an iron and steel manufacturer, urged the President of the Board of Trade to tread warily in this matter, for if he damaged the iron and steel industries he damaged one of the best customers of the coal industry and might even damage the coal industry itself.

Mr. GRAHAM, briefly replying to points raised, said he could not press too strongly that if they started to make an inroad on the comprehensive arrangement to which they committed themselves when they accepted the quota, the whole, or a large part, of this portion of the Bill would break down. There were, in his opinion, adequate safeguards under this part of the Bill for the kind of difficulties which had been raised.

After further debate, Mr. SKELTON offered to withdraw his amendment if Mr. Graham would give an assurance that one of the proposals that had been made would find acceptance—removal from standard tonnage or from the quota.

Mr. GRAHAM said he could not give an assurance in those terms. In his view, the safeguards were complete, and he could not go beyond them.

After the application of the closure the amendment was rejected by 289 votes to 101—majority, 108.

### TIME LIMIT FOR SCHEMES

On subsection (3) of the clause, which provides for the submission of voluntary schemes for the approval of the Board of Trade "before the 1st day of January, 1930," or such later date as the Board might allow,

COMMODORE KING (Paddington, S., U.) moved to alter the date to "not less than three months after the passing of the Act."

The amendment was by agreement discussed in conjunction with another standing in the name of Mr. GRAHAM and altering the date to four weeks from the passing of the Act or such further period as the Board might allow.

COMMODORE KING said that until the districts had decided on their schemes it was impossible for a central scheme to be even considered. It was futile to suggest that four weeks was sufficient time in which to get district schemes out and district representatives appointed and have properly thought-out central schemes produced. In the initial stage it was desirable that sufficient time should be given, and three months was not too long.

Mr. GRAHAM said that when the Bill was originally framed it was hoped to get it through in the Autumn Session of Parliament, but it was only possible to get the second reading before the Christmas recess, and accordingly the Government amendment altering the date from January 1, 1930, to four weeks after the passing of the Act was necessary. Schemes in outline had been prepared for a large number of the 21 districts, and that for South Wales, covering about 86 per cent. of the output, would probably be the model for other schemes. Only in the case of Scotland was there complete absence of a scheme at the present time. There were difficulties in Northumberland and Durham which they hoped to overcome. If the four weeks proved to be too short the Board of Trade had power to extend the period, and elasticity was preferable to a period of three months, which would only afford an excuse for delay in the presentation of schemes.

The closure having been carried by 305 votes to 121—majority 184—Commodore King's amendment was rejected by 265 votes to 125—majority, 140. Mr. Graham's amendment was then agreed to.

Mr. C. DAVIES (Montgomery, L.) moved an amendment designed to provide that a three-fourths majority, and not, as in the Bill, a bare majority, of the coalowners should be required before a voluntary scheme is made compulsory in any area. He said it would be unfair to impose a scheme on a minority where there was a majority of, say, only one. The majority ought to be substantial.

SIR W. JOWITT, Attorney-General (Preston), said the Government could not accept the amendment. It was better that the Board of Trade should approve a scheme which commanded the assent of a bare majority of coalowners than that they should propound a scheme themselves which commanded the assent of nobody.

COLONEL LANE-FOX (Barkston Ash, U.) agreed that in a choice between a scheme agreed to by none of the owners and one agreed to by a bare majority it was better to choose the latter. He did not think the amendment helped them much. He regarded the whole idea of a scheme proposed by the Government and not emanating from the owners as foolish and unlikely to be very helpful to the industry.

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwen, L.) said he was prepared to accept a two-thirds majority.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER, while agreeing to a bare majority of coalowners for schemes dealing with larger areas, suggested that a two-thirds majority was a more workable arrangement in the districts.

SIR W. JOWITT said that he would lay this suggestion before the President of the Board of Trade, but he could hold out no hope of the acceptance of the amendment.

The amendment was defeated by 263 votes to 155—majority 108.

CAPTAIN BOURNE (Oxford, U.) moved an amendment the object of which was to deprive the Board of Trade of power to modify schemes. He said the clause conferred too drastic a power on a Government Department. He asked for an assurance that the Board did not propose to make substantial modifications in schemes without reference to their promoters.

SIR W. JOWITT pointed out that in certain events the Board of Trade could propound a scheme of their own. Before they did that they could give the coalowners in a district an opportunity of submitting a scheme which might be approved with or without modifications, and he suggested that that was unobjectionable in the circumstances. While he had no authority to give assurances it seemed incredible that substantial modifications would be made without consultations with the coalowners.

After further debate and the closure having been carried the amendment was rejected by 296 votes to 123—majority 168.

### REPRESENTATIONS FROM OUTSIDE BODIES

Mr. E. BROWN moved an amendment to secure that before approving or formulating a scheme the Board of Trade should take into consideration any proposals or representations made to them by any association of traders, manufacturers, or workmen who might appear to the Board to be interested.

Mr. GRAHAM said that the Board of Trade received all kinds of representations, but to make it obligatory by Act of Parliament to hear all these parties would have the effect of seriously delaying the preparation and introduction of schemes. In the opinion of the Government the schemes ought to come into operation at the earliest possible moment.

CAPTAIN EVANS (University of Wales, L.) said that it was desired to ensure that certain classes of people interested should have an opportunity of putting their cases before schemes were accepted and put into operation. He was not sure that the terms of the Bill were such as to ensure that right.

Mr. DIXEY said that unless there was a very definite safeguard he would be inclined to vote for the amendment.

COMMODORE KING said although it might be true that the Board of Trade were always receiving deputations and representations from different persons in connexion with the industry, there was nothing that compelled them to do so. When the Board of Trade were formulating a scheme it was desirable that all the different interests should be represented before them. The Committee should have more definite assurances from the Government.

Mr. GRAHAM said that all forms of representation to the Board of Trade on such matters were safeguarded. The amendment would put the President of the Board of Trade under a statutory obligation to hear representations as to the details of schemes, and such a course would be attended with great delay in bringing schemes into operation.

SIR H. SAMUEL said that under the Bill tremendous and unprecedented powers were being given to the committees to cut down the production of coal and to fix prices. There were all kinds of subsidiary effects on shipping, bunker coal, exports, and industry. Once a scheme was in force there was no opportunity for anyone to know what it was going to be until it had been given the force of law by the Board of Trade. That was a position which he did not think had been contemplated by the House in the previous stages of the Bill. There might be some difficulty in giving a statutory undertaking that these schemes should be made public, but if Mr. Graham would give a promise that the schemes would be submitted in draft, so that it might be known what they contained, and that any representations made with regard to them would be considered by the Board of Trade, his hon. friends might not press for a statutory provision.

Mr. GRAHAM said that he could not put an undertaking in the Bill, but he was willing to consider whether the schemes should be made available in some public form. Every interest would be fully considered before the Board of Trade finally approved of a scheme.

The closure having been carried by 263 votes to 157, the amendment was rejected by 262 votes to 194—majority, 68.

An amendment, moved by Mr. CULVERWELL (Bristol, W., U.), to ensure that the majority of coalowners required before a voluntary scheme was made compulsory should comprise the owners of mines which produced 60 per cent. of the output, was defeated 236 votes to 177—majority, 59.

At this stage Mr. GRAHAM suggested that some agreement should be come to as to the amount of time to be allotted to the remaining stages of the Bill. After discussion, it was agreed, on the suggestion of SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER, that two days should be allotted for the completion of the Committee stage, and two and a half days to Report and Third Reading.

The clause as amended was agreed to by 207 votes to 137—majority, 70.

Progress was reported, and the House stood adjourned at 23 minutes past midnight.

### PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 4.15

Duke of Atholl on Orders in the Forces with regard to intercessory prayers.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Committee of Supply. Outstanding Supplementary Estimates.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Clacton-on-Sea Pier, Shoreham Harbour, London County Council (General Powers), Room 6, at 11. Unopposed, Shakespeare Birthplace, &c., Trust (Amendment), Falmouth Water, Chairman's Room, at 3.45.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Standing Committee A, Mental Treatment Bill, Room 12, at 11. Standing Committee B, Canal Boats, Room 10, at 11. Standing Committee C, Road Traffic Bill, Grand Committee Room, Westminster Hall, at 11. Standing Committee on Scottish Bills, Small Landholders (Scotland) Acts (1886-1919) Amendment Bill, Room 14, at 11. Group B, Coventry Corporation, Milford Haven Urban District Council (Water), Room 5, at 11. Group C, Derby Corporation, Newport Corporation (No. 1), Room 6, at 11.15. Musical Copyright, Room 11, at 4. Public Accounts, Room 16, at 2.30. Local Legislation, Section A, Bournemouth Corporation, Room 9, at 11. Section B, Leeds Corporation, Room 9, at 12.

## MR. BALDWIN'S SPEECH

### AUSTRALIAN COMMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, MARCH 5

The *Argus*, in the course of a leading article on Mr. Baldwin's speech, writes:—

Mr. Baldwin has wisely taken to heart the lesson of the election of 1923. He does not intend again to jeopardize the existence of the Conservative Party by campaigning on the issue of protection. Yet he has formulated no easy policy for the party in the suggested referendum. The first obstacle to success is the policy of the Dominions. There would have to be a radical reversal of the outlook of Australia before substantial tariff concessions would be given to British manufactures. The existing British preferential duties are a miserable pretence. It is the avowed aim of the Federal Ministry to compel British manufacturers to establish factories in Australia. The so-called preferences are nothing more than insignificant reductions of almost prohibitive imposts.

Even if mutually satisfactory arrangements between the Governments could be made, the task would remain of persuading the British electors of their benefits. The homely argument of a dearer breakfast has more force than the comparatively remote consideration of Imperial economic unity. If Mr. Baldwin overcomes these obstacles, he will prove himself a statesman indeed.

## THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY

### DEPUTY-CHAIRMEN APPOINTED

The Conservative Central Office makes the following announcement:—

The Leader of the Conservative Party, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., has appointed Lady Iveagh, M.P., and Captain Sir George Bowyer, M.P., to be deputy-chairmen of the Conservative and Unionist Party Organization. As, however, Lady Iveagh has been elected chairman of the Council of the National Union for the coming year, it will not be possible for her to take up her duties as deputy-chairman until the middle of next year. During the intervening period Lady Falmouth has been invited, and has consented, to undertake these duties. Lady Falmouth, therefore, until Lady Iveagh is able to take up her work at the Central Office, will be responsible, under the chairman of the party, for the Women's Organization.

## "TWENTY-THREE YEARS OF AGE"

### MEANING OF A STATUTORY PROVISO

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before the RECORDER (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.), ERNEST ALFRED DUMONT, 23, cellarman, was indicted for an offence against a girl aged 15 years and nine months.

Mr. Eustace Fulton and Mr. R. E. Seaton were counsel for the prosecution; Mr. Richard Elwes, with whom was Mr. J. C. Maude, appeared for the defence.

The defendant and the girl, it was stated, were sweethearts. The defendant went to seek work in Southampton and the girl begged him to take her with him. He at first refused, but eventually consented and took her to the house of his mother for a week. Later they took apartments in Southampton.

The Recorder referred to the words of the Statute: "Provided that in the case of a man of 23 years of age or under the presence of reasonable cause to believe that the girl was over the age of 16 years shall be a valid defence." In this case, the Recorder said, the girl had told the defendant once that she was 18, and she certainly looked 17.

Mr. Elwes said there were two views about the meaning of the words "a man of 23 years of age or under." One was that it meant a man until he reached his 24th birthday, and the other that it did not apply to a man who had passed his 23rd birthday. There had as yet been no decision on the point.

The RECORDER.—I should certainly hold that "a man of 23" means until he is 24. I do not think the defendant should have pleaded "Guilty." I think that he should withdraw his plea and plead "Not Guilty."

The defendant, however, persisted in pleading "Guilty," and, addressing him, the RECORDER said:—"You are a man of 23. In my ruling of the law, until I am corrected by a superior Court, I shall say that the meaning of the words 'A man of 23 years of age' means a man until he is 24, because it goes on to say 'or under 23 years of age.' The other ruling would mean that you had a defence merely until you attained your 23rd birthday. Then I should ask the question, 'What age are you?' because it might be said that you are over the age of 23."

The Recorder, continuing, said he thought the offence was a technical offence. The defendant was alleged to have stolen a parcel of groceries from a shop at Southampton, but he would not send the defendant to prison for that. Dumont had been in custody a month, and the justice of the case would be met by passing on him a nominal sentence of two days' imprisonment, taking into consideration the larceny charge.

The defendant was accordingly discharged.

### *CENSURE MOTION DEFEATED IN THE DAIL*

The action of the Speaker of Dail Eireann in accepting the Irish Free State Government's closure motion on the second reading of the Greater Dublin Bill last week was the subject of a motion of censure in the Dail yesterday in Dublin. The vote of censure was proposed by Mr. Fahy, of the Fianna Fail Party, who alleged that the minority parties had been treated most unfairly. Unimportant measures, he said, had been debated in Dail Eireann at great length, but only two days had been given to the discussion of a Bill which proposed to revolutionize the future of the Irish capital. The vote of censure was defeated by 84 votes to 48.

### *DOMESTIC SERVICE FOR GIRLS*

Mr. HAROLD SWANN, chairman of the L.C.C. Higher Education Sub-Committee, spoke last night at the prize distribution of the Newcomen School of Domestic Service, Southwark. There had been an interesting correspondence in *The Times*, he said, regarding the most suitable occupations for girls. Personally, he favoured domestic service. There was no occupation where the responsibilities of life were so thoroughly taken off the shoulders of a girl. There was no situation where the health of a growing girl was more completely looked after, and there was no occupation where the moral welfare of a girl was safeguarded more than in domestic service.

### *EMPIRE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION*

The executive committee of the Empire Industries Association has recently been strengthened by the addition of Mr. Amery, Lord Lloyd, and Sir Robert Horne to its members. Lord Lloyd has also consented to act as deputy-chairman of the association.

A meeting of the Parliamentary Committee and council of the association will be held at the House of Commons next Tuesday at 5.30 p.m., to consider the whole position with regard to Empire policy.

## ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

### PLEA FOR MARKING OF BUTTER

The growing practice of bringing foreign butter into England and putting it on to the market under the guise of an English or an Empire product was discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, under the presidency of LORD HARLECH.

Sir DOUGLAS NEWTON, M.P., said that a considerable quantity of butter from foreign countries was being imported into England, blended, and then offered to customers with an appearance of its having been produced in well-known dairying districts of England. The imports of butter were on a very heavy scale, and last year the produce brought in was valued at £54,000,000, and it was understood that 80,000 tons, or, roughly, one-quarter of the total importation, was used for blending. Although we received large quantities of butter from Holland, Sweden, Russia, and certain other countries, yet none of the butter thus sent was offered as coming from those particular countries. He was informed that 3d. or 4d. a pound more could be obtained for this butter after blending than could be obtained before. Unfortunately, the public was under the impression that the English product was being purchased, and was paying £2,000,000 more for this butter than its actual worth. Empire produce was also being seriously handicapped, together with the home trade, and the practice was strangling the efforts of home and overseas dairy farmers. The matter had been mentioned in Parliament, and the Minister of Agriculture had stated that help might be given by marking imported butter, but if that was to be done application must be made by responsible agricultural bodies. No such application had yet been made, and Sir Douglas expressed the opinion that it was a matter which might well receive the attention of the Royal Agricultural Society.

The council decided to ask the Dairy Produce Committee to give the subject its consideration.

The society expressed the opinion that the Ministry should not hesitate to impose drastic restrictions wherever swine fever shows the first sign of increasing above the normal. They pointed out that the consequent dislocation of trade was worth while if the disease could be controlled at once and a worse dislocation as well as greater direct loss thereby avoided. The society also welcomed an announcement that the Ministry has under consideration a proposal for the expansion of veterinary research, as indicating that veterinary attention and research were at last receiving the consideration they had hitherto been denied.

The society received the financial statement for 1929 and the estimates for the current year. A total expenditure of £17,755 is anticipated for this year, and this includes grants of £420 for the chemical, £250 for the botanical, £200 for the zoological, and £400 for the veterinary departments; £350 for a national diploma in agriculture and dairying examinations, £2,000 for scientific research, and a grant of £500 for the world's tractor trials, which are to be held in September, near Oxford.

The Duke of York was elected a life governor of the society, and the Duke of Gloucester a governor.

### DAIRY FARMERS AND IMPORTED BUTTER

The Council of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, at a meeting held in London yesterday, decided to nominate a representative to the deputation to the Ministry of Agriculture which is being arranged by Sir William Wayland, chairman of the Empire Day Movement. The deputation will urge the marking of butter in such a way as to make the country of origin at once apparent to the consumer. Agreement was expressed with the decision of the Associated Chambers of Agriculture to urge that the Merchandise Marks Act be applied to all imported and blended butter.

## ORGANIZED MARKETING OF EGGS

### NEW CENTRAL ASSOCIATION

Speaking at the annual dinner of the London Egg Exchange last night, Mr. BUXTON, Minister of Agriculture, said that with a view to securing more outlets for National Mark eggs and broadening the basis of distribution in large consuming centres, a central co-operative association of National Mark egg packing stations had been formed which would arrange for supplies of National Mark eggs to be marketed through accredited trade agents in London and certain large provincial cities as circumstances required. The new organization had been given the title of National Mark Egg Central, Limited.

The first essential was to place on the market an article of uniform standard quality easily handled by the trade. The grading and standardizing schemes associated with the National Mark had achieved that end, and the National Mark egg had now securely established itself in public favour. The second and no less important requirement was efficient organization on the distributive side. The remarkable increase in home production during recent years, the advent of the National Mark egg, and the marking of imported eggs had forced the pace, and it was now within the bounds of possibility for organized markets, such as the London Egg Exchange, to handle the standardized National Mark product in large commercial transactions.

Until very recent times the activities of the exchange had been concerned entirely with the trade in imported eggs. The reason had been not the unwillingness of agents to handle British produce but the fact that the haphazard methods in which English eggs had been placed on the market made it impossible for the trade to handle sufficiently large quantities of uniform grades, packing and quality to justify exchange dealings. There would now, however, be accredited agents on the exchange dealing with home-produced eggs, and the machinery which had been set up would afford a means of marketing successfully the steadily increasing egg output of the poultry industry of this country. This meant that National Mark eggs would be brought within easy reach of the smallest retailer in the big consuming centres to whom ease in buying was an all-important consideration.

The Government regarded the new development as of the greatest potential importance, and was making a grant towards the administrative expenses of the new association in its first year. The organization was a piece of pioneer work, and if it developed according to plan, and he saw no reason why it should not, it would, in time, be without parallel in Europe.

Each National Mark commodity advertised all the others. The Government guarantee of quality was behind the goods, and it was not only helpful to the British producer; it was the soundest common sense for housewives to take advantage of the opportunities which they now had of purchasing eggs, flour, meat, &c., direct from our own countryside. The Government for its part would do all in its power to ensure wide publicity and to assist and stimulate efficient organization, and in that direction, he felt, lay hopes of lasting benefit to agriculture and to the country generally.

The chairman of the interim board of directors of National Mark Egg Central, Limited, is Captain A. A. Plimpton, of East Yorkshire Farmers, Limited, Beverley, a packing station promoted by the East Riding Branch of

# PULVERIZED COAL FOR SHIPS

## ECONOMIES IN THE HORORATA

### SAVING IN LABOUR

The progress made in apparatus for the use of pulverized coal as fuel for ships' boilers was marked yesterday by the departure from Millwall Dock of the New Zealand Shipping Company's ss. Hororata with all her boilers, except the reserve one, fired by an automatic process. She has already made two journeys to New Zealand with half her boilers heated by pulverized coal. It is now hoped that she will do with five boilers the work for which six used to be necessary under the old system. She will need 12 stokers fewer, and it is estimated by the firm which has fitted the new system that the owners will save £5,000 a year on firing costs.

The Howden-Buell Company's system has been used in this ship and has been installed by Messrs. R. H. Green and Silley Weir. Coal is first crushed and then delivered by a conveyer and a set of chutes into pulverizing mills in the stokehold, from which it is blown by air pressure into the burners under the boilers. The Hoprata is a vessel of 11,200 tons gross and is driven by engines of nearly 6,000 horse-power. She has six boilers, of which five are now fired by pulverized coal and one remains hand-fired, according to the requirements of the Board of Trade, so that in the event of a breakdown steam could still be raised for steerage way, electric lighting, and other essential services.

In the long voyages already made with the new system, several advantages have been found. The absence of clinker, for instance, has meant that a uniform head of steam could be maintained for days at a time. The fluctuations, which occurred every four hours with the hand-fired boilers, because of the need for cleaning furnaces, have been avoided. Better combustion has led to some economy in fuel, and there has been a notable saving in the pay of stokers. Since the first trial, the pulverizing mills have been improved both in design and in efficiency. The stokehold which was hitherto filled by three pulverizers now houses six, and the coal is being reduced to an even finer powder.

#### POWER FOR MILLS

The power used to drive these mills has also been reduced by the new design to at least one-third and possibly to one-quarter of what was at first believed to be necessary. From 9 h.p. to 10 h.p. is all that is required to drive one of these mills, so that the proportion of the ship's total power devoted to this purpose is not more than 1 per cent., and may be still less if more even firing leads to a raising of the average power developed. The ship's engineers report favourably on the installation, and hope to secure greater economy and efficiency during the coming voyage. The manufacturers of the plant do not appear to have made extravagant claims for it. They do not assert that it is likely to compete with oil fuel plants in passenger vessels, but they expect it to justify itself in cargo boats of this class and in tramp steamers, particularly as it has been shown capable of consuming almost every kind of coal.

Special precautions, such as must be taken when a ship carries oil tanks, are unnecessary with coal, and bunkers may be filled at ports all over the world. It is hoped, therefore, among certain types of shipping, to oppose the tendency towards oil by showing that there are more economical methods of using coal. The capital cost of transforming a ship from the hand-fired to the automatic system naturally needs to be set off by a long period of economy in working, but it is said that in building a new ship the cost of installing the pulverized coal plant is less than a similar plant for oil-burning. The voyage of the Hororata will at any rate provide useful comparative figures, for there are several sister ships which are still hand-fired, working on the same service.

#### COAL AND OIL

Before the Hororata sailed yesterday, she was visited by a party of interested persons, in order that the plant might be seen at work. SIR HOBART HOUSE, M.P., the chairman of the Howden-Buell Combustion Company, was among them, and at a luncheon on board, he spoke of his hopes for the British coal industry through the new system. He said if the process of changing over from coal to oil in shipping were to go on indefinitely, there was no question at all about the adverse effects it would have on the fortunes of Great Britain. He thought the installation in that ship was an answer to the statement that oil was going to displace coal as fuel for ships and he was confident that they would make a success of the system. It had already been a success on land, and there were great opportunities for developing its uses.

Mr. JOHN SILLEY, a partner of the firm which manufactures the plant, said its main features remained the same to-day as in the first installation, but 18 months of hard research had been done in the matter of pulverizing-mills. They had run with all kinds of coal—British, New Zealand, American, Indian, South African, Australian—and their mill had stood the tests remarkably well. The longer it ran the better it seemed to do. They had now installed six mills in that ship where there was previously room for only three, and the power needed for every mill was only about 9 h.p. to 10 h.p., one-third or one-fourth of what it was expected a year ago would be necessary. In that ship the adoption of pulverized fuel had reduced the stokehold crew by 12, which meant a saving of £1,200 to £1,500 a year. Ultimately it was hoped to show a total saving of 15 to 20 per cent., and though they had not gone so far yet, he would be disappointed if the New Zealand Shipping Company did not save something like £5,000 a year by the change. He believed they were going to reach such a state of perfection with pulverized coal that in a few years hand-firing would be a thing of the past. There were some spheres in which coal could not compete with oil; in others coal had a good chance. They expected to be able to fit the installation even in tramp steamers with three boilers.

## "THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION"

### MR. BALDWIN'S EMPIRE POLICY

*The Times Weekly Edition*, published to-day, contains the news of the week, special articles, an attractive selection of pictures, a crossword puzzle, bridge article, and chess news.

Mr. Baldwin's announcement of the Conservative policy for the development of Imperial relations, the strengthening of safeguarding at home, and a referendum before any proposal is made for the taxation of foodstuffs, is fully summarized, together with its reception by the United Empire Party. The declaration of the Leader of the Opposition that he intends when returned to power to secure for the farmer a guaranteed price for home-grown wheat, and that steps will be taken to prevent unfair competition by dumped or bounty-fed oats from abroad is also given.

In the general news are accounts of the convalescence of the Prince of Wales and the progress of his hunting expedition; the difficulties to be overcome by the new expedition which is to attempt the ascent of Kanchenjunga, the Himalayan peak; dispatches on Antarctic research; the Soviet organization for a world revolution; the situation in India; and Imperial wireless telephony.

Of special interest to Britons abroad will be the typical English scene "Spring Ploughing in Wiltshire," the Oxford crew at practice on the Thames, and the new pictures of the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral, where the work of preservation is nearing completion.

*The Times Weekly Edition* is published every Thursday, price 4d. The subscription rates, post free, are: United Kingdom and Canada, three months, 5s. 6d.; six months, 11s.; 12 months, 22s. Other countries: Three months, 6s. 3d.; six months, 12s. 6d.; 12 months, 25s. Inquiries should be addressed to the Publisher, *The Times Weekly Edition*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

### *FOREIGN ORDERS FOR COAL*

Deliveries of coal to the Italian State Railways under The Hague Agreement last year and the requirements of Egyptian State Railways have led to increased activity in Monmouthshire mines. A number of collieries have reopened lately, and it was announced yesterday that the No. 5 pit, Six Bells, Abertillery, is to restart shortly. About 1,000 men are normally employed at the colliery.

# BRITISH NAVAL EXERCISES

## COMBINED FLEETS

As has been usual since the War, the Mediterranean and Atlantic Fleets will shortly be meeting for combined exercises in the Mediterranean. These exercises take the place of the naval manœuvres which formerly occurred in the summer. They afford an opportunity to flag and commanding officers of handling fleets, squadrons, flotillas, and ships in conditions approximating as nearly as possible to those of actual hostilities, and give some hundreds of officers and thousands of men experience of war routine. The annual meeting of the two fleets enables the staffs to exchange ideas, and to discuss matters of training and policy which may have arisen during the work of the preceding year. Various inter-fleet contests and competitive events are carried out during the stay at Gibraltar.

Thirteen capital ships, 14 cruisers, and one cruiser minelayer, three aircraft carriers, seven flotilla leaders and 49 destroyers, nine submarines, together with four depot ships and vessels of the fleet

target service—a total of 99 ships in all—will be taking part, and will be anchored either in Pollensa Bay or off Palma, Majorca, between March 11 and 15. These vessels will be flying the flags of one admiral, three vice-admirals, and five rear-admirals, together with the broad pennant of one commodore. At a rough approximation the combined fleets will be manned by 35,000 officers and men. The following ships are taking part:—

#### MEDITERRANEAN FLEET

Battleships WARSPITE (flag of Admiral Sir Frederick Field, C.-in-C., Mediterranean Fleet), REVENGE (flag of Vice-Admiral W. A. H. Kelly, Second in Command), RESOLUTION, ROYAL OAK, ROYAL SOVEREIGN, and RAMILLIES; the First Cruiser Squadron, consisting of the LONDON, SUSSEX, DEVONSHIRE, and SHROPSHIRE, with the flag of Vice-Admiral H. W. Parker in the first-named; the Third Cruiser Squadron, comprising the CURAÇOA (flag of Rear-Admiral A. J. Davies), CALEDON, CALYPSO, and CURLEW; the aircraft-carrier EAGLE; the cruiser CAIRO (flag of Rear-Admiral Hon. A. B. S. Dutton, commanding Mediterranean fleet destroyers), together with the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Destroyer Flotillas of four flotilla leaders and 31 destroyers; the flotilla leader DOUGLAS and four submarines of the First Flotilla. The CYCLOPS, submarine depôt ship, the PERTHSHIRE, supply ship, and the necessary oilers will also be present, but will take no part in the exercises.

#### ATLANTIC FLEET

Battleships NELSON (flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Ernle Chatfield, C.-in-C.), RODNEY, BARHAM (flag of Rear-Admiral Hon. R. A. R. Plunkett-Ernle-Erle-Drax), and MALAYA. The battle-cruisers RENOWN (flag of Rear-Admiral A. D. P. R. Pound), REPULSE, and TIGER. The Second Cruiser Squadron, consisting of the HAWKINS (flag of Rear-Admiral Hon. M. R. Best), FROBISHER, CANTERBURY, and CORNUS. The aircraft-carriers FURIOUS and ARGUS, attended by two destroyers. The minelaying Cruiser ADVENTURE, the CENTAUR (broad pennant of Commodore R. C. Dalglish, commanding Atlantic Fleet destroyers), and the Fifth and Sixth Destroyer Flotillas of two flotilla leaders and 16 destroyers. Submarines of the Second Flotilla. The LUCIA, submarine depôt ship; SNAPDRAGON, target towing sloop, and one target towing tug, together with the necessary oilers, will also be present, but will take no part in the manœuvres.

Except for the three battle-cruisers and the aircraft-carrier Furious, which left Gibraltar yesterday, the ships of the Atlantic Fleet sailed from Gibraltar on February 24 and 25, and are now visiting various ports in the Western Mediterranean. The Rodney and Second Submarine Flotilla are at Algiers; the Barham and Malaya at Malaga; the Second Cruiser Squadron at Oran; the Argus and Fifth and Sixth Destroyer Flotillas at Barcelona; and the Adventure at Cartagena. All the Atlantic Fleet vessels will arrive at Pollensa Bay by to-morrow.

#### MIMIC WARFARE

Vice-Admiral Sir Ernle Chatfield, in the Nelson, accompanied by the cruiser Centaur, is visiting Malta from March 1 to 6 to confer with Admiral Sir Frederick Field, and will rejoin the Atlantic Fleet at Pollensa Bay on March 8. On the same date the Mediterranean Fleet sails from Malta, while on March 9 the Atlantic Fleet leaves Pollensa. On March 10 and 11 the fleet takes part in a strategical exercise to the eastward and southward of the Balearic Islands, returning to Pollensa on its conclusion, or to Palma, on the eastern side of Majorca, if the weather at Pollensa is unfavourable. On March 15 the fleets sail again to carry out manœuvres. Destroyer and aircraft attacks afterwards take place during daylight, the fleets separating before dark to take up their preliminary positions for a tactical exercise in the eastern approaches to the Straits of Gibraltar. On March 16, Sunday, there will be no operations, but on the morning of March 17 the Atlantic Fleet will steam through an area patrolled by submarines and aircraft.

During the same evening the two fleets will come into contact and fight an action in which aircraft will freely be used. Neither side will gain an advantage, and the main action will be broken off before dusk, after both Commanders-in-Chief have been killed and various other casualties on ships and personnel have been inflicted. The subsequent operations will be directed by the subordinate flag officers, who will be faced with the problem of reforming and organizing their damaged squadrons and flotillas in readiness for destroyer attacks during the night, with a possibility of the renewal of the fleet action at daybreak.

The combined fleets are expected to reach Gibraltar on March 18, and a week later, after the exercises have been discussed, the Atlantic Fleet sails for its home ports, arriving in England on March 29 and starting its Easter leave on April 1. On the same date the Mediterranean Fleet leaves Gibraltar to visit various Spanish, French, and Italian ports, before returning to Malta on April 25.

# SOCIETY OF PUBLIC ANALYSTS

## HEALTH MINISTER AND FOOD ADULTERATION

The Minister of Health (Mr. A. Greenwood) was a guest at the 54th anniversary dinner of the Society of Public Analysts and other Analytical Chemists on Tuesday at the Savoy Hotel. Mr. E. HINKS, the president, occupied the chair.

The PRESIDENT, proposing "His Majesty's Ministers," said that the Minister of Health had many formidable tasks relative to housing, food, medical services, and river pollution, and they wished him all success. (Cheers.)

The MINISTER OF HEALTH, replying, said he recognized the important part played by public analysts in the general activities of our communal life. He found that the sampling of food products in recent years had shown a great decrease in adulteration. As a matter of fact analysts were the scientific police service. The work of the public analyst had broadened, and there was an ever-increasing responsibility on them to apply their knowledge to the public good. They had attained a public confidence that was alike a tribute to them and the public. (Cheers.)

LORD TOMLIN gave "The Society of Public Analysts and other Analytical Chemists," to which the PRESIDENT replied. Mr. E. R. BOLTON gave "Kindred Societies," and responses were made by LORD RIDDELL and Mr. H. LEVINSTEIN. Mr. A. C. CHAPMAN proposed "The Guests," which was acknowledged by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR H. T. WILSON and SIR DOUGLAS NEWTON.

Others present included:—

Mrs. E. Hinks, Lieutenant-General Sir William Furse, Professor J. F. Thorpe, Mr. F. E. Smith, Mr. Percy Oates, Professor A. Smithells, Major L. Salmon, M.P., and Professor A. Smithells.

# THE REFERENDUM

## SOLUTION WELCOMED BY MR. AMERY

Mr. Amery, speaking in his constituency, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, last night, said he welcomed Mr. Baldwin's pronouncement as offering a solution of the difficulty which had threatened grave divergence of opinion, if not disruption, to the Unionist Party.

In his speech at the Coliseum Mr. Baldwin had repeated the categorical declaration against any food taxes which he made in 1924. That declaration had placed him and many others in a great difficulty. The experience of 1924 had shown that a great Unionist majority might be returned, with Imperial preference placed in the forefront of their programme, and yet utterly impotent and futile from the point of view of making any real advance towards Imperial unity; compelled to make it clear to the Dominions that there was "nothing doing," and at the end of a Parliament more reluctant than ever to take a line that would make progress possible.

To him and to many others it seemed intolerable that they should go on indefinitely paying lip service to the cause of Empire economic unity, but in fact preclude themselves, against their convictions, from sheer fear of misrepresentation, from any practical advance. He had consequently felt bound, in all loyalty, to express his dissent, and to urge the Leader of the Party to reconsider that declaration and to leave himself a free hand, however limited in scope, which would yet enable him to deal by way of preference with some of the products of the Empire, and so to make some progress in the next Parliament which would show the nation the idleness of the food-tax bogy, and dissipate the fear complex which had obsessed the minds of candidates.

He believed that a policy of cheapening bread stuffs, and possibly certain other staples of agricultural production, by guaranteed prices, coupled with duties to assist production in respect of articles of lesser importance, would be a real policy both of help to the farmer at home and overseas, and of cheap food and steadier wages to our industrial workers. He believed that such a positive policy of cheap food could be advocated successfully to an electorate which had learnt a great many bitter lessons since 1923, if that policy were preached whole-heartedly. He still believed that that would have been the best and the simplest solution. But he fully recognized the immense responsibility which rested on the leader of a great party. He realized that Mr. Baldwin had to have regard to the temper of his followers, not all of whom were crusaders, and also to the question of the time for education available before the issue might be presented to the electorate.

Mr. Baldwin had now found a solution on which all his supporters could unite, and which could be effectively fought even if the election came in the next few weeks. It was a solution because it did enable action to be taken by the next Unionist Government, not only during the life time, but within a year or so, of the opening of the next Parliament. That undoubtedly removed his main objection to the Coliseum declaration.

The device of a referendum undoubtedly presented certain great advantages. It enabled the question of Empire trade and of "food taxes" to be judged on its merits, and not as a weapon in the dog-fight of a General Election; in the light of a definite agreement, and not as an abstract proposition. The voter would be able to see clearly what he was likely to get as well as what he would be asked to give. There was a further advantage, upon which Mr. Baldwin had laid stress—namely, that if the policy of the last three generations in this country was to be reversed it was well that it should be reversed by some definite act of the nation, and so placed beyond the danger of reversal. He could not conceive that a definite treaty with the Dominions, confirmed by a referendum, could ever be denounced as a mere consequence of a change of Government.

### AGRICULTURE

An incidental advantage of the proposed procedure was that the interests of British agriculture were definitely tied up with those of Empire agriculture, and that the British farmer was now directly interested in seeing that whatever treaty was arrived at should benefit him as well as the farmer overseas, and that the referendum incorporating those benefits should pass.

On the other hand, it was impossible to overlook some of the possible disadvantages of this solution. It involved a real danger of delay, and meant that, pending some comprehensive agreement worth putting forward for a referendum, no useful minor measures for helping British agriculture or promoting preference could be proceeded with, if they involved food duties, though he assumed that this obviously did not apply to any extension of actual anti-dumping duties.

The solution indeed was one which could be justified on one condition, and one condition only. That was if from now onwards every Unionist, from Mr. Baldwin downwards, made it abundantly clear that the referendum was in no sense a device for postponing or side-tracking the issue of an Imperial policy, but that they meant to work towards such a policy with all their might, to open negotiations with the Dominions the moment they were returned to office, and to make the treaty or treaties which might be arrived at as comprehensive and as far-reaching an instalment of Empire free trade, as substantial a contribution to Imperial economic unity, as the good will of our partners in the Empire and our own powers of negotiation could achieve.

He was delighted that Mr. Baldwin's pronouncement had not only eliminated any division within the ranks of the Unionist Party itself, but had secured the unqualified approval and support of Lord Beaverbrook and those with whom he worked. He was glad to see that Lord Beaverbrook, while whole-heartedly welcoming Mr. Baldwin's solution, was determined not to rest on his laurels but to go on with the good work. After all, that pronouncement had in no sense affected the main objects which the crusaders had set before themselves. It only offered them a new opportunity and a more congenial task.

## BEST ROAD TO CLOSER EMPIRE UNION

### SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND'S VIEWS

SIR ARTHUR STEEL-MAITLAND, speaking at the United Club last night, referred to Mr. Baldwin's referendum proposal. To obtain the immense boon to our trade and relief to our unemployment which would be afforded by an increase in the preferences given to us by the Dominions, he said, a small tax on foreign foodstuffs might be necessary. "Every practical man," he continued, "knows how difficult it is to fight a General Election with food taxes as a party issue. Under this method of a referendum, before any proposals are made which involve any tax whatever on food from foreign countries, a conference will have been held with the Dominions; we shall have found out what proposals they are ready to make as to further preferences to our goods in return for any duties on foreign foodstuffs which we may impose. The whole scheme will then be submitted to the people of this country to accept or to refuse.

"The method will have two great advantages. In the first place, this great question will be lifted out of the party turmoil of a General Election and can be considered on its merits and apart from other issues. Secondly, voters will be able to know what solid advantages in the form of better trade and employment they will obtain from increased preference in return for the duties to which their assent is asked. There are also advantages in the proposal as it affects the Dominions. A feature in the development of politics in recent years is the greater likelihood of a change by one Government of the policy of its predecessor. This was not so in the past. It is increasingly the case to-day. If, therefore, we are to ask the Dominions to enter with us into a stable and enduring system of greater preferences and closer alliance, it is right that they should have the assurance that it is not a system which is going to be made the sport of the changing fortunes of political parties in this country.

"This is the assurance that a referendum—and a referendum only—will give them. It will mean the direct approval of the proposal by the British people as a whole, which the Dominions can take as an abiding proof of the settled intention of the country. Therefore, I commend the policy to you. It means a General Election without the issue of food taxes. It also means the most practicable method of achieving closer union with the Dominions on a firm and lasting basis."

Dealing with unemployment, he declared that it had increased ever since the present Government came into office, and that increase was due in the main directly to the policy and administration of the Socialist Government. "The country ought to realize this," he said, "and to know also that the increase in unemployment is real and not, as some members of the Government endeavour to allege, due to the fact that they are giving unemployment benefit generously where it had been withheld formerly by a hard-hearted and ruthless Conservative Minister of Labour."

Sir Arthur accused Mr. J. H. Thomas of being "grossly inaccurate," in the figures he quoted regarding unemployment. Mr. Thomas had appealed for non-party treatment of the question of unemployment, but he frequently made flagrantly partisan statements.

Safeguarding should be considered impartially. The threat to remove the existing safeguarding duties was flagrantly inconsistent with such an appeal for non-party cooperation. The second way in which unemployment could be helped was by economy. The Lord Privy Seal should reduce taxation, and do it now, but the change made by the Government in its surrender over one clause in the Unemployment Insurance Act alone had an effect equivalent to adding £60,000,000 to the National Debt.

## MR. BALDWIN AND AGRICULTURE

### STATEMENT BY N.F.U.

The National Farmers' Union has issued the following statement in reference to Mr. Baldwin's speech in London on Tuesday:—

Mr. Baldwin described his allusions to agriculture as "pertinent observations," but they were so inaccurate that agriculturists can only conclude that they were made on the spur of the moment when the Conservative leader had no opportunity of verifying his references. Speaking of the gigantic agricultural demonstration at Cambridge last Saturday, Mr. Baldwin alleged that he was amazed at the tone of some of the speeches and to see "how the blame for all the misfortunes of that industry was laid on our shoulders."

Including the chairman, there were only three speakers at the demonstration. The most careful study of their remarks will not reveal anything savouring of an attack upon Mr. Baldwin and his party. The chairman (Mr. Pretyman), in his opening remarks, declared that: "It was not a party question. They were appealing to Parliament and the nation as a whole and not to any single political party." Mr. George Dallas, M.P., said:—"We are here to say not one single word of reproach to any political party, and we are here to say emphatically that we will not allow any political party to exploit our grievance at the present time." The third speaker, Captain Morris, stated:—"Mr. Dallas said he is apportioning no blame. Neither am I." These sentences show the keynote of the speeches at Cambridge. Surely Mr. Baldwin cannot have read them with the care they deserved.

Mr. Baldwin went on to refer to the legislation passed during his last administration to assist agriculture. He must have forgotten the old saying, "qui s'excuse, s'accuse." The N.F.U. never hesitated to express its appreciation of such measures as were passed in the last Parliament for the benefit of the industry, as witness the telegram and letter of thanks that were sent to Mr. Baldwin when agricultural land and buildings were derated from April 1, 1929. But agriculturists cannot forget that these benefits were accompanied by measures which crippled the industry's efforts to contend with adverse economic conditions and the steady decline in the arable acreage is the best proof of the fact. Incidentally, will Mr. Baldwin tell us how he arrived at the figure of "some £10,00,000 a year" as a benefit to agriculture from money found "for sugar and for freight relief"?

Mr. Baldwin proceeded to assert that "in the whole course of its history the National Farmers' Union has never been able to agree upon, or to suggest, any practical programme." We can only express our regret that his researches into the union's history have been so palpably superficial. He has overlooked, for example, the memorandum on policy which the union submitted to his Government in 1925. Had the union's suggestions for implementing his own agricultural policy of adding not less than 1,000,000 acres to the arable area been adopted, the agricultural position to-day would be very different. Mr. Baldwin's Ministers of Agriculture had a better knowledge of the union's efforts in that connexion. Mr. Edward Wood (now Lord Irwin) in 1925, after the Government had received the union's memorandum, made the following statement publicly:—

"During the last few months I, on behalf of his Majesty's Government, have been receiving a great variety of opinions and advice—among them the opinions and advice of the union, for which I wish to tender my respectful and sincere thanks. They had, as they always sought to be, been helpful.

Mr. Walter Guinness in 1926 expressed himself in similar terms. He stated:—

"I have had the opportunity and the great advantage of many consultations with their (the union's) leaders in London and I would like to say how much I appreciate their help and advice.

Finally, we may take Mr. Baldwin's allegation that

In 1923 I went to them (the N.F.U.) for advice and assistance and they were incapable of giving me either.

The facts are that the union sent a deputation to Mr. Baldwin on October 11 of that year. The guidance for which he asked necessitated special meetings being convened of the Executives of the county branches of the union in every county in England and Wales. This was done and the information was forwarded to Mr. Baldwin, through his Minister of Agriculture, on October 25. The letter containing it was published at the time and may be read by all concerned. Did Mr. Baldwin never see it?

## COTTON AND SILK

### TWO LANCASHIRE RESOLUTIONS ON SAFEGUARDING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, MARCH 5

The National Union of Manufacturers (Manchester branch) to-day adopted two resolutions on safeguarding—one calling for the application of safeguarding to foreign imported cotton yarns and cotton piece goods, the other protesting against a withdrawal of the silk and artificial silk duties now in operation.

Major J. A. Barber Lomax, the mover of the resolution demanding safeguarding for the cotton industry, sent his remarks in support of it, being unable to attend. Mr. GEORGE TERRELL, president of the National Union, seconded. SIR JOHN RHODES, who presided, gave support to the principle of a change in the traditional economic policy of the Lancashire cotton trade. He said that in considering remedies for the unparalleled state of depression of the industry they ought to give up case-hardened preconceived ideas. They must realize that free trade was not a fixed law, but an economic expedient which lost its aptness if the conditions it was designed to meet no longer existed.

Mr. S. H. SAGAR and SIR AMOS NELSON were the mover and seconder respectively of the resolution on the silk and artificial silk duties, and they spoke on behalf of the Rayon and other manufacturers of Manchester and the surrounding districts. This resolution asserted that the withdrawal of the duties "would gravely affect our home and export trade and result in increased unemployment." The resolution also emphasized the deplorable effect of the continued uncertainty about the fiscal position.

In view of the very unusual circumstance of a body of Lancashire business men passing a resolution in favour of the application of safeguarding to the cotton industry, the text of the resolution may be worth quoting in full:—

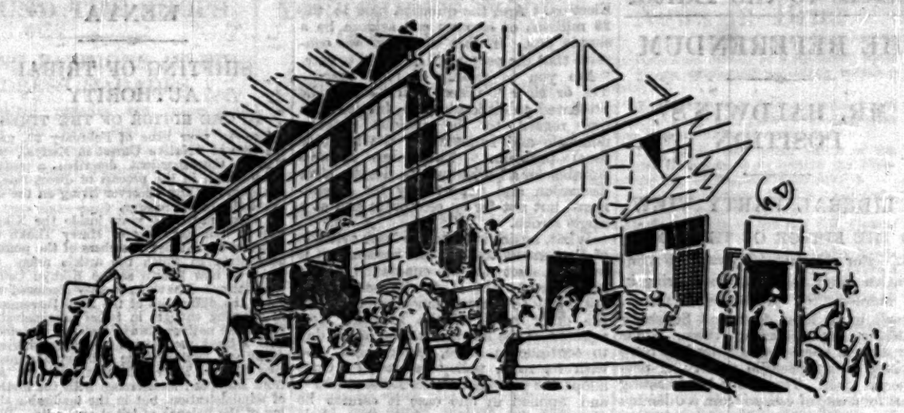
This meeting of cotton and other manufacturers of Manchester and surrounding districts desires to call the attention of His Majesty's Government to the depressed conditions of the cotton trade, and particularly to the increasing imports of cotton yarns and cotton piece goods into this country, due largely to the longer working hours, lower wages, and secured home markets of their competitors. Having regard to the serious state of unemployment in the industry, this meeting is of the opinion that measures for the safeguarding of the cotton trade should be introduced without further delay.

### *ENGLISH MEDIEVAL ART*

An exhibition of English Medieval Art will be opened at the Victoria and Albert Museum on Wednesday, May 14, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Many valuable loans have been promised from English cathedrals and churches, from corporations, colleges and other corporate bodies, and from private owners in this country and abroad. These will be exhibited in chronological order in the North Court, together with the finest of the kindred works of art in the museum collections. It is believed that in this way an unprecedented opportunity will be given for the study of the achievement of English artists and craftsmen of the Middle Ages. The exhibition will remain open until September, and will so cover the period of the Lambeth Conference.

### *ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION*

The retiring chairman of the Royal United Service Institution, ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE HOPE, speaking at the 99th anniversary of the institution on Tuesday, said that the only black spot during the year was a reduction in the number of members, but they must naturally expect that there would be a falling off owing to reductions in the Services. Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob was appointed chairman.

# THE BRITISH MOTOR INDUSTRY *in relation to* TRADE BALANCES *and* EMPLOYMENT

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C.P.H. 59

# Letters to the Editor

## THE REFERENDUM

### MR. BALDWIN'S POSITION

### A LIBERAL PARTY VIEW

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—For the last 30 years the Conservative Party has been floundering in the morasses of protectionist policy. Disraeli, in his later days, and Salisbury prudently kept clear of them. Since their time a succession of leaders have proposed every possible variety of protectionist plan. They have been casting about for a way of escape from a dilemma which is unescapable. If you tax foreign foodstuffs and raw materials you raise their prices, for two-thirds of our imported supplies come from foreign countries. Our crowded populations and our export industries, faced by keen competition in the markets of the world, cannot tolerate that. If, on the other hand, you tax foreign manufactures, but do not tax foodstuffs and raw materials, you do nothing to advantage the Empire and nothing to help British agriculture.

Mr. Baldwin is engaged in wrestling with that dilemma, just as Mr. Balfour wrestled with it a generation ago. The effort is as hopeless in the one case as in the other. Shift after shift is attempted. When Mr. Baldwin was asked, before the General Election, whether he would impose protective duties on imported manufactures in general, and on iron and steel in particular, he refused to make any reply, one way or the other. The question was to be referred to a series of committees; the nation would have its policy settled by whatever reports the committees might make. Now, after the election, the committees are to disappear. A Conservative Government would decide the question for itself. But how it would decide the nation is not to be told until later, until the thing is being done.

Asked, however, before the election what his policy would be on food taxation, Mr. Baldwin was quite specific. In his speech at Drury-lane on April 18, 1929, he said:—

> We are pledged, and shall continue to be pledged, not to introduce protection. We are pledged, and shall continue to be pledged, not to impose any taxes on food.

Nothing could be clearer. But now arises Lord Beaverbrook. He is the advocate of "a tariff wall round the Empire," which, strangely enough, he describes as a policy of "Empire Free Trade." He is the spokesman for Customs duties for the protection of British agriculture. His movement becomes formidable. After a few weeks of indignant resistance Mr. Baldwin gives way, and the policy of the Conservative Party is once more changed. The declaration of April, 1929—"We shall continue to be pledged not to impose any taxes on food"—has not held good for as long as a single year. Mr. Baldwin is now ready to propose food taxes to Parliament, if a Referendum authorizes him to do so, and he would take a Referendum on that point.

You recall in your issue of to-day that when a proposition of this kind was last discussed in the House of Commons many years ago the duty fell to me of stating the case against it on behalf of the Government then in office. The case still holds good.

The Referendum appears to be a democratic instrument, but in fact it confuses a democracy and clogs its machinery. If it is right in one instance, it is right in another. Every Referendum involves all the propagandist effort, the cost and the disturbance of a General Election. And the question put to the 29 millions of electors can seldom be a simple one. In this case, can we conceive that the people will be asked to vote, "Are you in favour of food taxes—Yes or No?" There will have to be presented an elaborate plan, framed with due regard to the various aspects, domestic and Imperial, of the intricate fiscal problem. Those are matters suitable for a Legislature to decide, after discussion and opportunity for amendment, but not for an electorate and at a single stroke.

What, again, is to be the later attitude of Parliament towards the measure, if it were in fact to be enacted by this machinery? Is it to be sacrosanct, not open to serious amendment? On the other hand, if the measure were rejected, is the Administration of the day to continue in office, nevertheless, and with its main policy rejected? Once adopt the principle of the Referendum—and applied in one case it cannot be excluded in another—and the whole status of the Legislature and the Executive is profoundly altered. The cause of good government would, in the long run, not be served, nor the smooth working of the democratic system. The method is foreign to the whole spirit of the British Constitution, which rests throughout, and soundly, upon the principle of representation. The nation is not likely now for the first time to accept it, in order to provide an embarrassed statesman with a means of escape from the necessity of himself saying Yes or No to an inconvenient question.

Yours, &c.,
HERBERT SAMUEL.
House of Commons, March 5.

### KANCHENJUNGA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I send you a note on the spelling of the mountain name which is at present conspicuously before your readers? Mr. Freshfield's well-known book is not "Round Kanchenjunga," as you have it in your article on Saturday last, but "Round Kangchenjunga," and he says in it that he has deliberately adopted this spelling out of 14 variants.

The practice of the Survey of India has been inconsistent. In a letter to the *Geographical Journal* for October, 1918, the late Dr. A. M. Kellas remarks that in 1903 three different spellings appear simultaneously in three different maps. Burrard and Hayden in their "Geography and Geology of the Himalaya" argued for Kinchinjunga, because "uniformity in spelling is of more importance to geographers than correctness," and that has tended to become the official name in India. But in his letter Dr. Kellas gives excellent reasons for the spelling Kangchenjunga; "Kang" meaning snow, and "chen" meaning great, as all would agree; the rest of the word being more obscurely derived from Tibetan words meaning five repositories or store-houses. The Royal Geographical Society has now for a long time ventured to differ exceptionally from the judgment of the Survey of India, and has preferred Kangchenjunga to Kinchinjunga. The first syllable can be written "Kan" only if one neglects a diacritical mark over the third letter, which signifies that the Tibetan "n" is pronounced "ng." Is it too late to ask that in your accounts of the mountaineering expedition about to take the field the name of the objective should be spelled in the way which commends itself to the mountaineers whom you quote, and also, I understand, to the Himalayan Club?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ARTHUR R. HINKS.
Royal Geographical Society, March 4.


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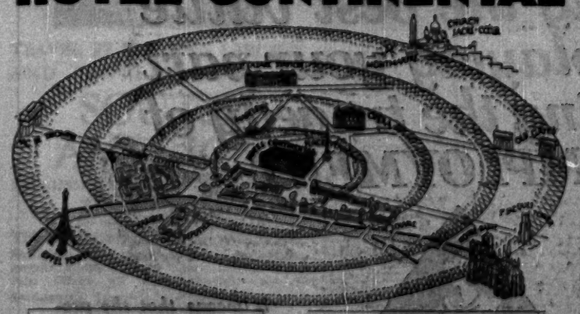

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## NATIVE UNREST IN KENYA

### SHIFTING OF TRIBAL AUTHORITY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of February 27, under the title of "Native Unrest in Kenya," your Nairobi Correspondent describes a natural phenomenon in the process of direct rule, as it appears to any observer living on the outskirts of a native reserve.

I spent nearly 10 years inside the Kikuyu reserve, and have known Harry Thuku and many of the Kikuyu members of the political association to which the article refers and which is now known as the Kikuyu Central Association. I have frequently discussed with them the difficulties of the local Government in effecting changes in tribal administration, and these natives always met my statements with a frank recognition of the genuine sympathy and justice of the ordinary administrative officer. Their difficulties did not arise from European interference with the methods of administration, but in the inevitable shifting of the balance of tribal authority. While that authority still remains with the elders, whom the Government must support, "the young men no longer hold the spears"; in their eyes, the removal of such a salutary restraint upon the arbiters of justice is not compensated by the right of appeal to a European magistrate, who cannot be fully cognizant of the devious ways by which justice is attained in native courts.

The balance, however, is inexorably readjusted: as the older generations shrink the cleavage between them and the younger members of their tribe begins to disappear, for they are both alive to the value of coming to terms; if ignorance and discontent remain the unrest is no longer directed against tribal authority, but is focused upon the more remote power, and the responsibility for every ill becomes a racial issue.

To anticipate such a climax and to unite young and old in intelligent cooperation with their officials is a task of supreme difficulty. In Kenya the creation of native councils was a step in the right direction; but even this innovation, in a community without a local Press, did not secure full freedom for the expression of smouldering discontent: the open "barraza," which is being tried in parts of the Kikuyu reserve to-day, provides a further safety-valve.

The chief incentives to irresponsible agitation will be removed when to these opportunities of free public discussion can be added further measures to keep the native people fully informed of the expenditure of their taxes and of the relation of local administration to the central authority. At present the disposal of their taxes must be assessed, in the mind of the ordinary native, by the amount of direct service discernible in his own district and location; and his ignorance constitutes a valid argument for the expenditure of a high proportion of the revenue from his district in such local services as agriculture, education, hospital and general welfare work.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,
H. D. HOOPER.
Wyncliffe, South Hill-road, Bromley, March 3.

## A FINANCIAL POLICY FOR THE CHURCH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As one of your leading articles recently pointed out, the Church of England is faced with a serious crisis. Her parochial organization, at once the greatest material asset and the heaviest burden of her catholic heritage, is in imminent danger of collapse. It can only be saved if she can at once provide the material means, and in particular the new churches, for new parishes in new centres of population, and replete her diminished man-power so that it can cope alike with the existing work and with the new commitments.

Nor can she take refuge in the fashionable remedy of rationalization, for such measures as the union of scattered rural parishes and the sale of City churches are a shirking of her burden which meet with an ever-increasing opposition.

But I venture, from some experience of the principles of finance applicable to the needs of a permanent corporation, to suggest that if the organization itself cannot be rationalized, its financial resources can. The present system, or lack of system, consists in trying to pay for both purposes, the increase of man-power and the building of new churches, out of income in the form of subscriptions and donations raised from year to year, and not without ardent competition between diocese and diocese. Yet it is obvious that the two purposes are, financially speaking, of quite a different character. The lack of candidates for Holy Orders is a temporary burden due, if I may adopt a phrase from the vocabulary of estate management, to the provision for repairs and renewals not having kept pace with the effects of wear and tear. The provision of new churches, on the other hand, is a matter of permanent capital expenditure.

No bursar at Oxford or Cambridge would dream of trying to pay for new college buildings out of income. Such expenditure is met by borrowing the capital moneys which the college has invested, and replacing them by an annual sinking-fund spread over a long term of years. The Church, too, has very large invested funds in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and Queen Anne's Bounty, and is adding substantially to them every year as the sinking-fund payments in respect of tithe rentcharge are invested. The gilt-edged securities which represent these investments do no good to the Church beyond the annual income which they provide. If some part of these funds was spent on the building of new churches the income would indeed be lost, but a capital asset of incalculable value would be gained. Moreover, the cost to the laity of making good the loss of income and providing a sinking-fund to replace the expended capital would be far less than the cost of building churches out of income, and leave them better able to subscribe adequately to the funds for the training of ordinands.

Roughly speaking, at current rates of interest, the sinking-fund and interest required for a loan of £100 repayable in 20 years is £7 10s. a year. There must be many thousands of the laity who would be prepared to give bonds providing for 20 annual payments of some such amount, and for the payment in a lump sum of the balance of the capital which it represents, in the event of the death of the obligor before the 20 years were up. I believe that the bad debts which would be incurred under such a scheme would be negligible, and a fund to indemnify the Church against them could easily be provided out of the income-tax on the annual sum secured by the bonds, which could be claimed by the Church on the system so successfully worked by the National Council of Social Service. Any legal difficulties in the way of such a scheme could be easily overcome by a Measure passed through the National Assembly.

Your obedient servant,
G. R. Y. RADCLIFFE.
The Bursary, New College, Oxford, March 3.

## A LIVERPOOL PARK

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—London is not the only area where vigilance is essential for the preservation of the amenities of public parks. The citizens of Liverpool have within the last few days been startled by a decision of the City Council which, in the opinion of very many, will go far to destroy the peculiar charm of one of the city's most beautiful open spaces.

Calderstones Park, well-timbered and undulating, is a perfect example on a small scale of English parkland, creating, by its skilful plan, a sense of space vastly greater than its actual acreage would suggest. What are the council's proposals? First, to construct a 20ft. "drive" straight across the grass, thereby cutting the park in two and completely destroying its unity. Secondly, to submerge (at a cost of £20,000) no less than seven acres of precious grassland, in order to construct an ornamental lake. So to contract the area of available turf is a sad disservice to the community. Hitherto, the park has been appreciated not only because of its restful beauty but for another reason: in the summer hundreds of the now notorious "kiddies," many in charge of their elder sisters (often under 12), go to picnic there all day; and they are sent by their mothers in the knowledge that within the park they are perfectly safe. With a seven-acre lake occupying a central position, how many parents will continue to enjoy this feeling of security? On the confession of the chairman of the Parks Committee (as reported in the Press), the scheme has hitherto been considered too expensive to put into operation; it will be small satisfaction to the taxpayer to learn that the main inducement to proceed at once with these deplorable "improvements" is the promise of Whitehall to bear 75 per cent. of the cost of the labour.

Your obedient servant,
G. W. PAGET.
The Fourth House, Allerton-road, Liverpool.

## SMALL CRUISERS

### SECURITY OF TRADE ROUTES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—From articles and correspondence in your columns it seems that our Government's statement announcing a reduction in cruisers from 70 to 50 has caused sensation approaching dismay in some circles and a demand for information as to what can have supervened in the last year or so to warrant this reduction, in spite of the Prime Minister's explanation to the effect that, in the Government's view, the Kellogg Pact justified the decision.

I have read several letters from admirals on the subject, the burden of all of them being that we are dependent on our Navy for the safety of our trade routes and therefore for the safety from starvation during war of our population.

Admiral Fremantle, in a recent letter to you, reminds you of the colossally disproportionate number of cruisers required in the early days of the Great War to run down two little German cruisers, one loose in the Atlantic, and the other in the Indian Ocean. He then proceeds to draw from this fact the deduction that a very much greater number of British cruisers would be required in the event of more than two small enemy cruisers being loose on our trade routes. I know of no justification in history for this theory that the safety of our supply routes is dependent on a multiplicity of small cruisers, but I do know of a very significant instance in history to the contrary, and my verdict on the hypothetical situation envisaged by Admiral Fremantle is that if the number of "loose" enemy cruisers were multiplied, the problem of the safety of our trade routes in terms of small cruisers would become frankly insoluble.

Apart from the historical instance just referred to and to which I shall allude again presently, I derive my faith from a good source—no less an authority, in fact, than my old chief, Lord Fisher. In one of his terse dicta he described small cruisers as "too weak to fight and too slow to run away." The "Dreadnought" battle-cruisers were the children of this faith, and there could be no better exemplification of it than the battles of Coronel and the Falkland Islands. In the former the British weak cruisers were overwhelmed by the superior Germans, and in the latter the tables were turned by the very battle-cruisers which he, Lord Fisher, designed for just such occasions—it was his triumph! He "scrapped" as many small cruisers as he could, and he knew better than his short-sighted critics what he was about; he remembered the lesson, almost forgotten in this country, which the United States of America taught themselves and us in 1812, when the super-frigates President, Constitution, and their four sisters, with their superior size, speed, and armament, practically swept the British frigates—the cruisers of those days—off the seas.

I assert without hesitation that if we continue to cherish the delusion that a multiplicity of small cruisers is going to secure our trade routes in war with any Power of approximately equivalent naval strength to our own, then we are living in a fool's paradise. If a ship of the type of the new German super-cruiser got loose at sea against our trade in war, we should be compelled not only to resort to convoying our trade, but we should have to escort the convoys with the biggest cruisers we possess—that very type of cruiser, in fact, which Lord Fisher designed and eventually handed to Admiral Sturdee to wipe the weaker German squadron off the seas. De Ruyter used the whole of his fleet to convoy the Dutch trade in our wars with Holland. What use were our small cruisers while that German squadron was still intact? None at all!—the mere presence of the German squadron "in being" was sufficient to drive all our trade into its bolt-holes.

If we want security for our population from starvation in war-time, the sensible course for us to pursue is to surrender frankly our medieval conception of the rights of belligerents and the non-rights of neutrals in war, and agree with the United States of America in their long and consistently held view of Freedom of the Seas except in blockaded waters. This will at least ensure our food supplies—they will arrive in neutral bottoms, and British shipping must be convoyed. *Du reste*, naval warfare will then be as it was in the past—namely, an affair of navies; the civil population will no longer be the catspaw, and naval war will be decided (unless limitation of tonnage and gun-calibre are agreed upon) by the nation possessing the largest, fastest, and most heavily armed vessels—no amount of small cruisers will be of any avail whatever.

Yours very truly,
WILFRED HENDERSON, Admiral.
Ryecroft, Ropley, Hants.

## THE FLOOD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In reading the very interesting articles in *The Times* by Mr. Leonard Woolley on the excavations at Ur I find I have been somewhat misled in thinking that the references to "the Flood" indicate the Flood of Noah. Mr. Woolley tells me, however, that he connects the deposit of silt with the Sumerian legend of the Flood, and only with the Biblical story in so far as the two are the same, and perhaps it is as well to make this clear.

I think it very unlikely that the two stories, which agree so much in details, can refer to two separate events, but at the same time it appears to be impossible that the period of these deposits could connect with Noah's Flood, because the era of Sargon stands solidly in the way, being dated 2700 B.C. Nor does it appear possible that these deposits, which at Kish Professor Langdon puts at 20in. thick and at Ur Mr. Woolley tells us are some 60in. or more, could be laid down in the space of a year or in the time limited by the amount of food which could be carried in a ship by Noah or his Sumerian counterpart.

I suggest that the Flood which was responsible for the deposits was one of many years' duration, and occurred at an earlier period than that assigned to it. It may be that it is described in the first chapter of Genesis, for what we generally take to be the Creation is much more the story of a great flood, the actual Creation being dismissed in verse 1 as a fact without comment.

Yours faithfully,
A. G. SHORTT.
Oxford.

## MRS. STUDDERT-KENNEDY'S THANKS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The impossibility of writing personally to all those who have taken part in the Studdert-Kennedy Memorial Fund leads me to ask the hospitality of your columns for the expression of my very real appreciation of the kindness and generosity which it reflects.

My sons and I accept this national pension as a great honour, and as a symbol of the affection in which my husband was held, and of the general appreciation of his work, in which I had the privilege of sharing in a very true sense.

I am indebted to those who organised the Appeal, to the Committee for their support, to the American Committee, to the staff of the I.C.F. for their work in connexion with it, and I feel sure to many others in this country and America.

Yours,
EMILY STUDDERT-KENNEDY.
46, Bromyard-road, Worcester.

# Points from Letters

**CONSCIENCE VOTING**

In *The Times*, of yesterday your Parliamentary Correspondent says, in relation to Tuesday's meeting of the Parliamentary Liberal Party:—"It is understood that on the general question of unity Mr. Runciman and Sir Donald Maclean took the view that members should be allowed to vote according to their consciences." This phrase recalls two observations of a very different character, attributed to certain politicians of days long gone by. One of them remarked that he had heard many speeches that convinced his reason, but never one that influenced his vote. The other said that he had never voted according to his conscience except once, and then he had been wrong. But that, of course, was long ago.—Mr. JAMES DUNDAS WHITE, Reform Club.

**THE CAMBRIDGE MEETING**

Mr. Baldwin has expressed himself "amazed" at the tone of some of the speeches at the meeting of agriculturists and farm workers at Cambridge. I was present throughout as a disinterested observer. While it is true that no recognition was given of the valuable reliefs and subsidies granted by Mr. Baldwin's Government, this was scarcely possible from such a mixed platform. The meeting was of a strictly non-party character, the single resolution called for "the sinking of all party differences," and Mr. G. Dallas, M.P., who proposed it, said: "We do not say a single word of reproach against any political party." If the note of gratitude was absent, it may also be said that the constructive part of the resolution in mentioning one item only—"that measures should be taken to assure to farmers remunerative prices for cereals"—appeared to recognize the paramount importance in their view of the policy recently declared by Mr. Baldwin.—Mr. J. H. DIGGLE, Cambridge.

**GUARANTEED PRICE FOR WHEAT**

Sir Herbert Samuel, criticizing Mr. Baldwin's agricultural policy, recently said, "Of the whole value of the produce from the farms of Great Britain 96 per cent. represented produce other than wheat. Yet Mr. Baldwin proposed to subsidize 4 per cent. and to leave 96 per cent. unaided." Even admitting that wheat represents only 4 per cent. of the whole value of farm produce in this country, the value of the straw must also be taken into account. The fact that wheat represents 15 per cent. of the land under the plough in Great Britain has apparently been overlooked. Wheat, moreover, is one of the rotation crops, and if the prosperity of the agricultural industry is to be revived the arable acreage must be increased and with it the acreage under wheat.—Mr. A. S. JUDGE, Calderwood, Cheltenham.

**THE DORCHESTER PAPERS**

The late Professor Tyndall, F.R.S., confirms the statement of your correspondent Mr. Crowley Jones as to the birthplace of Count Rumford. In a lecture at the Royal Institution he stated that "On a bright calm day in the autumn of 1872 I made a pilgrimage to the modest birthplace of Count Rumford . . . nine miles distant from the city of Boston . . . In North Woburn, a little way off, on March 26, 1753, Rumford was born." ("New Fragments," 1897.)—Mr. T. DOVE KEIGHLEY, Lephams, Buxted, Sussex.

**SAFETY ON THE ROAD**

It is difficult to understand why a motorist prefers pedestrians walking on the left side of the road. He passes pedestrians almost equally quickly in whichever way they walk. As a pedestrian I prefer walking on the right, I am then facing motorists driving on my side of the road. I have not blindly to trust them to pass me safely. If any driver, for any reason, comes too close to my side I can step into the ditch or jump for the hedge. If it is night he may not see me. If I am deaf I may not hear him. In either case, if agile enough, I am safe on the right but not on the left. I drove a car for over 15 years without an accident and, as a motorist, I infinitely prefer pedestrians to walk on the right. If they are walking away from one—i.e., on the left—the driver cannot tell if they are aware of his approach, either from deafness or on account of the noise of other traffic.—SIR WALTER EGERTON, Fair Meadow, Mayfield, Sussex.

**THE NORTHERNER'S "R."**

I agree with your correspondent Mr. John H. Brooks that Mr. R. Grant Brown's attempt to justify the dropping of the letter "r" in educated speech is specious but unconvincing. Mr. Brown, however, has not attempted to justify the insertion of the final "r" in educated speech in such words as "pa," "law," "saw," &c. What is the justification for pronouncing these as "pahr," "lorr," "sorr"? To take one of the examples quoted by Mr. Brooks, Mr. Brown's educated speaker would distinguish between "sore" and "saw" by knocking out the "r" in the first word and adding it to "saw." The educated Northerner likes to pronounce his words according to the ordinary dictionary phonetics.—Mr. J. HART, Albemarle, 9, Warbreck-drive, Blackpool.

**COLTSFOOT**

Your correspondent Mr. Miln who asks for records of the coltsfoot will be interested to hear that I found it in flower this year as early as February 2, when at least five flowers were well out on the railway embankment here. Last year I did not find any out until April 14. It may also be of interest to record that I found 44 different phanerogams flowering last Saturday, March 1, as against only 22 on the same date last year.—Miss E. G. HAINES, Glen Ashton, Wimborne, Dorset.

**THE NATIONAL GALLERY**

May I venture to add a sixth to the five masterpieces in the National Gallery named by a correspondent in your issue of March 3 as claiming consideration? I refer to the "Adoration of the Magi," by Mabuse. After seeing a good many pictures in Europe and America the sheer craftsmanship of this picture appears to me to be unsurpassed. For this, for its colouring, its perfect balance, and general intellectual appeal it is surely one of our most cherished possessions. Unfortunately its framing is rather unworthy, and many might pass it by.—CANON S. T. WINCKLEY, The Master's House, Wyggeston's Hospital, Leicester.

**CHILDREN OF THE CANALS**

In your issue of February 26 Mrs. Gould quotes the canal-boat women as asking "why in their trade alone it should be necessary for them and their children to provide unpaid labour in order that the men may be able to earn a living." Are the canal-boat women so entirely ignorant of life ashore that they have never heard of small shop-keepers, whose wives are behind the counter so long as the shop is open and whose children—horror of horrors—actually run errands and deliver goods after school hours? Has Mrs. Gould among her acquaintance no struggling schoolmasters whose wives cope with the multifarious needs of an understaffed household all day and sit up with homesick little boys half the night? Or has she never heard of poultry farmers or small holders, husband and wife, working shoulder to shoulder in despairing efforts to win a living from the unwilling soil, stumbling home at night too tired to eat? At least the canal-boat woman, who knew, presumably, that her husband was a canal-boatman before she married him, has her kitchen beside her and can watch the bacon frizzling while she minds the helm—or whatever her duty may be.—HILDA H.—LL, Old Farm, Wootton, New Milton.

**A BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY?**

As "the proper study of mankind is man," I suggest the founding in London of a Biographical Society for the special study and elucidation of the lives of the most noteworthy persons of all times, such as discoverers, explorers, inventors, warriors, statesmen, scientists, artists, thinkers, &c. Few subjects lend themselves more readily to illustrated lectures, which might be given fortnightly for very many years to come without any fear of exhausting the topic. The study is fascinating and stimulating, and should appeal to very large numbers.—Mr. W. RUSHTON PARKER, The Royal Institution, 21, Albemarle-street, W.1.

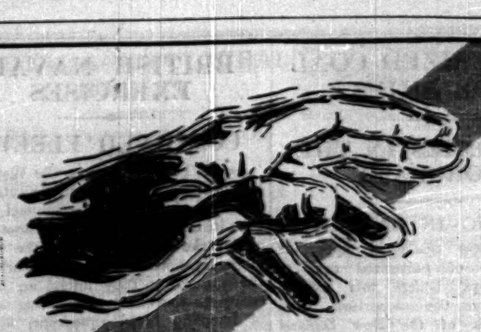
**MODERN WARFARE**

"Historicus" misunderstands me. Does he suggest that the Royal Navy and the British Army behave otherwise than as gentlemen in war? We all know the deplorable results of war, but now, in the "carrying on" of war, babies, children, women, and the aged and sick are drawn in, bombed and gassed. Neutrals suffer (over 1,000 Scandinavian fishermen were blown up by mines in the late War) and women are enlisted. That is what I meant when I said war used to be "carried on" by a "section of society"—men. I thus contend that war was a gentlemanly game and is so no longer. I may not know much history, but Queen Anne is dead, and with her went her times.—BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. P. CROZIER, Westerham.

**"ONLY A TAXPAYER"**

With all respect I beg to differ from Mr. Thornton-Berry. It is the resolute minorities who get their way in this world. If we taxpayers were really to combine, we could do what we liked with any Chancellor of the Exchequer. A handful of bookmakers proved this to be the case with our last one. As it is, we bleat like sheep when the shearing season approaches, but, being disunited and too "respectable" to take drastic action, we are shorn quite callously just the same year after year.—MAJOR J. C. DANIELL, 15, Elm Park-gardens, S.W.10.


Strengthen those
Nerves



Neurasthenia (nerve-weakness) has been called the "disease of the 20th century." It is estimated that 95% of the population suffer from it. Trembling of the hands, irritability, restlessness are a few symptoms; so are sleeplessness, stomach trouble, lack of energy. All are due to one cause—weakness of the nerve-cells. It follows then, the only logical way to conquer these complaints is to strengthen the nervous system.

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# GARAGE MURDER CHARGE

## THIRD DAY OF TRIAL

### ALLEGED STATEMENTS IN PRISON

The trial of William Henry Podmore, 29, engineer, indicted on a charge of murdering Vivian Messiter in a garage at Southampton, on October 30, 1928, was continued at the Hampshire Assizes at Winchester yesterday, before the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart).

Sir Thomas Inskip, K.C., and Mr. J. G. Trapnell appeared for the Crown; and Podmore, who pleads "Not Guilty," is defended by Mr. H. du Parcq, K.C., and Mr. T. R. C. Goff.

The first witness called yesterday, when the case for the prosecution was resumed, was Harold Frederick Galton, of Regent's Park-road, Southampton, a railway employee. He said that Messiter paid him 2s. 6d. commission on a sale of oil on October 29, 1928. The witness signed a receipt in the exercise-book later found in the garage. On that occasion the rough edges showing leaves had been torn out were not there. He never saw Messiter again or ever went to the garage.

Answering Mr. DU PARCQ, Galton said that although the receipt was dated October 30, 1928 [the day of the alleged murder], it was actually written by Messiter on October 29. He later received the money for the oil sold and kept it until the inquest.

Galton said that he was not surprised when he heard nothing from Messiter. "I took no steps," he added, "but I was going to make a statement to the police."

Answering LORD HEWART, Galton said that both on October 29, 1928, and October 30 he was working in the Southern Railway goods yard from 7.30 a.m. until 5 p.m.

Miss Ida Galton, Galton's daughter, was asked by Mr. DU PARCQ: "You did have a conversation about this case with your father after he knew the police were making inquiries?"—"Yes," she answered.

Between you, you talked about it to fix the date?—Yes.

Re-examined by SIR THOMAS INSKIP, the witness said that the reason she fixed it as a Monday was because she attended night school on that day of the week.

Henry Marsh, an engineer, of Grosvenor-square, Southampton, identified the hammer mentioned in the case as his. It was a French hammer which he had bought in France.

SIR THOMAS INSKIP.—Are you able to say who borrowed it?—Not definitely, no.

Do you know what sort of person he was?—He was a short man about my own size. At the time he was wearing a khaki or fawn coat, blue clothes, and a bowler hat.

Marsh agreed that he had failed to pick out the man at a subsequent identification parade.

Answering the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, Marsh said that so far as he knew he had never before been the man to whom he lent the hammer.

Dr. Roche Lynch, senior analyst to the Home Office, said that there was human blood on the hammer but none on the clothes he examined.

Chief Inspector Battley, of the Scotland Yard finger prints department, said that he found no finger prints on either the hammer or the exercise book.

### TALKS IN PRISON

David Cummings, who gave an address at Hammersmith, said that he had been to prison five times.

Counsel.—Did you know Podmore in prison?—Yes.

Did you know his name?—It was known all over the institute.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—All over the what?

The witness.—The institute, Sir.

Cummings then detailed various conversations which he said he had with Podmore in Wandsworth Prison, in which he alleged Podmore said he went to the garage to steal the car, "but had no intention of killing the man." He also alleged that Podmore said: "What do those old farmers in Southampton know about trying a man?" and in regard to Messiter's property, "They won't —— well find them [Messiter's watch and keys] or I would be guilty."

When he (Cummings) asked: "What about the girl?" Podmore, he said, replied, "She's all right. She won't give anything away. She's as sound as Big Ben."

At the end of his evidence Cummings held up the Testament and said, "I swear it by Almighty God."

Mr. DU PARCQ.—You did that in the police-court. Do you think it adds weight to your evidence?—No. I think it is quite natural.

You do not mind what you turn your hand to in the criminal line?—Or any other line.

But you do draw the line at killing?—Yes.

After these conversations did you understand that Podmore was a murderer?—Yes.

Did you tell the magistrates that your intention was to call on Podmore in prison and to take him tobacco?—Yes.

If a man had told you things that made you believe that he was a murderer, did you want to have further acquaintance with him and take him gifts in prison? Were you not thrilled with horror and revulsion?—Well, I didn't like it, certainly.

When you spoke to him, did he not say if you tried to do it again he would report you?—It is all wrong.

Do you know he had asked the Governor that he might be kept away from the other prisoners?—Yes.

Further questioned by Mr. DU PARCQ, Cummings said that he was cautioned five or six times for talking in the exercise yard, but was never "cased" or taken before the Governor for it.

Mr. DU PARCQ.—Did you feel it a horrible secret that you had on your mind? Did it oppress you?—It did oppress me. That is the simple reason why it came out.

Cummings said that in October, 1929, after coming out of prison he met Police-sergeant Macpherson and told him of the prison conversations "in a jocular way." He did not think it would have gone so far. He went to Scotland Yard seven or eight times.

Mr. DU PARCQ. Did you get anything for all your trouble?—I got my fee, my expenses paid.

What were your expenses?—Ten shillings.

Ten shillings a time?—Yes.

Eight times altogether; rather paying, wasn't it?—What, 10s.!

You think it is very inadequate?—Yes.

Has the giving of these statements prevented you from working?—No.

Were you aware in prison that Podmore was under special observation?—Quite well aware.

That would be to prevent people talking?—Yes.

You know it was at his own request?—I think it was.

A prison warder from Wandsworth, Arthur Robert Stone, said that he had cautioned Podmore and Cummings for talking to each other on two or three occasions at exercise, and the same number of times in the "shop."

Stone, in cross-examination, agreed that it was possible he was mistaken in thinking Podmore was the man to whom Cummings spoke.

### CINGALESE'S EVIDENCE

Joseph Deass, a coloured man, was then called. He was in charge of a warder, as he was, he said, at present serving a sentence of nine months' imprisonment for obtaining and attempting to obtain money from police officers. He was a Cingalese. At Wandsworth Prison Podmore occupied the next cell and spoke to him. When Podmore told him his name he recognized it.

Deass said that Podmore spoke to him both at exercise and in the workshop. Once Podmore saw some photographs on the mantelpiece in his cell and asked who they were.

"I said to him, 'That's my missus. That's me. That's my bigamy wife.' He said to me, 'It is the same with me. I leave my missus and two children. I living together with other girl. The girl come to summon me for a child.'"

Deass went on to describe what he alleged Podmore had told him about the scene in the garage. Podmore, according to Deass, told Messiter that he was not coming to work for him unless he was given money. Messiter used bad language to him. The witness continued:—"Podmore said to me, 'I stand on the side of the engine of the tool box. There he called me bad language. My temper up. I pick up hammer, and I hit him.'"

Deass alleged that Podmore said he took £3 in money, a cigarette case, watch and chain from Messiter, and left Southampton the same day, selling the articles for £15.

Mr. DU PARCQ (cross-examining).—Your sentences have chiefly been for getting money by telling lies?—Yes.

You have told lies to the police?—Yes.

Answering further questions, he agreed that he had posed as a doctor, but denied having used the name "Dr. Mahomet Baba."

Deass, further cross-examined by Mr. DU PARCQ after the luncheon adjournment, agreed that he had obtained money by false pretences from three policemen. He said that he had read about the inquest in the papers.

Mr. DU PARCQ.—Did these conversations make you friendly towards Podmore?

Deass.—He make the friend to me, not me to him.

Did you want to be his friend?—Yes.

Warder Stone, recalled, said that he had cautioned Deass for speaking to Podmore.

William John Streets, who gave an address in South Kensington, said that when he was in Winchester Prison for non-payment of rates Podmore told him: "They had about 16 hours at me down yonder, but I am not the man. I am innocent of it, and shall be glad when it is over."

SIR THOMAS INSKIP said that he did not propose to call a witness named Goulden, as he did not think it was necessary unless Mr. du Parcq wished to question him.

Mr. DU PARCQ assented to the course suggested by Sir Thomas.

The Deputy Chief Officer at Wandsworth Prison, Francis Redmond, said that Podmore, in July last year, asked to be moved to a different part of the workshop.

Mr. DU PARCQ.—Why?—He said that people were talking to him.

Did he ask the governor to be allowed to work in his cell by himself?—I think not.

Was he moved to a place where he could be better observed?—Yes.

### STATEMENTS TO SCOTLAND YARD

After Detective-inspector Simmonds, of the Metropolitan Police, had spoken of seeing Podmore at an hotel in Vauxhall Bridge-road in January last year, the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE asked: "How many telephone lines to Scotland Yard are there in London?"

Detective-inspector Simmonds.—I don't know the exact number, but I know there are more than 20.

The inspector said that Podmore told him he had no objection to going to Southampton, and that it was in fact his object in coming to London to go to Scotland Yard.

Mr. Passmore, who took over Messiter's business, was recalled, and said there were some six or seven circulars in the letter-box, but only one letter. In reply to LORD HEWART, he said there was no letter or note from W. F. Thomas [Podmore's name at Southampton].

Chief Inspector Prothero, of Scotland Yard, then read out a long statement made by Podmore at the police station, Southampton, on January 18, 1929. In this Podmore said that he came to Southampton on October 19, and changed his name to Thomas to try to avoid detection for an offence at Manchester. When he reached the point where the statement described an agent of Messiter making an entry in a book, Inspector Prothero broke off and said, "At this point Podmore asked Sergeant Young (who was writing the statement) what he had got down. Sergeant Young told him, and Podmore jumped from his seat in a furious rage and paced up and down the room saying, 'I did not say that, I did not say that.' Then he flopped in his seat, put his head on his hands, and sobbed for about 10 minutes."

Podmore, said the witness, then amended his statement and said that Messiter made the entry. The statement continued that on October 31, finding the garage locked, he (Podmore) put a note addressed to Messiter in the letter-box. Podmore said that he was quite certain that the last time he saw Messiter was on the Tuesday morning shortly after half-past 9, and he was positive he did not see him late in the afternoon.

SIR THOMAS INSKIP then read another statement said to have been made by Podmore a few days later, when Chief Inspector Prothero told him that there were some answers he had previously given which required some explanation. He was quite willing to make this second statement.

Inspector Prothero went on to describe a visit he paid to the garage, and identified two cases of oil, one of them bloodstained, as having been found there. In consequence of a statement made by Cummings, he began making fresh inquiries on October 22 last year.

SIR THOMAS INSKIP.—Did Cummings ever receive a single penny for his expenses or anything else?—No.

Did he ever ask for anything?—No.

Inspector Prothero said that when arrested on leaving Wandsworth Prison on December 17 last Podmore said, "I do not wish to say anything about it. I do not want you to say anything either."

The case was adjourned until to-day.

# ATTEMPTED SUICIDE CHARGE

## WOMAN ACQUITTED AT SESSIONS

DOROTHY VERNON YOUNG, 23, described as an actress, and known as "Lady Dorothy Scott," pleaded "Not Guilty" at the London Sessions yesterday to a charge of having attempted to commit suicide on January 22 at her flat in Draycott-place, Chelsea.

Mr. Eustace Fulton, prosecuting, said that about 8.30 one morning the maid went to the defendant's room and found her in bed with blood on her mouth and side. A doctor was sent for and he found the defendant in bed in a dazed condition. In her left hand was a revolver which she handed to him, saying, "I have shot myself." There was a wound in her left breast. She made a statement that she was going out for a walk but had shot herself instead.

Police-sergeant Atkins said that on the way to hospital the defendant told him, "Geoffrey Wilmot has done this." He interpreted that to mean that the wound was self-inflicted.

Mr. Wilberforce (the deputy chairman).—But some one else was morally responsible?—Yes.

The defendant, in the witness box, said that she had been under treatment for 12 months and was taking certain doses of heroin on her doctor's advice. She was contemplating going away for a fortnight and obtained a two weeks' supply of heroin. She was in great pain when she went to bed, and took two doses of the drug. When she went to bed there was 13 days' supply, and in the morning there was none left. The next thing she remembered after going to bed was waking up in the morning and ringing the bell for her breakfast. She did not know she had shot herself until the maid came. She told the doctor that she had shot herself by accident, and that she had intended going away.

Mr. Seuffert (defending).—You said to the police officer that Geoffrey Wilmot had done this. What did you mean by that?—I tried to break myself of drugs. I went to a party where Geoffrey Wilmot gave me the first injection.

Mr. Seuffert submitted that there was no evidence of attempting to commit suicide.

Without retiring the jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*, and the defendant was discharged.

# SHANNON ELECTRICITY BOARD

## FOUR CONTRACTS SECURED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, MARCH 5

In a statement to the Press Dr. Thomas McLaughlin, managing director of the Shannon Electricity Supply Board, announces that the Board now supplies 98 per cent. of the electric current which is being used in the Irish Free State. Four important contracts have been secured during recent months. The Dublin United Tramways Company, the Cork and Galway Electricity companies, and Mr. Henry Ford's motor factory in Cork have decided to use only Shannon current, and these four concerns consume some 43,000,000 units per annum.

## *HOLIDAY RESORT AND PRESS ADVERTISING*

At the Barmouth Advertising Association's annual public meeting on Tuesday night, the REV. GWYNORO DAVIES, director of the Cambrian Resorts Association, who presided, urged the ratepayers to raise more funds than ever for the Press advertising campaign, which had proved the best possible means of reaching holiday-seekers. The Great Western Railway Company would again contribute a pound for every pound spent by the local association. Mr. DAVID E. JAMES, chairman of the publicity committee, reported that 2,800 applications had been received by post for copies of the guide book, which was a record in the history of the association, entirely due to the Press advertising campaign.

## *TELEPHONE SERVICE TO LINER*

The Postmaster-General announces that wireless telephone communication to and from the liner Majestic will again be available on her voyage this week, beginning at 10 o'clock to-day. The minimum charge is £4 10s. for three minutes' conversation and £1 10s. for each additional minute. A repeat charge of 10s. is payable if the person asked for cannot be found. Subscribers desiring to book a call should proceed as when booking an ordinary trunk call, and when put through to the recording operator should ask for Ship Service.

# LETTERS TO AN ACTRESS

## BLACKMAIL CHARGE

### "MISS A'S" STORY

Frank Challenor, 41, actor, living at Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, was charged on remand before Mr. Hay Halkett at the Marylebone Police Court yesterday with feloniously uttering, between June, 1929, and January, 1930, certain letters demanding certain sums of money with menaces and without reasonable or probable cause from an actress who was referred to during the proceedings as "Miss A."

Mr. Walter Frampton (instructed by Mr. Arthur Hunt) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Vincent Evans, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, in opening the case, said that the defendant was a married man, and the lady referred to as "Miss A" was a single woman. The two of them were, in March, 1929, members of the same theatrical company. The story as told by "Miss A" when she went to the police on February 11 was shortly as follows:—

On March 20, 1929, there had been a theatrical party at the lodgings where the accused was staying at Hampshire-terrace, Southsea. "Miss A" attended that party and took a room in the basement for the night. In the course of the night she left her room and she spent some part of the night in Challenor's bedroom on the top floor.

The MAGISTRATE.—Were there any relations between them after that?

Mr. Evans.—They remained on friendly and intimate terms.

In June of last year, Mr. Evans went on, while the parties were in London Challenor telephoned "Miss A" and asked her to meet him in Hyde Park. She did meet him, and he then told her that he had received a letter from a man who had been in the lodgings at Southsea. He produced a letter typed on toilet paper and handed it to "Miss A." She read it and handed it back to the defendant, and he afterwards told her that he had burnt it. So far as she could recollect it referred to a conversation between herself and Challenor, which was supposed to have taken place in his room on the night of March 25. Challenor asked "Miss A" if she remembered the man who stayed in the next room to himself, as he supposed that the note must have come from him.

On several subsequent occasions Challenor showed her other similar letters, purporting to come from the man, and said he was also receiving telephone calls from him demanding money for refraining from sending anonymous letters to her address and asking as much as £1,000 under threat of exposure if the money was not forthcoming. The man, he said, also threatened to sell the information to a friend who would demand a larger sum. In July, 1929, Challenor told "Miss A" that he had raised £200 on his furniture and had paid that sum to the man. In August he showed "Miss A" another letter and said that the man was still pressing him on the telephone.

One of the threats conveyed by the defendant was that there was a "dictaphone" record of the conversation between him and herself in his room on the night of March 25. That, of course, said Mr. Evans, was impossible, because it was necessary in making such a record to speak into the instrument as into a telephone. "Miss A" asked defendant, if she did raise some money, how it could possibly reach him. The defendant said he would deliver it to him, getting into touch with him by writing to "Pompey, care of Post Office, Southsea." "Miss A" was at that time in fear of exposure and, on September 25 she drew £300 from the bank in £100, £50, £10, and £5 notes. They were then in the same company at Clacton, and she handed the notes to the defendant.

### "RECORD" OF A CONVERSATION

At the end of the week they went to Bridlington for a week's rest, and the company came together again at Manchester. The defendant told "Miss A" that he had met the man at the Shaftesbury Hotel; that the man had taken him to his room, shown him a "dictaphone," and "played" a record to him. He also said that he had recognized their voices on it, and that he had given the man £300, and had received the record in exchange and destroyed it. In January of this year "Miss A" received a letter which had been addressed to her at the home of her family, marked "private." The typewritten envelope had been readdressed to her in London. She opened it, and found enclosed a typewritten note, bearing this sentence:—"The gentleman from Pompey wants a reply at once. You have had two letters sent to you, so beware the risk." She showed this letter to the defendant, and he said that the two letters had been sent care of himself, and that he had not wished to worry her about it. He produced two letters, and also a third which asked for the two to be forwarded to her. It appeared that after paying the £300 she had asked the defendant if there could possibly be a copy of the "dictaphone" record, which was supposed to have been destroyed.

The MAGISTRATE.—You cannot have a copy.

Mr. Evans.—Of course you cannot.

Later, said Mr. Evans, the defendant telephoned that the man had demanded £100 and had telephoned to his wife's relations. "Miss A" had suggested to the defendant all along that she should take advice either by going to the police, a solicitor, or a barrister friend. But the defendant had insisted that it would be useless. On February 11, however, on the advice of friends, "Miss A" did go to the police, and, on February 18, Detective-Inspector Mallett and Detective-Sergeant Duncan saw "Miss A" and the defendant together in Edgware-road, and invited the defendant to attend the station and make a statement, telling him that he was an essential witness, and his assistance was necessary to trace the man who was blackmailing himself and "Miss A."

### ACCUSED MAN'S STATEMENT

The defendant then made a statement at Paddington police station. In this he said:—

In March, 1929, Miss —— and I were acting in a play —— at Southsea. I was staying at 21, Hampshire-terrace, Southsea, and whilst there Miss —— also booked a room at the same house for the purpose of attending a party, and during the night Miss —— entered my room. I noticed staying at the same house a man aged about 30, 5ft. 6in. or 7in., dark brown hair parted on side, clean shaven, complexion pale, roundish face. I think he was a traveller. He was dressed in a dark grey suit and bowler hat. Whilst I was there he came into the inner sitting room. There were other guests in the room at the time. He spoke with a Cockney accent, and said "Hullo!" and withdrew. I asked the landlady who he was, and she said he often stayed at the house. I never had any conversation with him beyond passing the time of day.

Some weeks afterwards I received a 'phone message at my address. The person speaking on the 'phone was a man, who asked me to see him. I said, "Who are you?" He said, "Can't you remember me? I met you in Southsea." I said, "What do you want?" He said, "How is your little wife?" I said, "My wife wasn't with me." He then continued to the effect that he knew a lot about me and it would be worth my while to square him. I do not remember the exact conversation. I replaced the receiver.

I subsequently received many similar telephone calls making threats that if the money was not forthcoming he was going to communicate with both our relations. I offered to meet the man, but he was always evasive. I subsequently commenced to receive anonymous notes typewritten on tissue paper. The notes were all to the effect that it would be to our benefit to part with the money, but I cannot remember the exact words.

When we were playing at Clacton Miss —— came to London, and returned with money—I think £300. It was in big notes. She gave me this to give to the man. I paid this money into the local branch of Lloyds Bank at Britlington or Clacton. The following week returned to London. I can't remember how I got in touch with the man but I met him, and paid him the money at the Shaftesbury Hotel.

### THE REAL BLACKMAILER

The defendant went on to say that the man, who looked like the same man he saw at Southsea, took him into his room at the hotel and produced a machine and played "a sort of record," and he (Challenor) broke the record with his foot and afterwards burned it in his own rooms. He afterwards received other telephone calls from the man, and a letter which he handed to "Miss A." The only address the man had ever given him was "care of the Post Office, Southsea."

Mr. Evans said that the police went to the address at Hampshire-terrace, Southsea, and found there had been staying there some theatrical people who had been known to the defendant and three commercial travellers. The travellers would be called to say that they were not responsible for the letters and knew nothing about them. So far as could be ascertained no letters addressed to "Mr. Pompey, care of Post Office, Southsea," had been received there.

Mr. Evans mentioned that possibly a charge of obtaining money from "Miss A" by false pretences would be preferred.

"Miss A" was then called, and gave evidence in support of the solicitor's statement. Asked why she parted with £300, she said: "I paid the money to get the 'dictaphone' record of the conversation which had taken place between us on the night of March 25." She paid the £300 to avoid exposure. She did not go to the police at first because the defendant told her that if she did the whole thing would be bound to come out.

The defendant was remanded until March 12, Mr. W. Kenrick Lister being accepted as bail in £500.

# DORKING BY-PASS SCHEME

## FURTHER CONTROVERSY OVER ROUTE

The route of a proposed by-pass road round Dorking, which has for several months been under consideration by the Ministry of Transport, is still a subject of acute controversy. The Surrey County Council has referred to the Minister for final decision two routes—one, passing through the Deepdene estate, which would spoil the charm of Chart-lane, and the other running through the estate more to the east and following the line of Punchbowl-lane.

Objections to both these schemes have been made by local residents and others on the ground that they would disturb a beautiful district, and would depart from the general principle of a by-pass road, as they are planned to pass through a rapidly developing part of the town. The opponents have put forward an alternative scheme for a by-pass which would leave London-road before reaching Dorking North station, and, passing chiefly through agricultural land, would join the Holmwood-road at the foot of Flint-hill. This was rejected at a town's meeting in December because it would damage the Nower, a private park to which the public had had access for many years.

It is understood that all three schemes are being examined by the Ministry of Transport; but, in view of the exception taken in Dorking to any interference with the Nower, opponents of the Deepdene road are now suggesting a further alternative which would run down the eastern side of Dorking North station to the junction of Pixham-lane with the Reigate arterial road, and proceed through open country, about a mile to the east of Punchbowl-lane, to Stonebridge, where it would join the line of the suggested Punchbowl-lane route.

### BUILDING DEVELOPMENT

It is argued for the county council's schemes that as building developments follow the construction of a by-pass road, particularly if it is near a town, it is preferable, so far as this aspect of the case is concerned, to carry the road through an area already partly developed, rather than take it through open country and so accelerate building in a new direction. The reply made by opponents of the Deepdene by-pass, who have supported the road by the Nower, is that there can be two distinct types of development along or adjoining a by-pass or arterial road. There is the "ribbon" type fronting the road and with direct access to it, so that the road and its footways have to be used for all the local vehicular and pedestrian traffic. This has been widely condemned. There is also the type where development is placed under control and restricted to secondary roads, which are led into the by-pass or arterial road only infrequently and at carefully selected points. The buildings then front and have direct access only to the secondary road, and it is submitted that by these means the full permanent efficiency of a by-pass for through vehicular traffic can be secured. The contention is that the dangerous and objectionable type of development along the road itself would already exist if the by-pass were to be taken through the Deepdene estate, and that this fault would apply whether the road were carried onward along Chart-lane or Punchbowl-lane.

It is expected that the decision of the Ministry of Transport will shortly be made known.

## *LORD ASKWITH'S WARNING TO INVENTORS*

LORD ASKWITH spoke of the pitfalls that beset unwary inventors at the annual meeting of the Institute of Patentees yesterday. He said he wished to warn members against people with high-sounding names who were ready to come forward and take advantage of them. Several instances had come before the institute of fees having been extracted from inventors on the pretence of patents being taken out for them or their interests being protected abroad. Lord Askwith mentioned the possibility of an Inventors Hall being established as a permanent home for the members of the institute.

# ROUND THE SHOPS

## SPRING FASHIONS AT THE DRESS PARADES

The dress parades are being well attended this week and hundreds of women sit out long displays which cover the needs of smart women from morning until night. Coats and skirts, simple day dresses, two-piece and sports clothes represent the more practical styles in which the changes are least, merely a lengthening of the skirt and a greater definition of the waist-line. But in afternoon and evening gowns the most complete change has taken place, and these gowns, with their quantities of material and their frills and tiers and ruches, their matching capes and coats, and their general air of complicated simplicity, are the chief interest of all the parades.

BUSVINE, 4, Brook-street, are celebrating this week the 50th anniversary of their business by a special summer show and fashion parades of their new spring and summer models by their own designer, and also from Paris. In a collection numbering nearly 100 models the evening dresses are specially notable for the skilful treatment of long skirts, some of which are given fulness by inserting godets of a contrasting colour set low down. Most of them have little coatees or capes in a matching or contrasting material. A silver evening gown has slender godets of black chiffon on the skirt. A brilliantly flowered chiffon frock has a black velvet coat to the hips lined in the same chiffon, and the skirt of the frock has a narrow hem of black. In black faille an evening frock has the corsage of black lace defined with Madonna-blue ribbon and has a short cape of its own material. In copper bronze faille a striking gown is made with a two-tiered skirt set below the hips, each tier bordered with a fine plissé frill. The flowered chiffon frocks for afternoon and evening are unusual; there is one in poppies and daisies, and another in black, white, and green with diamanté embroidery. The new Dijon rose-beige has been used in a flowing chiffon gown with many frills arranged on slimming lines. Among the day frocks a neat green lainage with a buckle at the waist line and white embroidered lingerie effects was much admired. The collection shows the new fashions at their best and includes many furs and fur coats. There is a parade to-day from 3 to 5 p.m.

PETER ROBINSON, Oxford-street, who are showing spring fashions, have issued a catalogue giving examples from their various sections. In the gown department new models for day and evening are available in practical and attractive designs marked by the new skirt lengths and new details of many kinds. Tailormade coats and skirts are in new checked West of England suitings, novelty tweeds, and Scotch tweeds at moderate prices. Coats in the mantle section show the new curved line expressed in silks and woollen materials for spring wear. The catalogue, which is well illustrated and produced, will be sent on request, and makes a good fashion guide.

At the MAISON ROSS, 19, Grafton-street, parades of new spring and summer models are being held this week. In a comprehensive collection the tailored clothes are notable. A black coat and skirt, worn with a white satin shirt-blouse and a black and white scarf, was much admired. Some tweed suits in shepherd's plaid colourings have novel pockets and neat details. Among the evening dresses shown yesterday was an ensemble of flowered green chiffon frock and a short green velvet coat made like an ulster. Of the evening frocks one in black chiffon and lace was specially good.

TREASURE COT COMPANY, 103, Oxford-street, are also showing spring fashions. In the children's department there is a good choice of frocks for indoors and outdoors for the spring and summer; in organdie piped with green crêpe-de-Chine a dainty frock for a child of two or three years costs 33s. 9d., and a white crêpe-de-Chine frock with knickers, which has hand embroidery and smocking in colour, costs 39s. 9d. In beige wool marocain for a bigger child there is a pretty frock with lingerie effects and drawn-thread work at 58s. 9d. There is a varied selection of practical and dainty clothes for boys and girls at moderate prices, and there are also silk and wool cardigans in light colours and zenana silk dressing-gowns for children, which are popular in many nurseries.

# YORKSHIRE'S WOOL INDUSTRIES

## LORD BIRKENHEAD'S PLEA FOR RESEARCH

Lord Birkenhead strongly advocated the adoption by industry of a policy of scientific research and industrial development when he addressed the members of the British Research Association for the Woollen and Worsted Industries at their annual luncheon at Bradford yesterday.

Explaining at the outset that he would be extremely sorry if it were supposed that he was attempting to give advice to men who had spent their lives in the wool industry, LORD BIRKENHEAD said that there was not the slightest suggestion that the purely technical skill was less to-day than it was 50 or 70 years ago. He asked, however, whether, in view of the admittedly changed conditions, the methods by which that and other businesses had been carried on were the most happily and fruitfully selected to equip them to meet competition far more strenuous than that which faced their fathers.

If it were true, as it unquestionably was, that in this country at least we must be prepared to assign cheerfully a larger share to labour in some way or another, we must increase our competitive values in the world in order to act as a counterpoise to the obvious disadvantage suffered from the fact that labour in this country was more highly paid than labour in some of the competitive countries. His claim to speak on this subject was the opportunity afforded him in the last year or so to make a close study of the methods of that amazing association, Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited. At an earlier period than any other great industrial association in England, it realized the possibilities of scientific organization upon a large scale and of the employment of research even at great cost to reinforce the experience of very gifted men. The result was that that organization had thrown its roots into international soil in which competition only 15 years ago would seem to have been denied under existing fiscal conditions to British enterprise. It was in such development alone that a great industry could be sustained against the world difficulties now being confronted.

"As to research, your function may easily become, if it has not already become, comparable to that discharged by Imperial Chemical Industries. The commercial prosperity of Australia depends very largely upon sheep. In South Africa only gold and precious stones compete with the wool industry. It is almost equally important in New Zealand. Your processes are concerned with wool from the time it grows on the back of the newborn lambs until it leaves your looms in a Bradford mill. Do not tell me that modern chemistry, scientifically organized, is not capable when harnessed to your business of enriching your knowledge and increasing your efficiency."

Discussing the work of the British Research Association, LORD BIRKENHEAD said that if this matter was to be undertaken at all, it ought to be properly organized. If it were really a business which was to the advantage of the whole trade, its responsibilities in suitable proportions ought to be borne by the whole trade, and he did not know why a few, perhaps more enlightened, should support the burdens of others less in touch with modern development.

Referring to the element of labour, he said that those trades here and in other countries which had taken the intelligent and the less acutely political trade unionist into their confidence had, on the whole, met with the best return. Imperial Chemical Industries had found that those confidences were valued and produced a good relationship.

He had a deep and burning conviction that, with the spirit of optimism, tenacity, inherited obstinacy and ability of Yorkshire and Bradford men, their trade could recover world supremacy. That would not happen if they relied on obsolete methods, but it could be brought about by relying on the policy that had been tried in this country by Imperial Chemical Industries, and which had met with brilliant success in that country so impatient for new ideas, the United States of America.

Sheffield City Council yesterday adopted by 67 votes to 14 a superannuation scheme, which will cost £25,000 a year, for its 1,400 municipal officers. The scheme, when discussed in 1927, was defeated by one vote.

# News in Brief

Mrs. Jane Anne Jewell, of King-street, Emsworth, Hants, celebrated her 104th birthday yesterday.

Six hundred day-old chickens were burnt to death in a fire in a poultry-breeding shed at Great Missenden, Bucks, yesterday.

Mr. C. P. Scott, the former editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, is to receive the Freedom of the City of Manchester on April 8.

Six trucks were derailed when a goods train and a parcels train came into collision at Northallerton Station, on the L.N.E.R. system early yesterday.

George Keeling, 52, of Barton under Needwood, near Burton, was killed by an express train travelling to Birmingham yesterday, while at work with a gang of platelayers at Croxall.

The Queen will send a gift to be auctioned at a concert at the People's Palace on March 18, which is to be given by M. Kubelik the violinist, in aid of Queen Mary's Hospital for the East End.

Miss J. M. H. McCaig, M.A.Edin., present headmistress of Birkenhead High School, has been appointed headmistress of Sydenham High School. Both are schools under the Girls' Public Day School Trust.

As evidence of the residential development to the West of London the G.W.R. state that at 12 stations within 40 miles of Paddington the number of season tickets issued annually has risen from 5,668 in 1923 to 140,235 in 1928.

A man who, to pay for a money order made out for £40 at Church-road post office, Barnes, tendered a photograph which, he said, was of his wife, was discovered to be an escaped inmate of a Surrey asylum. He was sent back to the institution.

At Cinderford (Forest of Dean) yesterday, Albert James Harding, 64, of Little Dean Hill, was charged with wounding Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper, who is over 90, by striking her with a heavy stick, and was remanded in custody until to-morrow.

When the Canadian Pacific liner Duchess of Atholl arrived at Plymouth yesterday from a West Indian pleasure cruise it was reported that Mr. William A. Hudson, 63, a brass founder, of Loughton, Essex, had disappeared during the voyage.

Sentence of nine months' imprisonment was passed at Dumfries Sheriff Court on Tuesday on Thomas Clark, of Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire, who pleaded "Guilty" to 32 charges of fraud committed in almost every county of Scotland in obtaining money from officials of Masonic lodges.

Lord Folkestone has been selected by the executive committee of the Reading Conservative and Unionist Association as prospective Conservative candidate, in succession to Mr. H. G. Williams, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade in the last Administration.

A verdict of "Accidental death" was recorded at an inquest at Islington yesterday on the body of Emily Louise Richards, 66, of Penton-street, Clerkenwell, who was found seriously ill beside her bed and died in hospital. It was disclosed that, although she lived in one room, she possessed nearly £1,000.

The Newcastle Diocesan Conference will be held at Newcastle on April 30, when the Bishop of Salisbury will speak on "The Way of Renewal." In the afternoon a meeting will be held to receive the report of the commission appointed by the Bishop to consider the present needs of the diocese for new churches and halls. The Duke of Northumberland, chairman of the commission, will present the report.

## NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

A reward of £6 is offered for the recovery of a diamond marguerite brooch, lost between Golders Green and Wembley on February 23. (p. 1)

The Civil Service Commission announces forthcoming examinations. (p. 3)

A Chief Sanitary Officer is required for the Asansal Mining Settlement under the Asansal Mines Board of Health, Burdwan District, Bengal. (p. 3)

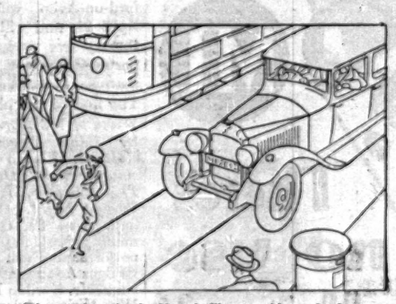
Applications are invited for the post of assistant medical officer of health at Gillingham, Kent. (p. 3)

The directors of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders for 130,000 fishbolts and nuts for 90lb. "R" rails. (p. 24)


EVERY DAY—

435

*new cars on the roads!*



*Time and again the Vauxhall's magnificent brakes save a serious accident. Put them on at a moment's notice and the car comes smoothly to a stop from 20 m.p.h. in less than 15 feet!*

**But the Vauxhall, expressly built to minimize to-day's inevitable road delays, carries you smoothly, safely, to your destination at *an amazingly high average speed***

EVERY DAY—435 new cars on the roads! Every day it becomes more difficult to keep up fast times over all but the shortest journeys.

And every day motorists who want to get from place to place and lose no time on the way realize more fully that they must overcome this acute motoring problem.

Fortunately the 1930 Vauxhall has been built for this very purpose.

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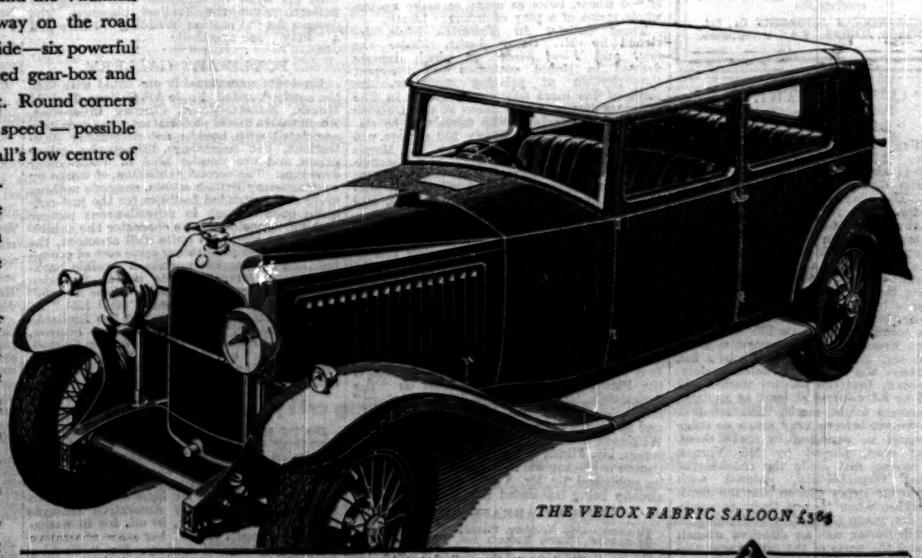

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## LIVING IN A CROWD—

### LET'S LIKE IT

*By CALLISTHENES*

Courtesy is the art of living in a crowd. It is an art whose services are becoming more and more necessary.

For truly these days we live in a crowd. Every newspaper has its story about the iniquity of the man who wants to build a house where other people do not want him to build it. Let him seek from Land's End to John o'Groats, hardly will he find a place where, if he wish to build, some one will not cry out that he is spoiling a beauty spot or obstructing the view or the traffic. No sooner do the new houses demand new roads than there arise on every hand those who say the amenities are being destroyed.

We travel in a crowd. Fast cars and slow cars, big wagons and little "babies," go streaming along together. Trains and 'buses fill up morning and evening.

Our pleasures are mostly taken in a crowd. The typical pleasure centre now is the great picture house with its fluctuating thousands of spectators.

All these relationships become almost intolerable if courtesy is lacking. Where all are neighbours all must be neighbourly. If civilization forces us into companionship it is for us all to be good companions.

There are some things which it is more pleasant to do in a crowd. A single spectator at a football match would be embarrassed by his loneliness. A single occupant of the stalls in a theatre would leave at the first interval. Shopping loses half its pleasure and its interest if it is done in solitude. It is a sociable pleasure.

But shopping is only a pleasure if there be courtesy. A crowd of people in a shop where the service is grudging and impatient, as it sometimes becomes when organization is bad, cannot be a happy one. But where there is abundant courtesy in the staff, kept continually fresh and active by good organization, it fills the whole Store with courtesy. Good humour floods the place like sunlight. Friendliness courses through it like fresh air. Every member of the crowd then adds a little to the happiness of every other.

Such, at least, is our experience in this Store. It is one of the largest assemblies of shopping folk in the world, but such is the pervading courtesy and good humour that it is one of the happiest.

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## "Q" THEATRE

### "BRIDLE-WAY"

*Bridle-Way*, which is being performed this week at the "Q" Theatre, is a comedy by Mr. S. A. Polley, who describes it as "a possible story." His description is, on the whole, adequate. The play itself, which has little dramatic force and few exciting situations, provides the sort of entertainment which might be expected from a possible story, the sort of story, in fact, which leaves one mildly amused and very little stirred. It concerns the adventures of a successful young man who, having become bored by respectability, finds romance by the roadside fire of a tinker and his wife, engaged in the simple task of assisting a woman novelist in her search for local colour. From this starting point it is not difficult to see what the end will be; but there is always the hope, not, unfortunately, always realized, that the journey thither will be marked by adventures at least as amusing as the situation might merit. The amateur gypsies, however, behave very much as stage comedy would be expected to make them. The young man, played by Mr. Vernon Sylvaine, having cast aside the shackles of conventional respectability, entered with fine zest into the gypsy life, so that the clank of the shackles, when he put them on again in the last act, made a dismal sound enough.

Miss Zillah Carter was an effective woman novelist; and the parts of the caravanner and his wife were well played by Mr. Robert Wilton and Miss Rosie Waller. Mr. Eric Copley was bland and amusing as the hero's brother—he had his opportunities in moments of mild crisis, and the minor parts were all well played.

# Entertainments

## GARRICK THEATRE

### "THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS"

BY ALEXANDRE DUMAS

Translated by EDITH REYNOLDS and NIGEL PLAYFAIR

| | |
|---|---|
| Le Baron de Varville | D. A. CLARKE-SMITH |
| Nanine | WINIFRED EVANS |
| Nichette | JOAN MATHESON |
| Marguerite | TALLULAH BANKHEAD |
| Olympe | VIOLET MARQUESITA |
| Saint-Gaudens | RICHARD GOOLDEN |
| Prudence | RENEE DE VAUX |
| Gaston | HAROLD WARRENDER |
| Armand | GLEN BYAM SHAW |
| Le Comte de Giray | CECIL HUMPHREYS |
| Gustave | TERENCE DE MARNEY |
| Duval | C. V. FRANCE |
| Arthur | ANGUS L. MACLEOD |
| A Messenger | H. SCOTT RUSSELL |
| Doctor | MARCUS BARRON |
| Amis | JOAN SUTHERLAND |
| Esther | ELLEN POLLOCK |

It is too late in the day to protest that Armand is an impossible youth, that Duval *père* with his top hat, his high moral tone, and his pure young daughter is a fantastic stick, that Marguerite herself becomes human chiefly when she ceases to orate (which is seldom), and that the whole play is a bag of tricks. Moreover, if it were made, the protest would be irrelevant—as irrelevant as a complaint that the set-piece in a display of fireworks failed to produce an illusion of reality. The purpose of a set-piece is not to look like the ship it nominally represents or to persuade us that we are voyaging therein, but to glitter and hiss and startle the crowd into groans of admiration. The purpose of *The Lady of the Camellias* is the same. It is to be judged by its power to fulfil it.

Its power endures. The gallery applauds wildly. The fireworks do not miss fire. When emotion on the stage is highest you sit there thinking to yourself not of Paris but of the Garrick Theatre, not of Marguerite but of Miss Bankhead in the part, but in spite of this absence of illusion you are bound to admire the play and, until the death-scene, to enjoy it. For, in the theatre, good fireworks are entitled to their proper honour, and these, in their own convention, are brilliant. Every scene is manipulated to its climax; every curtain is thunderous; every misunderstanding, however artificial, is made glamorous with sentiment. The translation is easy; the performance is an extremely creditable one. Mr. Clarke-Smith is an elegant Varville, not too villainous; Mr. C. V. France wears the paternal top-hat with remarkable dignity and seriousness; Miss Winifred Evans, Mr. Harold Warrender, and Mr. Richard Goolden give distinction to lesser parts; and Mr. Glen Byam Shaw carries off the incredibilities of Armand with gallantry and tenderness. Miss Tallulah Bankhead, moreover, is as Marguerite a careful and serious actress. Her melancholy in the last scene loses much of its effect because her voice is monotonous, and she lacks the particular simplicity of sentiment that could make Marguerite's softer nothings—about children and so on—acceptable. Her set speeches are, moreover, marred by her tendency to begin each period loudly and instantly to lower her tone; the rhythm is wearisome and its regularity destructive of sense. But through all these defects emerge a great vitality and a genuine understanding of the emotional opportunities of the part. This Marguerite holds the stage when she is on it, and that is more than half of any Marguerite's battle.

## THE THEATRES

### STRATFORD-ON-AVON FESTIVAL

The annual Birthday Festival at Stratford-on-Avon will open on Monday, April 21, and will continue for the customary five weeks. During this period performances will be given nightly, with *matinées* every Wednesday and Saturday. The first of the plays will be *The Merry Wives of Windsor*. This will be followed by *Julius Cæsar*, *Much Ado About Nothing*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, *King Richard II.*, *The Tempest*, *Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, and *Twelfth Night*. On Shakespeare's birthday, April 23, *Othello* will be staged, making the 11th play of the season. The performances will be directed by Mr. W. Bridges Adams, and the company will include Mr. Gordon Bailey, Mr. Jack Bligh, Miss Miriam Adams, Miss Joyce Bland, Miss Dorothy Francis, Mr. Roy Byford, Mr. George Hayes, Miss Mary Holder, Miss Fabia Drake, Mr. Geoffrey Wilkinson, and Mr. Eric Maxon.

Owing to unforeseen difficulties in casting, *The Miracle of Sister Beatrice*, which has been especially translated for the Old Vic from the Dutch *Ik Dien* by Messrs. Graham and Tristan Rawson, will be dropped for this season from the programme. The successful Shaw programme, *The Dark Lady of the Sonnets* and *Androcles and the Lion*, will therefore be substituted during the two weeks, April 7 to April 19, which were to have been devoted to the Dutch play; and another success of the season, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, will be given during Easter week instead of *As You Like It*, a play which was requested by the L.C.C. but for which there was not enough outside demand to justify its revival for another week. It is hoped that Mr. Gyles Isham will have recovered from his illness in time to repeat his performance of Bottom in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. The three weeks' run of *Macbeth* will interrupt the continuity of the run of Mr. Bernard Shaw's plays.

To-morrow, and also next Friday, Mr. Shaw's *Man and Superman* will be performed at the Court Theatre by the Macdona Players, beginning at 5 p.m. Mr. Esme Percy will repeat his performance of the combined roles of John Tanner and Don Juan, probably the longest part in the whole of dramatic literature. Mr. Percy has himself to speak some 50,000 words, twice as many as make up the whole script of a play of ordinary length.

Three *ballets*, *An Hawaiian Idyll*, designed by Mr. Oscar Asche, *Under the Sea*, and *Fleet Street*, in which dancers dressed in Robot costumes will interpret the rhythm of printing machines, are three of the more spectacular scenes in *The Intimate Revue*, which opens at the Duchess Theatre on Tuesday. The *revue* will be elaborately staged; and nearly 200 dresses will be worn by principals and chorus. Mr. Morris Harvey will play nine different parts, including those of an old woman, a cowboy, a Chinese and a centenarian. With him will appear Miss Dorothy Seacombe, Mr. George Vollaire, and Miss Florence McHugh.

On Wednesday Mr. J. Jefferson Farjeon's new play *Enchantment* will be produced at the Vaudeville Theatre, with a company including Mr. Jack Hobbs, Miss Lydia Sherwood, Mr. Richard Gray, Mr. Charles Groves, and Mr. Edwin Greenwood.

The Three Hundred Club, which is now amalgamated with the Incorporated Stage Society, will present on Sunday evening and Monday afternoon, March 23 and 24, a new play in six scenes by Mr. Clifford Bax, entitled *Socrates*. It is written after the manner of the Dialogues, the Platonic portions being based on "The Symposium," "The Phaedrus," "The Apology," and "The Phaedo"; Alcibiades, Aristophanes, and Xantippe figure in the play. Mr. Norman Wilkinson is in charge of the scenery and costumes, Mr. Filmer is producing, and Mr. Lewis Casson is playing the name part. The play will be published by Mr. Victor Gollancz, and is already being translated into German.

### FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

TO-NIGHT.—*Odd Numbers*, Comedy.
TO-MORROW.—*Every Mother's Son*, Players'.
MONDAY.—*Appearances*, Royalty.
TUESDAY.—*The Intimate Revue*, Duchess.
WEDNESDAY.—*Enchantment*, Vaudeville.
MARCH 10.—*La Piccola*, Aria.
MARCH 11.—*A Midsummer Night's Dream*, Daly's.
MARCH 21.—*A Doll's House*, Arts.
MARCH 22.—*Almost a Honeymoon*, Apollo.
MARCH 24.—Sadler's Wells Revue, London Pavilion.
MARCH 25.—[illegible] Victor Asia.

## ART EXHIBITIONS

### MR. CEDRIC MORRIS

Though he made his reputation some time ago there is still about the work of Mr. Cedric Morris—as represented by 25 recent paintings at Messrs. Tooth's Galleries, 155, New Bond-street—an attractive character for which it is difficult to find a better word than amateurishness. It is attractive because it proceeds from a disinclination to conceal imperfect knowledge behind technical cleverness. Mr. Morris has an extremely personal vision, with something of the child's wonder at ordinary things, and he would rather hesitate for words than drop into ready-made phrases in painting. His natural form in composition appears to be the decorative arabesque, and this, after so many argumentative explorations of the third dimension, is rather a relief. The only disquieting symptom in his new landscapes is a tendency to stylize trees in foliage upon an imperfect command of their structure and organization. One does not want anatomy in painting, but there should be a grasp of it at the back of the mind. Otherwise the new landscapes are excellent, soberly warm in colour, interesting in movement, and completely "felt" in terms of painting. "November," with its undulating movement from the grey pool in the foreground to the grey hills in the distance, is the most completely successful in design, but "The River Stour in Flood," "Barns at Shelly Priory," and "Shelly Church, Suffolk," are all good pictures, with more naturalistic interest than one is accustomed to see in modern work.

The landscapes are hung alternately with flower paintings, in which Mr. Morris indulges his capacity for composing in bright colours. In form they strike a compromise between arranged and growing flowers, presenting a patterned surface rather than a rounded mass. Each of them is named after a month, according to the emotional tendency of the colour scheme, and they—"September Flowers" and "October Flowers" in particular—make admirable decorations. "Jardin Exotique" shows Mr. Morris's interest in strange forms and colours, and there are several of the l d paintings for which he has a special reputation.

### GRAHAM GALLERY

At a glance there is not much to distinguish between the work of Mr. Edward Prust and Mr. Alfred Prust in their joint exhibition of landscapes and flowers in water-colour at the Graham Gallery, 72, New Bond-street, but on examination the former is found to be the more romantic and the latter the more accomplished. "The Shepherdess" and "A Sylvan Scene," in a drench of light, by Mr. Alfred Prust, are indeed very charming little pictures. Mr. Edward Prust, who is more positive in colour, is best represented by "A Chorus Dance." Both artists have a touch of originality and imagination which excites interest.

### BROOK-STREET GALLERIES

"Gesture" in design seems to be the leading motive in the paintings by Mr. Wogan Philipps at the Brook-street Art Galleries. In "Still Life" (7), for instance, the flowers on the corner of a black table make an interesting pattern on the canvas, and the large head, "Portrait" (22), is good from a rhythmical point of view. Otherwise the work is very amateurish. Mr. Philipps has some originality in colour, but he has not begun to organize his brushwork, and one cannot help feeling that he is one of the many artists who are trying to take short cuts under the influence of modern designers. Such an evasion of the craft would never occur to a performer on a musical instrument, so why should it in painting? "Oxford Canal" and "Oxfordshire Farm" have more substance than most of the other works.

### GIEVES GALLERY

Of Miss C. E. James, who shows portraits, still life, and landscape sketches at the Gieves Gallery, 22, Old Bond-street, it can be said that she is a nice clean painter, with a wide range of subjects and a tactful way of putting things on canvas. On canvas, advisedly, because she is better in oil than in water-colour. The best portrait is "Doreen," a half-length of a girl, happily conceived and very consistent in the relations between form, colour, and texture. Otherwise the chief interest of the exhibition is in the landscape sketches, which are generally well arranged and deftly painted. "Regent's Canal" "At Lyme Regis" "The Canal (Evening)," and "In the New Forest" are good examples.

### ARLINGTON GALLERY

It is when she is coolest in colour and least dramatic in effect that Miss Beatrice Langdon gives most pleasure in her exhibition of paintings at the Arlington Gallery, 22, Old Bond-street. She is rather weak in drawing, but she arranges things well, and she has the gift of finding pictorial subjects in unexpected places—as in "Brook Green." One feels that she would be well advised to cultivate this gift instead of letting herself be beguiled by the conventional romance of mountains, moors, and fells. The blonde "Willows" is the best of her larger paintings, and there are several very attractive smaller studies, such as "A Devonshire Lane," "A Downland Wood," and "Yorkshire Wolds."

### MR. LAURENCE IRVING

Possibly a recent visit to the Russian Ballet exhibition at the Claridge Gallery may have something to do with it, but the designs for costumes and settings for the motion pictures and the theatre by Mr. Laurence Irving at the Architectural Association, 34, Bedford-square, strike one as being almost comically English.

Here and there, as in "Stage Set Design for Punchinello," one feels that Mr. Irving has looked at Piranesi, and some influence of Mr. Gordon Craig may be assumed; but the main body of the work is in direct descent from the old days of Drury Lane. Not that this is a weakness; on the contrary, there is a raciness about the native strain, with its feeling for character and love of the picturesque, which gives more satisfaction than all but the very best imitation of the more formal Continental designing. Certainly Mr. Irving has the Gothic rather than the classical temperament. It almost follows that his settings tend to look rather overcrowded, to take too much of the drama upon themselves; but the one already named, "A House in the Pyrenees"—for *The Iron Mask*—the two for "Heat Wave" and "Outside Baptista's House"—for *The Taming of the Shrew*—produce an effect of space. It is in costume, however, that Mr. Irving, with his sense of character and feeling for pattern, gives the liveliest pleasures. The designs for "Venetian Wedding" ballet and a "Play" are excellent.

### FOYLE ART GALLERY

No doubt unreasonably one could wish that the newly founded Foyle Art Gallery, Trefoile House, Manette-street, Charing Cross-road, would take a line in pictorial art more definitely associated with books; not necessarily illustrations, but engravings, lithographs, coloured prints, and the simpler kind of water-colour drawings. The second exhibition, of works by contemporary British artists, suggests nothing more than extended facilities for the just-not-quite good enough in miscellaneous picture making. Considering its character the exhibition, of 91 works, is quite well arranged, the system of screens allowing some sort of grouping, and raw canvas making a sensible background. "Morning Mists in the Samaden Valley," by Mrs. L. G. Linnell, "Flats Awash," by Mr. H. B. J. Armstrong, "Still Life," by Mr. Norman Rolfe, "Spring in the Embankment Gardens," by Miss Eunice Simeon, "Sussex Landscape," by Mr. Walter Cristall, "Anemones," by Mrs. Daisy Radcliffe Beresford, and "Hawfinch," by Miss Jean Armitage, are some of the better pictures.

### PARSONS' GALLERIES

So far as the somewhat overpowering surroundings allow one to judge, Mme. Andrée Ott-Balcet, who shows paintings, water-colours, and drawings at Messrs. Parsons' Galleries, 315, Oxford-street, is a capable artist, with a feeling for light and good taste in colour in informally decorative arrangements. That is to say, in oil, for in water-colour she seems to lose her sense of relative values, and to paint crudely. But "Washing Pools" is an excellent painting, nicely arranged, full of light, and deftly handled, and "Primroses," set at an open window, and "Green and White" are charming flower studies. Among the drawings, "Study," of a man holding a jug, makes the best impression.

## FATE OF TWO MSS.

### APPEAL FOR £30,000 BY BRITISH MUSEUM

The following appeal for a sum approaching £30,000, in order to save the Luttrell Psalter and the Bedford Book of Hours for the nation, has been received from the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor (Lord Sankey), and the Speaker of the House of Commons (Captain E. A. FitzRoy), Principal Trustees of the British Museum, and Sir Frederic Kenyon, Director and Librarian, on behalf of the Trustees of the British Museum:—

British Museum, London, W.C.1,
March 5, 1930.

Sir,—It will be within the recollection of many of your readers that in July last two illuminated manuscripts of quite exceptional historic and artistic importance from the Lulworth Castle Library were offered for sale. They were indeed national monuments in the fullest sense of the term. These were the famous Luttrell Psalter, executed in Norfolk about 1340 for Sir Geoffrey Louterell, and the previously unknown but highly important Book of Hours (with Psalter included) executed about 1415 by an English artist for John, Duke of Bedford. Through the public spirit of the owner, Mrs. Alfred Noyes, the Luttrell book was withdrawn from public competition, and was sold direct to the British Museum for £31,500; the Bedford book was put up to auction on July 29, and was bought for £33,000, a figure which goes far to prove that the price paid for the Luttrell book was eminently reasonable. The money for both purchases was advanced to the Museum by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan—an act of quite remarkable generosity on the part of an American collector who would have dearly liked to see both volumes in his own famous library in New York, but who recognized the paramount claims of England to the possession of these national heirlooms. The money is lent for a year, without interest, on the terms that if the purchase-money for either book is not repaid at the end of that time, that book shall become Mr. Morgan's property.

The Trustees of the British Museum were accordingly faced with the necessity of raising a sum of £64,830 (including agent's commission on a reduced scale on the auction purchase). From funds accumulated by them to meet such exceptional emergencies they can contribute £15,000. His Majesty's Government have agreed to ask Parliament to make a special grant of £7,500. The National Art-Collections Fund have met this with an equal grant of £7,500, and have subsequently added a further £2,000. Gifts and promises from a few friends of the Museum (among which must be especially mentioned £1,000 from Mr. C. W. Dyson Perrins, £500 from Mr. Pierpont Morgan, £250 from Mr. C. H. St. John Hornby, and £200 from Mr. John Hugh Smith), with contributions placed in the collecting box in the Museum, have brought in about £3,000 more. In all, it may be said that, of the total sum required, £35,000 has been raised, and nearly £30,000 is still to raise.

So far, no general appeal has been put out, as the moment did not seem to be favourable. But the year of grace is passing, and the Trustees are now obliged to appeal to the generosity of the public. Their own resources and those of the National Art-Collections Fund have been strained to the utmost; and no more can be expected from the Government. It is to the patriotic liberality of private benefactors that the Trustees now confidently appeal.

The national importance of both books is unquestionable. Both are representative examples of English pictorial art, the one belonging to the great school that flourished in the Eastern co[illegible] in the first half of the 14th century, the [illegible] to the new style which made its appearance in the last quarter of that century and is the last great period in English illuminated art. Both are likewise historical monuments. The Luttrell Psalter has long been famous for its unrivalled series of pictures of English country life—its agriculture, its domestic customs, its games, its tinkers and pedlars, its beggars and publicans. The Bedford Book of Hours, in addition to its interest as having been prepared for the brother of Henry V., and having belonged subsequently to William Catesby, the ill-famed Minister of Richard III., is unique in respect of its series of nearly 300 small portrait-heads, representing various classes of society, from kings and nobles (including notably a portrait of Henry IV.) to monks and laymen. It forms a portrait gallery of England at the time of Agincourt, which will be invaluable for purposes of comparison or in deciding questions as to the nationality of pictures, such as recently arose in connexion with the Wilton Diptych.

The Trustees of the British Museum accordingly, with the full support of the National Art-Collections Fund, appeal for help to secure for the nation these two national monuments. The opportunity is given by the generosity of an American friend of this country. We are surely proud enough of our country to respond to it.

Contributions may be sent to the Director, British Museum, London, W.C.1. A list of subscribers will be published in the Press in due course.

## ELIZABETHAN LITERARY SOCIETY

### DR. BOAS'S TRIBUTE TO MR. ERNEST LAW

A meeting of the Elizabethan Literary Society was held last evening at King's College. A paper was read by Mr. Charles Williams on "*Troilus and Cressida* as a point of poetic change."

Before the reading of the paper the PRESIDENT of the Society, Dr. F. S. Boas, expressed their deep regret at the loss during the preceding week of the distinguished Elizabethan scholar, Mr. Ernest Law. He had been an intimate friend and associate, in London and Stratford-on-Avon, of their late president, Sir Sidney Lee. Mr. Law had been Sir Sidney's guest at one of the last of the society's annual suppers, at which he had taken the chair. In December, 1924, he had read a paper to the society on one of his favourite subjects, "Shakespeare's Garden."

Some of them might remember that during the Anglo-American Conference in London of Professors of English in 1921 Mr. Law had acted as guide to its members in Hampton Court Palace, of which his knowledge was unique. Some years afterwards he had given an illuminating series of lectures on the history of the Palace, and the discoveries there which were so largely due to himself, to a large and appreciative audience of London teachers.

He would always be remembered in the history of Shakespearian scholarship by the part that he had taken in vindicating the authenticity of the disputed Revels' Accounts. His conclusions, though attacked from various quarters, had since been fortified by the investigations of the late Mr. Wood, of the British Museum, and Mr. Stamp, of the Public Record Office. They still held the field.

Dr. Boas announced that Miss Clemence Dane had accepted the invitation of the society to be their guest at the annual supper on May 10.

## THE ROYAL SOVEREIGN SOLD

### THAMES STEAMER TO BE BROKEN UP

The sale was completed yesterday to a Dutch firm of shipbreakers of the Thames paddle-steamer Royal Sovereign, which for many years has been a popular boat on the passenger service between London, Margate, and Ramsgate. The ship is to be taken to Rotterdam and will there be broken up.

It is stated by the General Steam Navigation Company that the question of the replacement of the Royal Sovereign is under the consideration of the board, but as nine months would be occupied in the construction of a new vessel the service during the coming season will be maintained by the Golden Eagle and the Crested Eagle. The cost of a new boat is estimated at £80,000, and the General Steam Navigation Company, in coming to a decision, will have to give regard to the fact that in recent years the intensive competition of motor-coaches has been added to that of the Southern Railway. Sea and river transport is also handicapped, it is stated, by the heavy terminal charges, particularly at Ramsgate.

The Royal Sovereign was built in 1893 by the Fairfield Company, Limited, Glasgow. She was of 891 tons gross, and could carry 1,500 passengers.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 25

## "MESSIAH" SUNG IN FULL

### PERFORMANCE AT READING UNIVERSITY

The choral societies of three educational institutions united their efforts yesterday in a performance of the whole of Handel's *Messiah*, given under the direction of Mr. W. K. Stanton, of Wellington College, in the hall of the University of Reading. The choir consisted of boys and men from Bradfield and Wellington Colleges, and women and men from the University of Reading. The greater part of the orchestra, wind as well as strings, was made up of local, mainly amateur, players.

Even the professional solo singers (Miss Dorothy Silk, Miss Margaret Balfour, Mr. Philip Warde, and Mr. William Barraud) must have found themselves on not wholly familiar ground in this complete performance, and one or two moments showed it. When the contralto ignored a half-bar's rest in the second part of "He was despised," and the bass showed himself uncertain of the initial rhythm of "Thou art gone up on high," one could realize how narrow is the gulf that divides professional certainty from amateur aspiration. There were some mistakes, naturally, among the amateurs of the choir, but the great advantage of having such a young choir for such a performance was that the majority of the singers were making their first attempt at *Messiah*, and therefore had learnt it all with equal care. "For unto us," at the beginning of which one of the most serious accidents occurred, was no more familiar to them than "Let all the angels of God worship Him," which went splendidly.

The choral singing was the great delight of this performance. Throughout it was fresh, vigorous, and untrammelled by habit. The preponderance of boys' voices in the upper parts gave a peculiarly clear ring to the tone which was exhilarating, and the singers were not disconcerted either by the very slow *tempo* which Mr. Stanton chose for "Behold the Lamb of God" or the extravagantly quick one of "Let us break their bonds." Indeed, these schoolboys seemed specially to exult in the breaking of bonds. Rarely has Handel sounded more exuberant.

## CHURCH FESTIVAL AT CANTERBURY

### CATHEDRAL HISTORY

Arrangements have been made by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral to commemorate from June 7 to June 14 next three notable events in the life of the Cathedral.

They are the dedication of the Norman Cathedral 800 years ago by Archbishop de Corbeuil in the presence of King Henry I. on May 1, 1130; the first service held in the present choir (750 years ago) on Easter Day, 1180; and the birth on June 15, 1330, of Edward, the Black Prince, who was closely associated with the Cathedral and was buried there in 1376.

The celebrations will open with a great service of thanksgiving in the cathedral on Saturday, June 7. On Thursday, June 12, the work of the Anglican Church throughout the world will be commemorated in a missionary festival, and the week will close with the festival of the Friends of Canterbury Cathedral, who are helping to preserve its fabric for future generations.

The programme will include lectures on special features in the life and history of the Cathedral and scenes from Shakespeare's *Henry IV.* and *Henry V.* in the deanery garden.

## ENTERTAINMENTS

**HOTEL SPLENDIDE.** 105, Piccadilly, W.1. Grosvenor 3421.
"*SPLENDIDE SPLENDID SHOW*," with MISS FRANCES DAY.
AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION WITH A DINNER SHOW AND A DIFFERENT SHOW AT SUPPER.
*THE SPLENDIDE DANCE BAND.*
THE SPLENDIDE TANGO BAND.

**THE RICHMOND ICE RINK.** Largest in the world. Ice surface 24,000 sq. feet. Sessions 9-1, 2-6, 7-11. Skaters 2s. 6d., spectators 1s., 2s. 6d. each. TO-NIGHT, Grand Ice Carnival, 7-12.30 a.m. Admission, including skating 3s. 6d. Fancy Dress optional. Restaurant fully licensed. Free car park. Skates and boots can be hired or purchased.—'Phone, Popesgrove 2771.

## EXHIBITIONS

**MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION,** Baker-street Station. Daily, 10-10. Sundays, 2-10. CELEBRITIES IN WAX. Admission 1s. 2d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

**ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.** Open 9 a.m. till Sunset. Mondays, except Bank Holidays, and Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Aquarium, Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

TO-DAY, JUMPING OVER WATER at ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL. JUDGING of HUNTERS. Opens 9 a.m., 2s. 6d.

**CRYSTAL PALACE**
CITY AND SUBURBAN CANINE SOCIETY'S OPEN SHOW To-day 10-6 Admission 2s., Children 1s.
2165 Entries.

## PICTURE THEATRES

**ALHAMBRA,** Leicester-square. Gerr. 5064. ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S "JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK." British International Talking Picture with SARA ALLGOOD. Continuous from 12 noon.

**ASTORIA,** Gerr. 5528. Continuous 1-11. GEORGE JESSEL the original "Jazz Singer," in "LOVE, LIVE, and LAUGH" (All-Talking and Singing Romance). Showing daily at 1, 3.50, 6.40, and 9.30.

**AVENUE PAVILION,** Shaftesbury-avenue. Gerr. 3981. A COTTAGE ON DARTMOOR. Anthony Asquith's latest production, featuring Nora Baring and Hans von Schlettow. Also "Don't Life Wonderful?"

**CAPITOL.** Reg. 4455. 12-11. Zane Grey's "LONE STAR RANGER," featuring George O'Brien and Sue Carol (All-Talking Romance and Adventure of the West). Showing daily at 1.30, 4.15, 7.5, 9.50.

**CARLTON,** Haymarket. Dly. 2.45, 6 o'c., 8.45. "LOVE PARADE," MAURICE CHEVALIER in "THE LOVE PARADE," by Lubitsch. With Jeanette MacDonald, Lupino Lane, [illegible]. Latest Brilliant Talking, Singing Film vo[illegible]. "News." "Love Parade" starts 3.10, 6.25, 9.10. All seats can be booked in advance. Prices from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2221.

**EMPIRE,** Leicester-square. 12-12. Last day. JOAN CRAWFORD in her ALL-TALKING triumph "UNTAMED," with Ernest Torrence. Robert Montgomery, RAMON NAVARRO. "Devil May-Care." To-morrow, All-Talking.

**KENSINGTON.** (Western 3577.) 2 to 11. "THE COCOANUTS" (Talking and Singing). John Gilbert in "Four Walls" (Silent).

**LONDON PAVILION.** Daily 2.30, 6.0, 8.30. Sun., 4.0 and 8.30. Samuel Goldwyn presents RONALD COLMAN in "CONDEMNED," to Devil's Island. All-Talking.

**MARBLE ARCH PAVILION.** GEORGE ARLISS in TALKING triumph, "DISRAELI." Mickey Mouse in "[illegible] Waves" in Talk. Mickey Nature." Programme commences at 2, 4.15, 6.30 & 8.45.

**NEW GALLERY.** Gerr. 9805. Ralph Lynn, Tom Walls, Mary Brough, Winifred Shotter in "ROOKERY NOOK" (All-Talking Farce), showing daily at 2.50, 6.40, 9.10. Also British Movietone News, &c.

**PLAZA.** Last day. All-Talking. Moran and Mack, the TWO BLACK CROWS in "Two Black Crows Bring That Up"; with Evelyn Brent, Harry Green, "Famous Thing in London." To-morrow, Dorothy Gish in "Nell Flaherty Drake." Stage: Plaza Follies Girls. Admission 1s. 6d. 11.45-1. Reg. 7201. To-morrow, All-Talking Film, Charles Rogers, Jean Arthur, Seymour Hicks, Edna Best, James Gleason in "Safety."

**POLYTECHNIC THEATRE,** Regent-street. Langham 1744. Premier presentation of "STAMPEDE," by Major and Mrs. Court Treatt. Also Charlie Chaplin in "The Rink." 2.30, 5.30, 8.30.

**REGAL,** Marble Arch. Daily 1-11. Marilyn Miller in the first all-talking, all-colour Musical Comedy, "SALLY." Paddi. 9911.

**RIALTO,** Picc. Circ. (Reg. 2588). 12 to 11.30. "THE CO-OPTIMISTS." A Great All-Talking, Singing, and Dancing Picture. Also Hoot Gibson in "Courtin' Wildcats" (Talkie).

**STOLL PICTURE THEATRE,** Kingsway. Daily (exc. 12.30, 'Phone, Holborn 8702. Talkies. 4 MARX BROTHERS in "THE COCOANUTS"; The Studio Murder Mystery," with Neil Hamilton; "The Storm" (An Atlantic Liner Breasting a Gale).

**TIVOLI,** Temple Bar 5222. JOSEPH HISLOP in "THE LOVES OF ROBERT BURNS"; All-Talking. at 1.55, 4.15, 6.55, 9.30. Sessions commence at 12.30, 3.10, 5.50, 8.30. 1,000 seats at 1s. 6d. between 12-1 daily.

## OPERA

**SAVOY THEATRE.** LAST WEEKS.
Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd.
Lessees: The Executors of H. H. Irving.
Lessees: Charles Reerton Killick & Victor Payne-Jennings.
RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S season of
*GILBERT AND SULLIVAN* OPERAS.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
*PRINCESS IDA.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Fri., at 8.15 | |
| Sat., 2.30 and 8.15 | THE MIKADO |
| Mon., at 8.15 | PATIENCE |
| Tues., at 8.15 | PATIENCE |
| Wed., at 2.30 and 8.15 | "TRIAL" and "PIRATES" |
| | THE GONDOLIERS |

## THEATRES

**ADELPHI.** (Prop., J. and R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 3332. TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
*THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.*
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber. With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE, JACK HULBERT.
SEATS FROM 2s.

**ALDWYCH.** Tem. 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present RALPH LYNN in
"*A NIGHT LIKE THIS*"
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough, Winifred Shotter, and TOM WALLS.

**AMBASSADORS.** Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
*THE MAN IN POSSESSION.*
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

**APOLLO.** Gerr. 6970. NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Matinées, TO-DAY and SAT., 2.30.
Mrs. Charles B. Cochran presents
"*NINE TILL SIX.*"
A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.

**ARTS THEATRE.** (Tem. Bar 7341.) 4 PUBLIC PERFS. To-night, Fri. & Sat., 8.45. Mat., Fri., 2.45.
*NYOTA INYOKA.*
The famous Indian Dancer.
Box-office, 10 to 10, and all Libraries, 5s. 9d. to 10s. 6d.

**COMEDY.** Gerrard 8978. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15: subsequently at 8.30.
"*ODD NUMBERS.*"
A Farcical Comedy.
By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
HENRY KENDALL, HUNTLEY WRIGHT.
First Mat., Tues., next, 2.30. sub. Tues. & Fri.

**COURT.** (Sloane 5137.) TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. Thurs., Sat., 2.30. (Fri., 5 p.m., in Entirety.) Shaw's
*MAN AND SUPERMAN.*

**CRITERION.** 2.30, 8.30. Tues., Th., Sat., 2.30.
*MILESTONES.*
By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock.
ALLAN JEAYES, CLARE EAMES, ION SWINLEY

**DALY'S.** (Ger. 0201.) Monday, March 17, BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER will present
"*A SONG OF SIXPENCE.*"
By IAN HAY and GUY BOLTON.

**DOMINION.** Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 2176. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY.
*SILVER WINGS.*
HARRY WELCHMAN, LUPINO LANE
JOHN KIRBY, DONALD MATHER
DESIREE ELLINGER, EMMA HAIG
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d. PLUS TAX.

**LYCEUM.** PANTOMIME.
LAST WEEK. Ending March 8th.
*PUSS IN BOOTS.*
TWICE DAILY, 2 and 7.30.
"A RIOT OF LAUGHTER."—*News of the World.*
Seats Bookable, 2s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s. 6d., 12s. inclusive. Temple Bar 7617.

**LYRIC.** (Ger. 3686.

# Imperial and Foreign News

## COOPERATION AT THE CAPE

### A MARKED CHANGE

(FROM OUR CAPE TOWN CORRESPONDENT)

The South African Parliament has been sitting since January 14 and has done much useful work, chiefly behind the scenes. There is a distinct improvement in the feeling between the two parties led by General Hertzog, the Prime Minister, and by General Smuts, who has returned from his visit to Great Britain and America. His absence from the beginning of this session has been no disadvantage.

He finds his party in much closer and more friendly relations with the Government side of the House of Assembly than it has been for years past. Two Bills which the Government has introduced during his absence have brought about this *rapprochement*. Neither of them is controversial as a party measure. Both have challenged the South African Party to refrain from trying to make party capital out of opposition to them. The party has risen to the occasion in both cases, if a little reluctantly.

The first Bill is the Bill to restrict immigration. It seems a queer Bill for a country such as this to want, seeing that the white population is still well under 2,000,000, that this is a large empty country, and that the white people are largely outnumbered by the natives. Yet the Bill has been supported from all sides of the House and has every prospect of being quickly placed on the Statute-book. [Since this article was received the Bill has passed its third reading in the House of Assembly.] The Bill schedules a number of countries—the British Commonwealth, Germany, France, the United States, the northern countries of Europe, Spain, Portugal, and Italy—from all of which immigration is to be unrestricted. From any country not in the schedule no more than 50 immigrants a year are to be admitted. There is an additional allowance from unscheduled countries not exceeding a maximum of 1,000 immigrants a year; but these are only to be admitted on the permit of an Immigration Board, and it is very unlikely that the number admitted under this provision will approach the maximum of 1,000 in any one year.

#### JEWISH IMMIGRATION

Why should South Africa restrict immigration? There has been a flood of immigrants from Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, and elsewhere. These immigrants have been largely Jews. They come here with little; they struggle along; they manage to survive; and, in competition with them, the South African withers and starves. While this flood has been coming in, more people of British, German or "Nordic" stock have been leaving South Africa than have been entering. The advocates of restriction say that the competition of immigrant Jews from the more backward countries is driving out of the country respectable people who find that they cannot make a livelihood in competition with them.

The Bill is supported by the English and Dutch Press and by a great majority of members of Parliament. It has wiped out party distinctions. The few members who voted against the second reading were either Jews themselves or have a large number of Jews among their constituents, which may be merely a coincidence or may not. The Jews are furious and are denouncing the Bill as a slur on their race, ignoring the fact that numerous other countries have imposed immigration quotas and that the countries affected have never felt themselves insulted. But the shrieks and screams of protest against the Bill have left Parliament cold. The Jews are told that they are still a small minority in South Africa and have no right to attempt to dictate to the majority.

The Jewish outcry will die down as soon as it is seen to be unavailing. Nor is it likely that the cause of Zionism will be advanced by the exit of South African Jews to Palestine as a more than verbal protest against the exclusion of their co-religionists. Palestine, indeed, has been sending immigrants into South Africa at the rate of some 100 a year—a revelation which has roused just and caustic comment.

#### MR. DUNCAN'S SPEECH

Singularly the Bill has succeeded in wiping out all distinction between the two parties. For a moment it seemed, when the Bill was brought up for the second reading debate, that the South African Party would temporize and try to snatch some kind of party advantage out of a critical attitude towards it, bordering on active hostility. Mr. Joel Krige, who acted as leader till General Smuts's return, made a very hedging speech on the Bill, and Mr. Hofmeyr, the new member who carries so many hopes on his shoulders, followed Mr. Krige's example and blew hot and cold about the Bill in his maiden speech. His line was so undecided that his speech was a dreadful failure and was punctuated towards the end by interruptions exhorting him to "come off the fence." But Mr. Patrick Duncan saved the day for the South African Party by a sturdy and honest speech in which he declared that he would vote for the Bill, though he did not approve all its details. When the Bill came to a division that night the South African Party voted with the Government almost to a man.

This very unusual and significant agreement between the two parties was followed by a similar incident, when the Government listened to the South African Party's advice and practically withdrew another Bill so that it could be remodelled by the two parties in consultation. This Bill was the Riotous Assemblies Bill. It is aimed at Communist agitation among the natives and proposes to give the Cabinet large administrative powers to proceed, at its discretion, against those who make incendiary speeches to meetings of natives and stir up bitter feeling between them and the European population of South Africa. Again Mr. Duncan took the lead, though he was not the titular acting leader of the South African Party in General Smuts's absence. He told the Government that they were taking too much power into their hands and suggested that an amendment of the existing Native Administration Act would give them all they wanted, without laying them open to the charge of trying to vest themselves with powers unlimited by statute and exempt from the ordinary jurisdiction of the Courts. Mr. Pirow, the Minister in charge of the Bill, listened to this cogent argument. The two parties agreed that the Bill should be referred for remodelling to a special Select Committee before it was read a second time. Again the national welfare had outweighed party hostility.

The traditional rules of party warfare in South Africa have been disregarded and General Smuts's party is in much more friendly and sensible relations with the party of General Hertzog than it has been for years past. The change is immensely important.

## IMMIGRATION BILL IN SOUTH AFRICA

### A GOVERNMENT SUCCESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, MARCH 5

The Immigration Restriction—Quota—Bill, which has already passed the House of Assembly, was read a third time in the Senate this afternoon without amendment. It will operate from May 1, the date having been advanced on the assurance of Dr. Malan (Minister of the Interior) that he had information of designs to rush a flood of Southern European immigrants into South Africa before July 1, which was the original day for the operation of the measure.

The swift passage of the Bill through both Houses is a very remarkable proof of the strength of public opinion in favour of it. There has been no such popular measure for many years, and the Government has got great kudos from the determination with which it has pressed the Bill through Parliament. But the lukewarm attitude of the South African Party since General Smuts's return has been a disappointment to its supporters and has weakened the authority of the General. This may yet have a marked effect. The Government to-day stands higher in public estimation than ever before, and if the Select Committee on the Native Franchise Bill succeeds in reaching a compromise there will be a strong public opinion favouring General Hertzog in constituencies where hitherto he has had no support.

## NATIVE DEMONSTRATION AT CAPE TOWN

### SCENES AT PARLIAMENT HOUSE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, MARCH 5

Native demonstrators to-night attempted to interview General Hertzog (the Prime Minister), having sent him notice beforehand that they would insist upon seeing him. The demonstration numbered some 1,500, but a large proportion was of the hooligan element among local coloured people, not natives. The police made thorough preparations, drawing strong cordons across all the approaches to Parliament House, and they were instructed not to allow the demonstrators to pass.

The demonstrators came into touch with the police just before 8 o'clock. When they were stopped there was a certain amount of turbulence, not very serious, accompanied as time went on by stone throwing and attempts to break the police cordon by force. The police showed much patience, not taking any but passive measures till 9.30, when the situation became more serious, three or four policemen being gravely injured by stones and knives. A police officer then ordered the police to disperse the demonstrators with batons, which was done quickly and effectively, a considerable number of demonstrators getting broken heads. The demonstrators carried banners denouncing the Government's native measures, particularly Mr. Pirow's Riotous Assemblies Bill, which has not yet been read a second time by the House of Assembly.

There is no need to anticipate more serious trouble, but native opinion locally is considerably inflamed.

## SAMOAN CONFERENCE

### ADMINISTRATOR'S DEMANDS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, MARCH 5

As arranged, a conference, lasting an hour and a half, was held to-day between Colonel Allen, Administrator of Western Samoa, Mr. Cobbe, the visiting Cabinet Minister, three leading Samoan chiefs, and a number of members of the Mau [League of Samoans]. A report from the Press Association's correspondent at Apia says that the meeting was orderly and respectful.

Colonel Allen and Mr. Cobbe affirmed that law and order were essential, and expressed the New Zealand Government's desire that peace and prosperity should prevail. Colonel Allen put forward three points for consideration:—(1) that the Mau should dissolve; (2) that the wanted men should be surrendered; (3) that the Administrator should meet, when required, leading representative chiefs in order to discuss all matters of benefit to the people. The Mau spokesman asked for time to consider the points, and it was agreed that the Administrator should return for the answer to-morrow.

## ITALIAN ARMY

### EFFECT OF FASCIST TRAINING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MARCH 5

The effects of the training given by the "Balilla" organization are, according to the report on the military estimates presented to the Chamber, already observable in the new recruits. Although the period of military training has recently been shortened, this reduction, it is stated, need give rise to no preoccupation "when one considers the spirit of Fascist Italy and of the youths called up for service, who are all proud to wear the victorious grey-green."

Another ground for reassurance is to be found in the "prodigious development of the youth and pre-military organizations." These organizations are furnishing the army with "young men trained on Fascist lines" already initiated into the elements of physical and military exercises. A buoyant note also runs through the description of the infantry, whose *moral* is very high.

The report somewhat unexpectedly publishes the military estimates of France and describes the military works being made for the defence of their frontiers by France and Yugoslavia. The construction of the entrenched camp of the Var is described as going beyond the need of "mere defence of the frontier."

## OPIUM CARGO SEIZED AT HONG-KONG

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HONG-KONG, MARCH 5

Eighty-three cases of raw opium, of an estimated weight of two tons, were seized by Hong-kong revenue officers on board the small Canton Government steamer Tunghang, which was brought in to-day after stranding off Cheungchau Island, on the outskirts of the harbour, during a fog.

It is significant that the crew were wearing uniforms and badges indicating that the vessel belongs to the "Anti-Opium Bureau of the Canton Government." The Chinese captain states that he was on a voyage from Canton to Swatow. Owing to the apparently "official" nature of the drug, an interesting situation has arisen.

## ALBANIAN CABINET RESIGNS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TIRANA, MARCH 5

The Cabinet under M. Kotta resigned yesterday, and M. Pandele Evangeli has been entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet. M. Evangeli was Foreign Minister in 1922 and later Vice-President of the Albanian Republic.

## GERMAN COALITION AND FINANCE

### CABINET AGREEMENT REACHED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 5

The Cabinet has at last found a way of balancing its Budget Estimates for 1930. The solution has yet to be approved by those experts in the art of disagreement, the Coalition parties, but it seems to concede something to each of them.

The dispute has been narrowed down to the method of raising the last £5,000,000 of the £12,500,000 which the insolvent unemployment insurance fund is expected to require from the Treasury this year. The amount at issue it is now proposed to raise partly by increasing the contributions to unemployment insurance by ½ per cent., payable half by employers and half by employed, and partly by raiding the reserve fund of the Bank for Industrial Debentures, through which the reparation charge on German industries has in the past reached the Agent-General. Both measures would be expensive to industry.

This proposal should satisfy the three main Coalition parties. The Centre may now possibly take as fulfilled its condition that the finances should be "cleared up" before it would cooperate in passing the Young Plan Bills. The People's Party can claim that it has successfully opposed the suggestion to put the burden on the middle classes by imposing an "emergency sacrifice" on those earning fixed salaries. On the other hand, the party is asked to agree to a further increase in contributions, a proposal most unpopular among the employing class largely represented in its ranks. It only agreed to the last increase of ½ per cent. in December on condition that the 800,000,000m. of tax reductions heralded by the late Minister of Finance should in due course be made. In the meantime all talk of tax reductions is hushed, and the present Minister, more conservative in his Revenue estimates than his predecessor, announces heavy increases. It seems that the People's Party's agreement this time may be obtained by an undertaking that expenditure in 1931 should not be greater than in 1930. As this year's Budget provides for an extraordinary amortization fund of 450,000,000m., at the instance of Dr. Schacht, such an undertaking would leave scope for tax reduction next year. As for the Socialists, the third main Coalition Party, they have again staved off the peril most abhorrent to them—reduction of unemployment benefits. The way now seems clear for the parties to unite in passing the Young Plan Bills, which reach their second reading to-morrow.

## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCES

### CONTROL OF IMMIGRATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MARCH 5

The Dominion Government has now introduced Bills to give legislative effect to the agreements with Manitoba and Alberta, in regard to their natural resources, and is anxious to get the whole question disposed of. It has offered concessions which meet certain of the demands of the Saskatchewan Government.

The Dominion Government has decided, now that all the provinces are obtaining control of their natural resources, to place upon the provincial Administrations the onus of deciding how many immigrants they want each year and negotiating agreements to suit themselves. Communications to this effect have been sent by the Department of Immigration to the provinces. In these the Dominion Government intimated that it was prepared to provide inspection facilities and take measures to prevent the entry of undesirable immigrants and will offer no objection to the provinces negotiating agreements with the railways, the Salvation Army, or other organization. It may also extend some cooperation for bringing out British boys and trainees. Mr. Egan, Deputy Minister for Immigration, is at present in the West consulting with the provincial Governments about these proposals.

## THE PIROT OUTRAGE

### INQUIRY BY THE MIXED COMMISSION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

SOFIA, MARCH 5

It was at first feared that the bomb outrage at Pirot on Monday might cause complications in Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations, and it is therefore learned with satisfaction that the Yugoslav authorities are showing themselves conciliatory.

I understand that the Yugoslav Government has instructed its Legation in Sofia to ask that the Bulgaro-Yugoslav commission set up by the recent frontier agreement should inquire into the outrage and establish the facts with regard to the crossing of the frontier by those responsible. This will be the first time the commission has met.

BELGRADE, MARCH 5

The newspapers have not been allowed to comment on the outrage, except by such statements as that the Bulgarian Government must once and for all put an end to the activities of the Macedonian revolutionaries, which imperil peace in the Balkans, and so show that it intends to abide by the recent agreement.

## SOVIET DEATH SENTENCE ON SPIRITUALIST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MARCH 5

After a trial lasting four days a Soviet tribunal in Moscow has passed sentence on two brothers named Schultz and their wives, who were the heads of a religious sect. Dmitri Schultz has been sentenced to death, Heinrich Schultz to 10 years' labour at a "correction camp in the northern region," Dmitri's wife to five years' compulsory labour, and Heinrich's wife to confinement in a mental hospital.

*Izvestia* states that the two brothers were sons of a teacher of languages of aristocratic German stock, and of a mother who was an educated woman. They received a very religious upbringing, particularly Dmitri, whose religious education was given by Professor Bulgakoff. Later the four prisoners formed a religious sect in which spiritualism occupied a prominent place. They were also alleged to have preached anti-Semitism and sabotage, and to have declared that the Soviet Government was anti-Christ, and its downfall inevitable.

## FRENCH AMBASSADOR IN BERLIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 5

It is expected that the resignation of M. de Margerie, the French Ambassador in Berlin, which has been in contemplation for some time past, may take place before long. The post is understood to have been offered to M. Hennessy, who was Minister of Agriculture in M. Poincaré's Government and M. Tardieu's last Government, and was formerly French Minister in Berne.

## INDIAN BUDGET

### GOVERNMENT AND COTTON DUTIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, MARCH 5

In the Legislative Assembly to-day Sir George Schuster, Finance Member, winding up the two days' debate on the Budget, made an important statement on the Government's silver sales. The total amount sold since the Currency Commission reported, he said, was only 68·8 million ounces fine. The lowest London price on which the contract was based was 22½d. per standard ounce, and the average price 25¼d. The prices showed that the Government had not been in the market during the recent period of weakness. The total sum realized was £1,700,000 more than the quantity sold would fetch at to-day's price.

Sir George Schuster said he welcomed the proposal by Mr. Chetty that the Government should set up advisory bodies to assist in drawing up economic policy. The Government had already given attention to this plan, and he recognized the desirability of some such expedient.

Replying to those members who in the discussion had blamed the Government for constant increases of expenditure and taxation, he showed that since 1922-23 the Government had not only remitted 9·83 crores of Provincial contributions, but reduced taxation (including railway fares and postal telegraph charges) by 7·12 crores, thus surrendering about 17 crores [£12,750,000] of resources formerly taken from the people. As had been shown, the present difficulty was largely the result of the fact that the expectations on which the risk of a total cancellation of contributions had been taken, had not been realized There was, however, no need for the gloomy view that the expectations would be falsified. India was passing through a period of depression which was no more than the normal ebb and flow of economic movement, somewhat intensified by the unfinished oscillations following the War.

The private discussions are proceeding between the Government and party leaders in regard to the proposals for the protection of the textile industry and the element of Imperial Preference involved. The conversations which took place last night were apparently reflected in a speech by Sir Cowasji Jehangir, a Bombay member, to-day, when he spoke against the principle of Imperial Preference.

No self-governing Dominion had yet accepted it, he declared; but he added that it could be given only on three conditions:—That the British piece goods exempted from the proposed special 5 per cent. import duty on non-British goods do not compete with Indian mill products; that the exemption relieves the consumer; and that during the three years for which it is proposed to impose the special duty the preference does not enable British goods to compete with indigenous goods more successfully than in the past.

Sir George Schuster, referring in his final speech to this suggestion, said the Government held that the textile industry had established no claim to a general increase in the rate of the import duty on piece goods above the general tariff level of 15 per cent., and that, in the consumers' interests, the Government would consider the special additional 5 per cent. duty only if it were limited in its application.

## PROTESTS IN JAPAN

### DIPLOMATIC ACTION SUGGESTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, MARCH 5

A vigorous agitation is developing here against the proposed Indian cotton tariff. A deputation of members of the Minseito [Government Party] representing textile interests has requested Baron Shidehara, the Foreign Minister, to lodge a protest, and various public bodies are making representations to the Japanese and Indian Governments. The situation is being considered by the commercial section of the Foreign Office with a view to diplomatic action. As Japan is a highly-protected country, official representations, if made, will probably be based on the claim that the preference granted to British goods constitutes discrimination against Japan.

Mr. Junnosuke Inouye, Minister of Finance, in a statement to the *Asahi*, said that Japan could not object to a tariff for revenue or protection, but discrimination was a glaring breach of the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty.

The Japanese-Indian Association, in a telegram to the Indian Government, complains that the tariff is expressly aimed at Japan, and says its discrimination is particularly unfortunate, because Japan purchases more from India than she sells, and has deliberately avoided putting a high tariff on Indian pig-iron.

## GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY ON THE TARIFF

### "A TEMPORARY FORTIFICATION"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MARCH 5

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to-day Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor, said that while all must appreciate the relief given to the mill industry and the large labouring population which it employs by the long-expected tariff on cotton goods, he trusted it would be remembered that no industry would long survive by such artificial aid alone.

He laid stress on the fact that the tariff was not a permanent bulwark behind which the industry could indefinitely shelter. It was a temporary fortification to give the industry a chance to rally and reorganize its forces. If the tariff were to be effective, it must be so used that the prosperity which it was hoped it would restore to Bombay would be widely spread.

## THE "UNTOUCHABLES" AT NASIK

### HINDU REPRISALS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MARCH 5

The "untouchables'" campaign at Nasik has led to various reprisals, and they are being made to pay the penalty for presuming to claim equality of status with other Hindus.

From various villages come reports of "untouchablea" being boycotted and denied food, and of their children being turned out of the schools. In one village, it is stated, the road has been closed to "untouchables," and one contingent has been prevented from going to Nasik to take part in the campaign there.

These reprisals only serve to stiffen their determination to fight to a finish. The situation at Nasik continues to be strained, the temple being guarded by police day and night, and the superintendent of police has moved his office to a tent pitched directly in front of the temple.

*** On March 2 a big procession of "untouchables" demanded admission to the Kalaram Temple at Nasik, a town which is a sacred place of Hindu pilgrimage. The temple gates were barred against them and guarded by armed police. For two months a "social equality league" has been conducting a campaign throughout the Nasik District against the Brahmins.

Two Italian airmen, who were missing in the Sudd area, have reached JUBA, on the Upper Nile, by motor-car from Yambio, where their aeroplane was left in a damaged condition.

## SPANISH POLITICAL SITUATION

### THE CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, MARCH 5

While General Berenguer, the Prime Minister, has had to impose restrictions on political propaganda, in other respects the Cabinet is still active in revising the work of the Dictatorship. A large number of new Directors-General, as the Chiefs of Departments in the Spanish administration are called, have been appointed. It is noteworthy that the Instituto Escuela, a secondary co-education school which has been on trial for 12 years, is now officially supported. The Clerical Party were strongly opposed to co-education of the sexes, so that the approval of that principle and its final adoption is an important event.

In the industrial field the Cabinet, reversing the policy of Marqués de Estella (who endeavoured to reduce competition between Spanish manufacturers), has granted freedom to all industries with the exception of cotton spinning. The Minister of Finance hopes that the exchange will improve as soon as the economic policy of the Government has time to make itself felt. In this connexion there are signs to-day of an improvement in the strike situation at the Sagunto smelting works near Valencia, where 4,000 men have been out for weeks. An attempt to provoke a sympathetic general strike at Valencia failed, and to-day several hundred of the Sagunto strikers returned to work. A feature of this strike was that the workers refused the arbitration system instituted by the Dictatorship.

The political situation remains, however, the principal obstacle in the path of the Cabinet. In certain circles it is considered incomprehensible why Señor Sanchez Guerra has not been prosecuted. General Berenguer could have taken action on the articles of the Constitution of 1876 and the codes supporting it, which forbid, under penalty of imprisonment and heavy monetary fine, any attack on the person of the sovereign such as Señor Sanchez Guerra delivered. Had this been done there would have been no need to forbid the other political meetings for which permission was asked; it would have sufficed to see that they kept within the laws of the Constitution, which everybody is invoking but which no Government enforces. It would seem that the quickest way to fulfil national aspirations and bring a Cortes into being would be to execute the law scrupulously.

## FLEMISH UNIVERSITY BILL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, MARCH 5

The Chamber concluded this afternoon its discussion of all the clauses of the Ghent University Bill. Last week it voted, by 154 against five, with 10 abstentions, in favour of Clause 1, which lays down the principle of complete transformation of Ghent University into a Flemish University. To-day the Bill, as a whole, was finally passed by 125 votes against 24, with seven abstentions.

## CAPTAIN-GENERAL WEYLER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, MARCH 5

The condition of Captain-General Weyler, who is seriously ill, has slightly improved to-day.

## U.S. SENATE AND TARIFF BILL

### A NEW PHASE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 5

The long, wearisome career of the Tariff Bill to-day entered on a phase full of new possibilities.

The Senate has been discussing the Bill, sitting in Committee of the Whole House. Yesterday the Bill was reported to the Senate, and this afternoon by 47 votes to 39 the Senate reversed the decision not to raise the tariff on sugar, which was taken in Committee of the Whole House in the middle of January. In January the forces of the coalition between Democrats and "Progressives" were sufficient to prevent a rise in duty of 1.76c. a pound on Cuban sugar. Senator Smoot's amendment passed to-day raises the duty on Cuban sugar to 2c. a pound and to 2.50c. a pound on all sugar imported from elsewhere. The House rate was even higher, so that now both Houses of Congress have agreed to raise the sugar tariff, which means that there is no longer a possibility of retaining the existing rate when the Bill goes to a committee of the two Houses.

To-day's vote has given rise to grave fears that there may be a general movement to "boost" the rates voted in Committee, and that this effort may be a great deal more successful than was expected some weeks ago. Two other very important items, namely, oil and lumber, will be discussed shortly in the Senate. The movement for a tariff on both these commodities was defeated in Committee. But, since an increase in the rate on sugar was also rejected there and has now been obtained, the coalitionists fear that they may be faced by a new sort of "log-rolling" coalition between the sponsors of higher rates on sugar, lumber and oil.

Two hundred mid-continent independent oil producers, led by the vigorous and picturesque Mr. Wirt Franklin, of Ardmore, Oklahoma, have been in Washington for several weeks conducting a whirlwind campaign of lobbying for a tariff of $1 a barrel on imported crude oil. They claim that the conservation policy is being nullified by the importation of oil from Venezuela, and are directing their attacks chiefly against the Royal Dutch-Shell interests. When Sir Henri Deterding was in the United States some months ago he was asked his attitude towards the threats of a tariff against Shell imports from Venezuela. He replied that there would be no compromise on his part. Since then the distributing organization of the Royal Dutch-Shell interests in the Eastern States has been steadily extended.

## OFFICER SHOT BY SENTRY

### MISHAP AT TEST OF TALLINN DEFENCES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MARCH 5

The inhabitants of Tallinn [Reval], the capital of Estonia, spent the early hours of to-day under martial law, when the efficiency of the defences was tested. In the course of a quarter of an hour after the sounding of the alarm, soldiers and civil guards occupied all important places, switched off the telephones, and subjected all persons in the streets to careful examination.

The chauffeur of General Törvand, Chief of the General Staff, who was motoring with Major Irbut, ignored a sentry's challenge, and the sentry fired. Major Irbut was killed, and General Törvand was injured by broken glass.

# Telegrams in Brief

Direct telephonic communication has been established between BORDEAUX and KOVNO (Lithuania).

The Chinese Naval Mission under Admiral H. K. Tu, which recently visited England, has arrived in PARIS.

The King and Queen of the Belgians left Brussels yesterday on their way to EGYPT on a return visit to King Fuad.

Special acknowledgement is to be given to GERMAN soldiers who actively oppose Communist propaganda in the Army.

A new French seaplane, built to carry 12 passengers and a crew of three, was successfully tested on the SEINE at Suresnes yesterday.

Mme. Zablovski has been elected mayor of the Voinesti Commune of the Vaslui District of RUMANIA. She is the first woman mayor in Rumania.

The resignation of Mr. R. A. HAYNES, AUSTRALIAN Trade Commissioner in Canada, has been accepted. The position has been offered to Mr. L. R. Macgregor, Director of Marketing for Queensland.

At the annual meeting of the BOMBAY Chamber of Commerce yesterday the vice-president urged the necessity for an early decision with regard to the schemes for an air mail service between Karachi and Bombay.

Three elementary schools in the region of Gorizia and the Carso have been set on fire by unknown persons who had come by motor-car from TRIESTE. The same persons distributed anti-Fascist leaflets printed in Slovene in the districts inhabited by Slovenes.

The Archbishop of MALTA has nominated Mgr. Zammit and Mgr. Bonnici as representatives of the clergy in the Senate. Their seats had been vacant since August, 1928, when the clergy's representatives refused to attend any further sittings of the Senate.

Reuter's correspondent at LOS ANGELES says:—Tom Mix, the cowboy film actor, pleaded "Guilty" in the Federal Court here to charges of failure to pay income-tax due from him. He was fined $3,000 (£600), and was also ordered to pay the Government $174,420 (£34,884) in arrears of tax and fines.

Mr. Edward L. Beckwith, principal keeper of Auburn prison, NEW YORK, where mutinies of prisoners have recently occurred, was stabbed and killed by a convict yesterday. At the time Mr. Beckwith was killed the trial was going on, in another part of the prison, of a convict named Becker for the murder of Mr. Beckwith's predecessor, Mr. George A. Durnford, during a prison riot last December.

## VATICAN ARCHIVES

### AN INTERNATIONAL INDEX

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MARCH 5

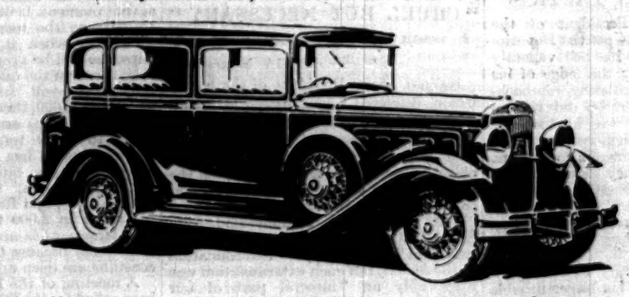
The project of co-ordinating research work in the Vatican archives has been carried a step further as the result of an international meeting held here under the presidency of Professor Fedele. Mgr. Mercati, prefect of the Vatican archives, was also present.

The meeting was the outcome of a proposal made by Professor J. H. Baxter, Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of St. Andrews, at the meeting of the International Committee of Historical Studies, convened at Venice last May. Professor Baxter himself was unable to be present, but his proposal was discussed at great length by a large number of delegates from Europe and the United States. The possibility was considered of assembling in Rome a band of technical experts from different parts of the world who would proceed with the compilation of a complete index of the archives. This project had, however, to be dismissed on account of the magnitude of the task. The meeting, however, approved a less ambitious scheme. It was decided that each country should prepare a list of its books and writings dealing with the Vatican archives, as well as all books containing quotations from Vatican documents. These lists will afterwards be used as the basis of an international bibliographical index, which will be compiled by a commission to be appointed by Mgr. Mercati.

Other Foreign News on following page


MOTORDOM'S LATEST TYPE

*Performance, Distinction and Value*



An 8-cylinder car combining *town car* luxury and comfort with *sports car* performance: and silence with tremendous acceleration

It does not take long in a Hudson Super 8 to realise how different a car it is. You may have experienced such acceleration before (in a high powered sports car), but never such acceleration with such smoothness and such silence: and never in such luxurious surroundings. It is a thrill you should experience.

And there is another thrill — when you learn the price! An 8-cylinder car with a performance like this, with such good looks and built by a factory with world-wide reputation for finer cars — selling at £360.

Before you buy *any* car at *any* price for *any* reason take a trial in Motordom's latest type — The Hudson Super 8. It was built for you — do not buy a car of yesterday.

HUDSON SUPER 8

*Hudson Features:*

Efficient 8-cylinder motor developing 80 h.p.—Great power in proportion to weight—Vibrationless running due to application of the Super Six principle—Shatterproof one-piece windscreen manipulated by one hand—10 distinctive body styles and a large range of colour combinations.

*Two Body Styles on two chassis lengths*

HUDSON PRICES

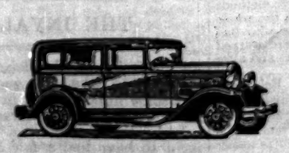
Short Chassis

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Club Saloon* | £360 | *Roadster* | £395 |
| *Coupe* | £375 | *5-Passenger Touring Car* | £425 |
| *Standard Sedan* | £390 | *Sun Sedan* | £445 |

Long Chassis

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Touring Sedan* | £435 | *7-Passenger Touring Car* | £495 |
| *Brougham* | £445 | *7-Passenger Sedan* | £535 |

*The new* ESSEX *Challenger*



A finer, bigger, more powerful car, this new Essex Challenger out-performs even its earlier namesake. It handles with remarkable ease. Its good looks command your attention. Its value is greater still — only £260 for the club saloon.

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Please send me the new coloured folder of Hudson Super 8 and/or Essex the Challenger

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.....

# M. TARDIEU'S VICTORY

## BIG MAJORITY IN CHAMBER

## FINANCIAL POLICY

## RELIEF FOR THE TAXPAYER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 5

The second Tardieu Cabinet appeared before the Chamber to-day, when the new Prime Minister read the declaration of the Government. On a subsequent division there voted:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **For the Government** | .. | **316** |
| **Against** | .. .. .. | **263** |
| **Government majority** | | **53** |

The majority in favour of the Government is much larger than was expected. The Socialists and Socialist-Radicals had enforced party discipline, but several of the smaller groups which were expected to vote against the Government left the matter to the discretion of their members. There were consequently a good many abstentions.

The division was taken on a simple vote of confidence introduced by M. Bascou to the effect that "the Chamber, approving the declaration of the Government, confident that it will realize its programme, and refusing any addition, passes to the order of the day."

When the result was announced there was an outburst of wild enthusiasm among the Right and Centre. The Left received their defeat in silence.

Great interest had been taken in the first meeting between the new Government and the Chamber, in view of the bitterness provoked by the long crisis. The approaches to the Palais Bourbon were once more guarded by police, and the closest scrutiny was exercised.

### AN UPROAR

For the first time this year there was a touch of brightness in the air and a breath of spring seemed to have been spirited along the shafts of sunbeams into the Chamber. The Deputies were early in their places. This time M. Tardieu had no need to celebrate his triumph, and he walked in to take his seat, once again on the Ministerial bench, almost unobserved. It was M. Chautemps, the defeated Prime Minister of the week-end before last, who collected the first cheers. There were some brief formalities to be got through, and then the President of the Chamber summoned M. Tardieu to deliver the Government's declaration. As the new Prime Minister sorted his papers and embarked on his first sentence the storm broke loose. M. Tardieu can hardly have been taken by surprise, since the Socialists and Socialist-Radicals had made no secret of what they had in store for him. For a moment the Chamber was in an uproar. The Deputies on the Left caught his words as he spoke them and flung them back with derisive comment. They tried to drown his voice by banging the lids of their desks, and when they tired of this desultory noise they banged them rhythmically to a tattoo beat.

### M. TARDIEU'S TACTICS

M. Bouisson, the President of the Chamber, did his best to get the Deputies under control, ringing his bell violently above the din, striking the ledge of his desk with a ruler, gesticulating, reproaching, coaxing. However, he did this to little purpose, since he was all too ably seconded by counter-demonstrations on the part of the Government's supporters. The Socialists, when they tired of shouting, dropped into a derisive shout, the satirical words of which could only be vaguely apprehended in the sea of noise.

Too old a Parliamentary hand to shout against the shouting, M. Tardieu stood silent while the first fury of the storm broke on the rock of his imperturbable smile. The demonstration had lasted some 15 minutes when a momentary lull gave him the chance to get in a complete sentence. The effect was immediate. In some curious manner the spell seemed broken. The Left, noisy to the last, interrupted him again, but they were never masters of the situation, and occasionally succumbed to their own curiosity. Towards the end, as he reached his peroration, he dropped to a serene monotone and allowed their blustering outbursts to pass over his head. It was not the least effective of his silencing tactics.

### GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

As had been expected, the declaration was mainly concerned with economic conditions.

The Government, said M. Tardieu, would remain faithful to the general principles of its former declaration, accepted in November last by a large majority of the same Chamber. Such alterations as this had undergone were due to the march of events. He had hoped to present it as the programme of a Cabinet resulting from a political truce, but at least it reflected the needs of the situation. The first task would be to pass the Budget and send it up to the Senate. Simultaneously they would continue and conclude the international negotiations for the reduction of naval armaments, for enforcing the Young Plan and the tariff truce, for the arbitration agreements, and for the Optional Clause. Immediately afterwards they would get to work upon financial and fiscal reform, adopt the social insurance scheme as amended by the Senate, and pass the Amnesty Bill, extended to the limits of public security. A further measure of free education and the proposed Colonial loans would be among the earliest matters put to the vote.

The unity and continuity of French foreign policy did not need to be reaffirmed, the urgency of the Budget was not in dispute, and the Government's obligations to Labour with regard to social insurance were common knowledge. He desired, however, to go into greater detail as to financial policy, which lay at the root of the recent crises. The Government was determined to maintain the Budget equilibium and continue the amortization of the debt, a policy which in four years had saved France. At the present time, when a world crisis of over-production and low prices for raw materials were exercising their inevitable influence upon the economic life of the country, it was also determined to stimulate the national energy by all appropriate means.

In passing the Budget the Government would take the recommendations of the Finance Committee as the basis of discussion, and would adopt the pensions for ex-Service men and the increases of salaries, subject to the Budget balance being maintained. At the same time it would proceed with the scheme for the renewal of the economic equipment of the country, and would introduce without delay a measure for the relief of the taxpayer, not piecemeal, but on a really large scale. Thereafter a Bill would be introduced for the better organization of the taxation system. It had been evolved haphazard, and was full of inequalities. To do this it would be necessary during the period of transition to make use of the large available Treasury reserves, which could be devoted to non-recurrent expenditure, without prejudice to the regular sinking fund operations in respect of the debt.

M. Tardieu foreshadowed measures for the assistance of agriculture during the present crisis, and promised further help and relief to the wine grower. In conclusion he declared that the only obstacle to the realization of these proposals lay not in the nature and substance of the questions themselves, but in the Parliamentary situation and the relations between the groups. It was as well that the country should know this. He had hoped that, since there was no disagreement as to the end, there need be none as to the means, and for this reason he had attempted a political truce for the period necessary to the solution of urgent problems. Since it had not been accepted, the Government must approach the task in a spirit of Republican union. It was his hope that the parties which supported the Government, whatever differences might separate them at the outset, would be brought nearer to one another by association in the task confided to them by the country.

### RENEWED INTERRUPTIONS

The cheers and counter-cheers having died down, the President of the Chamber read out the interpellations, and asked M. Tardieu when the Government would like them to be debated. The reply was, "At once." Thereupon M. Frossard was invited to expound the Socialist case. He began bravely, but at the first words a fresh storm burst forth, this time from the Right. "Don't let them speak" was the phrase passed from bench to bench. M. Frossard played nervously with his manuscript and tried again, but the banging of desks was resumed, this time with a pitiless persistence that brooked no denial. M. Bouisson resorted to his bell and his ruler, his cajoleries and his threats, but the Right were determined to get their own back, and after a few more vain efforts he suspended the sitting.

After a break of 25 minutes the Chamber reassembled, and the President made an appeal for more orderly behaviour. But the Right, still smarting under the reception given to its chief, was in no mood for generosity, and again M. Frossard failed to make himself heard. In less than a quarter of an hour the Chamber had got completely out of hand, and the sitting was suspended for a second time.

This adjournment at last served its purpose of calming the Deputies on both sides. Honour being satisfied, M. Frossard was allowed to deliver his speech. He was followed by M. Daladier on behalf of the Socialist-Radicals. M. Tardieu replied with a reasoned statement of the position, pointing out that there could be no disagreement as to the urgent problems before the country, that somebody must solve them, and that the best way would have been by a truce, after which the situation could have been reconsidered. He reminded the Socialists and Socialist-Radicals that they had forced on M. Poincaré 41 votes of confidence in which he was victorious. He [M. Tardieu] had fallen at the 42nd, when he was ill. His programme, he declared, was the only programme that France could follow at present, and if there was nothing else for it he would carry it out alone.

The remainder of the debate was of a desultory character, punctuated by occasional personalities. M. Herriot, in an attempt to explain the reasons why the Socialist-Radicals opposed M. Tardieu, advanced the curious reason that, whereas Socialist-Radicals had undertaken to abstain from voting against M. Tardieu when he went to The Hague, the Right had voted against M. Chautemps when he wanted to go to London. It was pointed out to M. Herriot that the Socialist-Radicals had not kept their undertaking. He replied that in any case the Socialist-Radicals could not enter into a truce with a Cabinet that relied for its support upon the parties of the Right. After M. Pierre Renaudel (Socialist) and others had still further laboured their case for the opposition to M. Tardieu personally, the division was taken, with the result stated above.

# SOVIET DRAGOONING OF PEASANTS

## "CRUEL BUT NECESSARY"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MARCH 5

Kalinin, senior President of the Soviet Union, delivered a long speech at a conference of officials of the Black Soil region, in which he explained the Government's determination to carry out its plans of collectivization, in spite of the enormous and unforeseen difficulties and the distress caused during the process.

The Government, Kalinin said, fully realized the "tremendous individual sufferings" caused by the extermination of the *kulaki*, but such extermination was irrevocably an "integral part of our plans . . . and, however cruel, it is absolutely necessary." He explained that it was a sort of high insurance premium, which must be paid now in order to obtain future safety, because, if they admitted the *kulaki* into the collective farms, they would spoil everything. Therefore, they must be stripped and sent away.

Kalinin declared that people might think them heartless and revengeful, but he could assure them that Communists had softer hearts even than others, and that they themselves keenly felt the pain they were causing. Others might say that the peasants were being driven into the collective farms against their own wills. It was true they had no other issue, but it was for their future welfare. It was necessary to remember that the villages were now experiencing a real revolution, such as they had never known before, which was entirely altering the peasants' lives. They must realize how extremely difficult it was for the Government to carry out this great change, and not lose patience. They must not wait idly with folded hands, but themselves pull with the Government. They must also consider the international situation, and prepare for the war which was certainly coming. The extermination of the *kulaki* was an important part of those preparations, because it would be most dangerous to have these enemies in the rear of the Red Army.

The *Krasnaya Gazeta* states that the local Communist organizations of a district near Moscow assembled all their members, told them that they had been mobilized, armed them with swords, and marched them into the villages to compel the peasants to adopt collective farming. The peasants thought they were bandits, and routed them ignominiously.

** Kalinin's speech is in significant contrast to Stalin's latest address to the Russian Communist Party, reported in *The Times* yesterday. Stalin admitted that violence was being used to compel peasants to enter the collectivist farms, but declared that such methods were dangerous and might threaten the whole movement with defeat. Comrades who had "temporarily lost their sanity" were warned that they must return to their senses and alter their methods.

According to the most recent Bolshevist interpretation, the term *kulak* includes peasant households owning three cows or their equivalent in pigs, sheep, poultry, &c.

# THE PRINCE OF WALES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, MARCH 5

The rapidity and completeness of the recovery of the Prince of Wales from his attack of malaria are indicated by the fact that he went out motoring this afternoon, when sunshine had succeeded a heavy rainstorm.

This morning the Prince received Mr. Rankine, the new British Resident at Zanzibar, who is on his way to his post from Uganda.

# REDUCTIONS IN TONNAGE

## U.S. AND BRITAIN IN AGREEMENT

## MR. STIMSON'S PLEA

The Prime Minister was not in his place in the House of Commons at question time yesterday afternoon, as he was at that hour engaged in an important conversation with Mr. Stimson and Senator Reed, of the American delegation. It may be taken for granted that the general position of the Naval Conference was under consideration.

In the evening Mr. Stimson issued the following statement for publication in the American newspapers this morning:—

There seems to be an impression that the work of the American delegation at this Conference is likely to result in an increase instead of a reduction of the navies of the world. The surest way to answer that is to give such results as seem to be within reach up to date. The plan which, in its essentials, appears to be acceptable to the American and British delegations provides for a net reduction in tonnage of the American fleet, in capital ships, cruisers, destroyers, and submarines, built, building, or appropriated for, of over 200,000 tons, and an even larger reduction on the part of the British fleet. If vessels authorized but not commenced were included in existing fleets the amount of the reductions would be much larger. Of course, these reductions are contingent on some reductions being made in the fleets of other Powers.

### M. TARDIEU'S ASSURANCE

The vote of confidence which M. Tardieu obtained in the French Chamber last night will enable the French delegation to return to London, and the work of the Conference should now proceed more rapidly. That M. Tardieu is as anxious as the other heads of delegations that the full work of the Conference should be resumed at the earliest possible moment is shown by the following telegram which he sent yesterday to the British Prime Minister:—

On reassuming the leadership of the French Government, I desire to express to you my cordial good wishes, as also to our colleagues of the American, British, Italian, and Japanese delegations, and to assure you of the pleasure I shall feel in again participating in our joint efforts for the success of the Conference.—ANDRÉ TARDIEU.

The Prime Minister replied:—

In the name of all our colleagues I send you our warm greetings and thanks for your telegram. We look forward with pleasure to the renewal of our collaboration with you in the work of the Conference. Before you cross the Channel I extend to you the hand of friendship.—RAMSAY MACDONALD.

### SUBMARINES

The Experts Committee yesterday began its consideration of the question of submarines, taking as a basis the American resolution which was referred to it by the last plenary meeting of the Conference. The resolution suggested total abolition of this class of vessel, and, failing abolition, the adoption of a more humane method of employing it coupled with a limitation of the total tonnage of the submarines possessed by each navy and a reduction of the size of the individual vessel. It was agreed by the experts yesterday that the question of abolition did not come within their province, but was purely a matter for decision by the delegates themselves. The subject of "humanization" is already under examination by the legal experts, and it was agreed to postpone this part of the subject for the time being and to hold a joint meeting between the naval experts and the legal experts later.

On the question of tonnage it was agreed to deal in the first place with the size of the individual vessel, but the Japanese representatives intimated that they could not make a definite statement at that moment. It was accordingly agreed to adjourn the meeting until 3.30 this afternoon, when it is understood the Japanese will be prepared to put forward their ideas on the question. It is believed that they will suggest a maximum tonnage of 2,000, though it is thought that other delegations are in favour of a limitation to 1,700 tons. At present the British Empire has three submarines of over 1,700 tons, built, building, or projected; America, six; Japan, four; France, two; and Italy none. In making her claim for 2,000 tons Japan will urge that large vessels are specially necessary in her case because the waters round her coastline are deep and rough.

A meeting of the First Committee had been called for this morning, but last night it was decided to postpone it until 2.30 to-morrow afternoon. The reason for the delay is that the report of the experts on special and exempt ships had not been received from the printers up to late yesterday afternoon, and it was felt that it would be impossible to circulate it among the delegates in time to allow full consideration if the meeting were held this morning as arranged.

The Prime Minister is to broadcast a talk on the Naval Conference to the United States and Canada from his study at Chequers on Sunday afternoon. The speech, which is one of a series arranged by the Columbia Broadcasting System, will be re-broadcast by a chain of about 65 stations, and will be heard all over the North American Continent.

# THE DRUG TRAFFIC

## £100,000 OF MORPHINE SEIZED IN NEW YORK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 5

Agents of the Federal narcotic squad reported to-day the finding of two trunks containing morphine having a retail value of $500,000 (£100,000) on Pier 57, North River, where the French liner Ile de France is docked.

The trunks, they said, had luggage labels bearing the name of a first-class passenger in the liner. The morphine was in tins covered with American newspapers, the dates of which seemed to show that they had been taken abroad.

# THE INVALIDS

The Duke of Buccleuch was stated yesterday to have had a good night. There was some improvement in his condition. Last night his condition was unchanged.

Lady Stradbroke was reported last night to have had a fair day and to be making satisfactory progress.

The condition of Lord Wittenham was reported to be the same yesterday. He was still suffering from shock consequent on his fall some weeks ago, but there was no cause for anxiety.

Admiral A. Walker-Heneage-Vivian, who has bronchitis, was making steady progress yesterday.

Mr. Robert Courtneidge, who is lying ill with pneumonia, was a trifle better yesterday.

Mr. Ian Macpherson, M.P., was stated last night to be in bed at his Kensington house with a chill. His condition was not serious.

# THE FRENCH FLOODS

## WIDE DESOLATION

## OVER 100 LIVES LOST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 5

With the exception of the Garonne Valley, where the swollen river is still gaining in volume as it sweeps down to the sea, there is some reason to hope that the inundated regions of the south and south-west have seen the worst of what is undoubtedly the most severe and extensive disaster of its kind on record in France. The greater part of the following eight Departments is affected:—Tarn, Tarn-et-Garonne, Haute-Garonne, Lot, Aude, Hérault, Garde, and Pyrénées-Orientales. It is still far too soon for even an approximate indication of the loss of life and property that has been caused, but the number of deaths is believed to be well over 100. In addition to the deaths of those who were surprised by the sudden onrush of water, several of the rescuers have lost their lives, including an officer and six other ranks of a party of soldiers engaged in relief work.

In the Garonne Valley the head of the flood has now reached La Réole, the depth of the river there being over 30ft. The

inhabitants, more fortunate than others elsewhere, have had sufficient warning to leave their homes in the threatened quarters and find safety. For some distance eastward the sole means of communication is by boat.

Elsewhere the work of rescue and relief under the most difficult conditions is being carried out with the utmost vigour. In the towns themselves much has already been done, but in the countryside, where the plains have turned into vast sheets of water stretching as far as the eye can see, many of the inhabitants of scattered hamlets and individual farms can still be seen marooned on their roofs flying signals of distress made out of sheets, garments, or anything at hand.

From the necessarily scattered and incomplete accounts that have so far come in, it appears that the greatest measure of damage has been caused at and around Montauban and Castres. At Montauban the Tarn is now slowly subsiding, leaving behind it scenes of desolation and destruction. Houses undermined by the long soaking have collapsed by the dozen, and few have escaped extensive damage. The railway line from Toulouse to Bordeaux, which passes through the town, is submerged for some distance, and the station itself is 3ft. deep in water. At Castres the greater part of the town is under water, the estimated damage being at least £100,000. At Villemur, outside Toulouse, 600 workmen are still trapped in the factory where they were caught by the sudden flood.

Everywhere, to a greater or less degree, the tale is the same. Towns are without heating, lighting, or even drinking water; in the countryside crops have been ruined and livestock drowned by hundreds. The immediate problems of rescue and relief have been taken in hand very thoroughly; and in addition to the work being carried out actually on the spot the Government has shown its appreciation of the gravity of the disaster by making provisions for an emergency grant of 30,000,000f. [£250,000] and the declaration of a moratorium in the Departments concerned.

# DEATH OF LORD GLADSTONE

## FIRST GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF SOUTH AFRICA

We regret to announce that Viscount Gladstone, who was taken ill a few days ago, died at 2.30 this morning at his home, Dane End, Ware, Hertfordshire, aged 76.

The youngest son of W. E. Gladstone, he went from Eton to University College, Oxford, and at the age of 26, in the year when his father became Prime Minister for the second time, entered Parliament as Liberal member for Leeds. He remained in the Commons for 30 years, and in successive Administrations was Financial Secretary at the War Office, Under-Secretary at the Home Office, and First Commissioner of Works. Later, when the Liberals were in Opposition, he was their Chief Whip, and when they returned to power he was Home Secretary during four years fruitful in legislation.

Gladstone had firmly supported Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's policy of self-government in South Africa, and in May, 1910, he went to Cape Town, as Viscount Gladstone, to be first Governor-General of the new Union and High Commissioner for South Africa. There he held the balance well between British and Dutch, and his quiet cooperation with General Botha, whom he chose as Prime Minister, helped greatly in establishing the new constitutional Government. He returned to England in 1914 and devoted himself with energy during the War to organizing the relief of refugees. After the War he took a less active part in politics and found recreation in music, shooting, fishing, and his garden.

Lord Gladstone married in 1901 Dorothy, daughter of Sir Richard Paget, who survives her husband. There is no heir to the viscounty.

# CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Shaw, Lord Thomson, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Mr. Buxton, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

# COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Cerebos, Limited.
Charing Cross Electricity Supply.
General Hydraulic Power.
H.P. Sauce.
London Electric Supply.
Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance.
Metropolitan Electric Supply.
Provident Mutual Life Assurance.
Southern Punjab Railway.

# THE COAL BILL

## EFFECT ON OTHER INDUSTRIES

## COMMONS DEBATE

WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY

MR. HENDERSON told the Commons at question time that he had received the report of the British Ambassador at Moscow on religious persecution in Russia, but he refused to create what he described as an undesirable precedent, contrary to the interest of the public service, by publishing the whole or even a synopsis of it. He announced, however, that a White Paper containing a translation of the decree of April 8, 1929, regulating the practice of religion in Soviet Russia, would be laid and would be in the hands of members this week. From this decision he was not to be moved, and to Unionist members who urged disclosure of the contents of the report he replied that public servants could not be placed in what would be an unfortunate position.

Having been assured by MR. SNOWDEN, who spoke on behalf of the Prime Minister, that the Government would not attempt to force the House to discuss vital principles of the Coal Mines Bill at late hours of the night, members settled down to consider Part I. of that measure in Committee.

### IRON AND STEEL

An effort was made by MR. SKELTON and other Unionists to have coal used in the iron and steel industries excluded from the operation of the quota. Cheap coal, it was argued, was vital to those industries if they were to be given a chance to regain prosperity; in seeking to help the coal industry, the House must guard against the risk of injuring others. Admittedly this exclusion would make a big inroad upon the Government's scheme, but, if the price of coal were to be raised, as had been computed, to the extent of adding 4s. 6d. a ton to the cost of steel, the inroad would be fully justified.

MR. W. GRAHAM made it clear at once that the Government, having gained the assent of the House to the principle of the quota, could not accept a proposal which would go very far to destroy it, and that part of the Bill in which it was a vital factor. The quota plan was possible only if all collieries and all pits were brought within its scope. Though differentiation could not be contemplated in the interests of special industries, there would be provisions in the Bill which would admit of elasticity and allow arbitration to take place on the price of coal.

The closure put an end to the debate on this amendment, which was defeated by 269 to 161.

A proposal, made from the Liberal benches by MR. CLEMENT DAVIES, that a three-fourths majority of coalowners, instead of a simple majority as stipulated in the Bill, must approve of a scheme for regulating production, supply, and sale of coal, was resisted by the Government. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL argued that it would be better that schemes should become effective with a bare majority of coalowners behind them than that the Board of Trade should be left to frame proposals which might please nobody. COLONEL LANE-FOX agreed that a scheme which did not emanate from coalowners was not likely to be helpful to the industry, and the House endorsed this view by rejecting the proposed amendment.

### WEST INDIAN SUGAR

In the House of Lords LORD ELIBANK drew attention to the state of the sugar industry in the West Indies, which, he declared, was becoming worse. He pressed for a statement of the Government's proposals and for publication of the Report of the Commission of which Lord Olivier was chairman. LORD PASSFIELD held out little hope that the industry would receive any substantial help from the Government. It would be misleading for him to suggest that the gap of £4 or £5 a ton between the price at which West Indian sugar was produced and the price it now brought in the market would be filled at the expense of the British taxpayer; but consideration was being given to the possibility of overcoming the actual planting emergency. He knew as little of Mr. Snowden's Budget intentions as any member of the House, and he could not disclose them even if he had the knowledge. Publication of the Commission's Report would not be needlessly delayed, and part of it had still to be received.

Another amendment, moved by MR. ERNEST BROWN, sought to give associations of manufacturers, traders, and workers a statutory right to make representations to the Board of Trade before schemes were approved. MR. GRAHAM claimed that this would be unnecessary as the interests concerned would have opportunities of making representations before schemes reached the Board of Trade and before they became operative. He could not consent, however, to long-drawn proceedings, which would cause undue delay. After SIR HERBERT SAMUEL had protested against the Government's attitude, the debate was ended by the closure, and the amendment was defeated by 262 votes to 194.

# MR. GANDHI'S "ULTIMATUM"

## LITTLE INTEREST IN DELHI

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, MARCH 5

Every possible effort has been made by the extremists to invest the presentation of Mr. Gandhi's "ultimatum" to the Viceroy's private secretary last night with a certain amount of glamour. Nobody else seems to take any notice of it.

The position may be summed up in a conversation between two non-official members to-day. "This is outrageous," said the first. "When will the Government arrest Gandhi?" "I hope they won't arrest him," was the reply. "That is what he wants to give him the appearance of a martyr as an alternative to the ridicule which the failure of his civil disobedience scheme, which he can foresee, will otherwise bring on him."

It is recalled that the last time Mr. Gandhi sought arrest he was taken by the police for setting fire to imported cloth in Calcutta, and fined one rupee [1s. 6d.].

# "WEEK-END REVIEW"

## MR. GERALD BARRY'S NEW POST

Mr. Gerald Barry, who last week resigned from the editorship of the *Saturday Review*, in circumstances described in our Political Notes at the time, has been appointed editor of the *Week-End Review*, a new 6d. weekly publication, the first number of which will appear on Friday, March 14.

The editorial staff and contributors of the *Saturday Review* are actively associated with Mr. Barry in the new publication, and will write for it regularly, together with several new contributors.

# BALANCE OF TRADE

## OFFICIAL ESTIMATE

The usual annual estimates made by the Board of Trade of the "invisible" items in the Balance of Payments are published this morning in the *Board of Trade Journal*. It is pointed out that the calculations are an attempt to estimate the net balance on all transactions of a revenue character between the United Kingdom and other countries, including those transactions originated by Governments as well as those which arise from dealings between individuals. Figures for past years have been revised on the basis of later and more reliable information than was available when the first calculations for those years were made.

The figures of the visible trade balance for the last three years are given in the following table:—

| Movement | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ mill. | £ mill. | £ mill. |
| Imports:— | | | |
| Merchandise .. .. | 1,218·3 | 1,195·6 | 1,221·6 |
| Bullion and specie .. | 39·6 | 58·0 | 70·7 |
| Total .. .. | 1,257·9 | 1,253·6 | 1,292·3 |
| Exports:— | | | |
| Merchandise .. .. | 832·0 | 843·5 | 859·3 |
| Bullion and specie .. | 36·2 | 51·5 | 86·7 |
| Total .. .. | 868·2 | 895·2 | 928·0 |
| Excess of imports over exports .. .. .. | 389·7 | 358·4 | 366·3 |

### THE IMPORT EXCESS

The balance of the merchandise transactions shown in the table for 1929 is an import excess of £352,300,000, an increase of £30,600,000 on the corresponding excess for 1928, and a decrease of £4,000,000 on that for 1927. The increase, as compared with the preceding year, is due to larger imports and decreased re-exports, the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom having increased in value by £6,000,000 as compared with 1928, and by £20,500,000 as compared with 1927.

It is explained that in the movements of bullion and specie the figures shown for 1928 exclude the sum of £18,400,000, representing, as was pointed out a year ago, the transfer to France of gold pledged as security for a loan some years earlier, not a movement related to current commercial or financial transactions. The comparison of the recorded imports and exports of gold with the gold reserve of the Bank of England shows that in the year 1929 the reserve lost only £6,500,000, while the exports exceeded the imports by £16,000,000.

The principal items entering into the calculation are explained as follows:—

1. GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.—Receipts and payments in respect of loans between Governments, reparations receipts, and receipts on account of Indian home charges form the chief elements in the calculations made under this heading. In the estimates of the balance of trade for 1928, credit was taken for an excess of Government receipts over payments amounting to £13,000,000 in that year, and it would now appear that this should be increased to £15,000,000; the most probable estimate that can at present be made in respect of 1929 indicates that there was an excess of £22,000,000 of receipts, the principal source of increase, as compared with 1928, being payments on reparation account.

2 NET NATIONAL SHIPPING INCOME.—Under this heading it is stated it is difficult to reach the conclusion that the relatively high level of freights at the beginning of 1929 failed to offset the low rates near the year's end, or that the year's total to the credit of the national shipping income fell short of that similarly credited for 1928—namely, £130,000,000. In the annual report of the Chamber of Shipping the contribution of shipping to "invisible" exports in 1929 is estimated at about £120,000,000. A year ago that contribution was estimated at "something over £125,000,000." The figures of the Chamber may not include any amount in respect of charges incurred in United Kingdom ports by ships of other nations. If allowance be made for this, the estimate of the Chamber of Shipping for 1928 appears to have been fully as high as that made by the Board of Trade of a year ago.

3. NET INCOME FROM OVERSEAS INVESTMENTS.—This calculation includes all income from overseas investments, whether of a joint-stock or private character, and allows for the deduction of income paid to overseas residents in respect of their investments in the United Kingdom. Consideration of all the factors involved in Sir Robert Kindersley's estimate suggests that the probable net income of the United Kingdom derived from overseas investments dealt with in the Stock Exchange Official List was in 1927 in the neighbourhood of £285,000,000. For 1927 and 1928 it is proposed to use this sum to represent the net yield from overseas investments to the inhabitants of the United Kingdom.

### OVERSEAS INVESTMENT

In taking £285,000,000 for 1928 an error of under-estimate has probably been committed, but, as the amount of increase cannot at present be calculated, it has been thought best to retain the figure used a year ago, of the same amount as in 1927. In considering the position for 1929, account must be taken of the efforts made to popularize British securities on the New York Stock Exchange and other indications of the investment of United States capital in this country. On the other hand, the low levels to which prices fell on the Stock Exchanges of the United States may have led to an increase of holdings of United States securities here. It is proposed to repeat the estimate used a year ago for the net yield from overseas investment at £285,000,000 for 1929.

4. OTHER RECEIPTS.—This relates to important sums received in this country for services rendered to persons resident abroad, under the general heading, "Commissions." The money value of imports in 1929 was greater than in 1928, and the financing of imports of grain and cotton in this country, instead of in the United States, continued, though a smaller total was involved in 1929 than in 1928. The lower rates at which money could be borrowed in London than in New York also brought much financial business to our market, especially in acceptances. The high rates for short loans, which prevailed towards the close of 1929 in the United States, serving as an attraction to owners of available funds, are believed to have yielded satisfactory returns to lenders in this country. These considerations indicate a maintenance of net earnings in this category.

The results of the calculations of invisible exports are summed up as follows:—

BALANCES OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN THE TRANSACTIONS (OTHER THAN THE LENDING AND REPAYMENT OF CAPITAL) BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND ALL OTHER COUNTRIES

| Particulars | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ mill | £ mill | £ mill |
| Excess of imports of merchandise and bullion .. .. .. | 390 | 358 | 366 |
| Estimated excess of Government receipts from overseas* .. | 1 | 15 | 22 |
| Estimated net National Shipping Income† .. .. | 140 | 130 | 130 |
| Estimated net income from overseas investments .. .. | 285 | 285 | 285 |
| Estimated net receipts from short interest and commissions .. | 63 | 65 | 65 |
| Estimated net receipts from other sources .. .. .. .. | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Total .. .. .. .. | 504 | 510 | 517 |
| Estimated total credit balance on items specified above .. .. | 114 | 152 | 151 |

* Including some items on loan accounts.
† Including disbursements by foreign ships in British ports.

# INSPECTOR OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. G. Crawley has been appointed Inspector of Wireless Telegraphy to the General Post Office in succession to Commander F. G. Loring, who recently retired after 20 years' service. Commander Loring has taken up a position with the International Marine Radio Company, Limited, the subsidiary formed in Great Britain by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation of New York.

# TWO FAMOUS MSS.

An appeal for £30,000 in order to save the Luttrell Psalter and the Bedford Book of Hours for the nation has been issued by the Trustees of the British Museum. The text of the appeal will be found on page 12.

# POLITICAL NOTES

## LIBERAL PARTY DISCIPLINE

## THE HATRY FAILURE

The apparent unanimity which has been brought about among the Liberals as the result of the prolonged party meeting on Tuesday was shown in the House of Commons last night, when, on the divisions on the first amendment taken on the Coal Mines Bill, all the Liberals present voted with the Government for the closure, but unanimously abstained from voting when the main question was put. Those members who supported the Government on the quota amendment last week, against the advice of Mr. Lloyd George, have in no way changed their attitude on this question, and will probably act in a similar manner should the party decide to oppose the "quota" on report. Some of them may even vote for the Bill on third reading. Further party meetings are to be held to consider the official action to be taken on report and third reading. Although only one member—Mr. Hopkin Morris—voted against the resolution of confidence in Mr. Lloyd George's leadership at the meeting on Tuesday, it is understood that there were some other members present who did not vote. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Milner Gray, and not by Mr. Duncan Millar, who, however, spoke after the resolution had been carried.

An important decision has been taken by Lord Donoughmore, the Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords, on the Wakefield Corporation Bill, which was read a second time in the Upper House recently. The object of the Bill is to enable the Wakefield Corporation to raise £350,000 to take the place of moneys lost through the Hatry failure. As the Bill was unopposed it would, in the ordinary course, have been committed to an Unopposed Private Bill Committee for consideration, but, under the Standing Orders, the Chairman of Committees has the power, if he is of opinion that a Bill is of such a nature that it should be dealt with as an opposed Bill, to refer it to an Opposed Bill Committee. This procedure has been followed in the case of the Wakefield Corporation Bill, which, accordingly, will come before an Opposed Bill Committee next week.

The Parliamentary Labour Party yesterday discussed Labour representation on Committees and Commissions appointed by the Government, and the view was expressed that the party was entitled to more representation than had hitherto been allotted. An undertaking was given that the matter would be brought to the attention of the Prime Minister. Mr. E. Sandham's suggestions on the Johnston-Lansbury-Mosley memorandum on work schemes were also brought forward, but there was little debate, as it was announced that a special meeting of the party would be held next Wednesday, when Mr. J. H. Thomas would be present and the general subject of unemployment would be discussed. It is understood that this meeting was arranged before the submission of the memorandum to the Cabinet, but probably Mr. Johnston will be present next week to give an outline of the proposed schemes.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Lloyd George met last evening to discuss the position brought about by the Government orders in regard to prayers for Russian victims of persecution at parade services of the Navy, Army, and Air Force. The meeting lasted for about half an hour, and Mr. MacDonald once more put forward the view that a distinction should be drawn between compulsory military parades and voluntary attendance at religious services. It is understood that no further meeting between the leaders of the parties has been arranged, but the Government will have the opportunity of giving fuller information when the Duke of Atholl brings forward his motion in the House of Lords to-day.

It is expected that the Conservative vote of censure on the Government for their attitude on the safeguarding and McKenna duties will be taken next Thursday.

## ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

**OPERA**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Savoy | PRINCESS IDA | 8.15 |

**THEATRES**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adelphi | THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT | 2.30 & 8.15 |
| Aldwych | A NIGHT LIKE THIS | 8.15 |
| Ambassadors | THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION | 8.30 |
| Apollo | NINE TILE SIX | 2.30 & 8.30 |
| Arts | NYOTA INYOKA | 8.45 |
| Comedy | ODD NUMBERS | 8.15 |
| Court | MAN AND SUPERMAN | 2.30 & 8.15 |
| Criterion | MILESTONES | 2.30 & 8.30 |
| Dominion | SILVER WINGS | 8.15 |
| Duke of York's | JEW SUSS | 8.30 |
| Everyman | I PRONOUNCE THEM | 2.30 & 8.15 |
| Fortune | THE LAST ENEMY | 2.30 & 8.30 |
| Gaiety | DARLING, I LOVE YOU | 8.15 |
| Garrick | THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS | 8.30 |
| Globe | CHARLES AND MARY | 8.30 |
| Haymarket | THE FIRST MRS. FRASER | 8.30 |
| Hippodrome | MR. CINDERS | 2.30 & 8.15 |
| His Majesty's | BITTER SWEET | 8.30 |
| Kingsway | THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL | 8.15 |
| Little | FRANKENSTEIN | 8.30 |
| Lyceum | PUSS IN BOOTS | 2 & 7.30 |
| Lyric | MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR | 8.30 |
| Lyric, Hammersmith | DANDY DICK | 8.30 |
| New | HEALTHY, WEALTHY, AND WISE | 2.30 & 8.40 |
| Palace | DEAR LOVE | 8.15 |
| Piccadilly | HERE COMES THE BRIDE | 8.15 |
| Playhouse | DEVONSHIRE CREAM | 2.30 & 8.30 |
| Prince of Wales | JOURNEY'S END | 2.30 & 8.30 |
| Princes | A WARM CORNER | 2.30 & 8.30 |
| Queen's | THE APPLE CART | 8.15 |
| St. James's | MICHAEL AND MARY | 8.30 |
| St. Martin's | HONOURS EASY | 8.30 |
| Shaftesbury | THE MIDDLE WATCH | 2.30 & 8.30 |
| The Old Vic | THE DARK LADY OF THE SONNETS AND ANDROCLES AND THE LION | 2 |
| | LOHENGRIN | 7.45 |
| Vaudeville | FRENCH LEAVE | 2.30 & 8.30 |
| Wyndham's | THE CALENDAR | 8.30 |

**VARIET

THE TIMES

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1930

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### Weather Forecast

BRITISH ISLES (all districts).—Light variable winds; fair; mild or rather mild; considerable fog locally night and morning.

Further Outlook.—Fair; fog locally night and morning. (p. 16)

## TO-DAY'S NEWS

**HOME**

Mr. Stimson has issued a statement to the American Press in answer to suggestions that the Naval Conference is likely to result in an increase instead of a reduction of navies. He says that a plan which "appears to be acceptable to American and British delegations" provides for a reduction of over 200,000 tons in the United States Fleet and an even larger reduction in the British Fleet. (p. 14)

The Manchester branch of the National Union of Manufacturers adopted yesterday a resolution calling for the application of safeguarding to foreign imported cotton yarns and cotton piece goods. Another resolution was passed protesting against withdrawal of the present silk and artificial silk duties. (p. 9)

Messrs. Christie sold yesterday at Lansdowne House the collection of ancient marbles belonging to Lord Lansdowne. The collection, which is believed to have cost about £7,000, realized more than £68,000. (p. 16)

At the third day's proceedings in the trial of William Henry Podmore, at the Hampshire Assizes yesterday, for the alleged murder of Vivian Messiter at Southampton in October, 1928, evidence was given of alleged conversations between the accused and other men in prison. The trial was adjourned till to-day. (p. 11)

The case for the prosecution was opened yesterday at the Marylebone Police Court on the charge against Frank Challenor, 41, actor, of demanding money with menaces from an actress whose name was withheld. A statement made by the accused was read in which he alleged that the prosecutrix was being blackmailed through him by a man at Southsea. (p. 11)

An appeal for £30,000 to save the Luttrell Psalter and the Bedford Book of Hours for the nation has been issued by the Trustees of the British Museum. (p. 12)

In a paper on Cross-Channel Transit, read before the British Section of the Société des Ingénieurs Civils de France yesterday, Mr. Gilbert Szlumper pointed to the economic difficulties of maintaining a Channel tunnel. (p. 16)

The Government has decided to make important changes in the staff of the factory inspectorate. (p. 16)

Spring fashions in day and evening clothes are being illustrated at dress parades at many shops this week. (p. 11)

Lord Birkenhead, speaking at Bradford yesterday, urged the need for scientific research in the wool industry. (p. 11)

**POLITICS**

In the House of Lords yesterday child labour in Ceylon and the report of the West Indian Sugar Commission were discussed. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons further progress was made with the Coal Mines Bill in Committee. (p. 8)

Mr. Amery, speaking in Birmingham last night, welcomed Mr. Baldwin's pronouncement as a solution of the difficulty which had threatened the unity of the Conservative Party. (p. 9)

The leaders of the three political parties met last night to discuss the position created by the Government orders about prayers for Russian victims of persecution at parade services of the Navy, Army, and Air Force. (p. 14)

**IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN**

The worst of the floods in South-western France seem now to be over, though the greater part of eight Departments is still inundated. It is feared that over 100 lives have been lost. (p. 14)

After an uproar, which twice necessitated a suspension of the sitting, the French Chamber yesterday passed a motion of confidence in M. Tardieu's newly formed Government by 316 votes to 263. (p. 14)

The proposed Indian cotton duties are calling forth vigorous protests in Japan. The Finance Minister describes the discrimination as a glaring breach of the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty. The Foreign Office is considering the taking of diplomatic action. (p. 13)

The German Cabinet yesterday reached agreement on the method of raising the outstanding amount required for the unemployment insurance fund, the question on which the Coalition has for some days been divided. (p. 13)

The Immigration Restriction Bill has been passed by the South African Parliament. It will come into force on May 1. (p. 13)

**COURT AND PERSONAL**

The Prince of Wales is convalescent. He went out motoring yesterday. (p. 14)

Prince George visited the Hunter Show at Islington yesterday and presented the King's Challenge Cup to the winner. (p. 7)

**SPORT**

The Catterick Race Meeting was begun yesterday. (p. 6)

England beat Ireland by three goals to two in the Women's International Hockey match at Beckenham yesterday. (p. 6)

Sheffield Wednesday beat Nottingham Forest in a replayed F.A. Cup tie at Sheffield yesterday by three goals to one. (p. 7)

**LAW**

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

**FINANCE AND COMMERCE**

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Brighter Markets; Sydney Loan in New York; Taylor Walker Report; Eastern Bank Dividend; Australian Debt Figures; King Line Accounts; London and Thames Haven Oil Profits; the Inveresk Poll; Single Premium Life Assurances; and the Investments of Life Offices. (p. 20)

In the Money Market loan rates were slightly lower; discount rates showed little change. The French, Swiss, and German exchanges moved against sterling; Spanish currency showed a moderate rally. Gold rose ½d. to 84s. 11½d. per oz. and silver 5-16d. to 18 15-16d. (p. 20)

A firmer tone prevailed on the Stock Exchange yesterday and higher prices prevailed for both British Government stocks and Home Railway stocks. Industrial shares also advanced and rises were maintained in most cases. (p. 20)

## THE NEW SERFDOM IN RUSSIA

In his latest manifesto, published in all the Soviet newspapers, STALIN has found it necessary to sound a note of warning. The progress made in "collectivizing" agriculture has been so unexpectedly rapid, he says, that some of his followers have "temporarily lost their sanity" and have pushed on the work with a haste and by methods which might threaten the entire movement with defeat. He urges them to moderate their zeal and be content with less rapid progress gained by less violent methods. But, in spite of all the risks, he declares that there must be no change of policy. "Collectivization must go on." What that means has been made clear by the telegrams received during the past few days, giving details of the ruthlessness with which the Soviet is dragooning the peasants into collectivism and of the efforts to escape from its tyranny of those of its victims who are within reach of a frontier. Undeterred by the failure of LENIN ten years ago to impose communism in practice upon the Russian villages, or by the famine which followed in 1921 and forced him to abandon his programme, STALIN, who succeeded him as dictator, has committed himself to an even more extreme policy; and has hitherto pursued it with the disregard of consequences characteristic of the doctrinaire fanatic. The object is the abolition of all individual farming and the cultivation of the land by gangs of labourers under the direction of overseers and foremen drawn from the Red Army or Navy. The programme, which was officially sanctioned last year, is to be carried out completely by 1933; but it has been pushed on with such frenzied energy that STALIN is now able to announce that more than half the peasants in Russia have already been "collectivized." By that is meant that they have surrendered their land, their stock, and their implements, and have accepted work in one of the "brigades" by which farm labour is in future to be performed. They will receive wages calculated on an elaborate system of piece-work with premiums for efficiency and fines for bad work.

That is a hard enough fate for peasants who, since LENIN renounced his original attempt to terrorize them into subjection, had become peasant proprietors under his New Economic Policy and had begun to attain a fair average level of prosperity; but it is not every peasant who is allowed to choose even that fate. An indefinite class, stigmatized as *kulaki*, who have succeeded in raising themselves above the general level, are declared outside the proletarian pale and are being mercilessly evicted from their holdings and deprived of all they possess. In other words they and their families are being sentenced to death by cold and hunger. The Soviet Press, with an appalling callousness, has foretold and discussed the "extermination" of the *kulaki*, whose numbers are estimated at not less than 5,000,000. KALININ, the senior President of the Soviet Union, has confessed that "tremendous individual sufferings" have been caused by their expulsion from their holdings; but he defends the extermination of potential enemies in the coming war which is being prophesied with suspicious frequency in Russian official circles. In this work of destruction the Soviet may be sure of success. Given a pitiless fanatic, in command of an army of brutal agents, there is no great difficulty in stamping out even a million or so families sparsely scattered over the plains of Russia. A few may escape into neighbouring countries; others may succeed in organizing themselves into bands of homeless brigands and engage in sporadic looting and train wrecking. But the broad result can hardly be in doubt. A whole class of the Russian population will be wiped out, and that a class which has hitherto provided the country with a large proportion of its food and export merchandise. The rest of the agricultural population will be reduced to a state more abject than the serfdom from which they were liberated in 1861. They will, it appears, be free to leave the labour gangs in which they are enrolled; but only at the price of forfeiting all that they possess—or rather all that they used to possess, for on joining the collective farm they are compelled to hand over all their belongings.

So much for the destructive part of the Stalin programme. With sufficient force and sufficient ruthlessness—and he has both at his command—he may be able to count with confidence on success. But for the rest the outlook is black indeed. Judging by all precedent and all common sense he cannot possibly succeed in feeding Russia by a system of forced labour under military control. Farming on a large scale has its undoubted advantages when conducted under suitable conditions. It requires, however, more scientific management than it is likely to get from the members of the Red Army and Navy who, after a short course of instruction, are being drafted to the villages to act as overseers, and more willing and more intelligent labour than can be looked for from the conscript peasants, especially since those among them who had made a success of their own farms are being proscribed and exterminated as *kulaki*. The ominous feature about this intensified return to LENIN's original disastrous policy is that it is due, not to a failure, but to the comparative success of the New Economic Policy to which he was forced in 1922 by the breakdown of production. Conclusive figures on this point are given in the official statement of STALIN's programme, which has now been published in English under the title "The Soviet Union Looks Ahead," and which has already been noticed in these columns. Under the first attempt at thoroughgoing collectivism production fell by 1921-22 to less than half the figure for 1913. This downward movement was reversed when that attempt was abandoned and the Soviet recognized the right of the peasant to the land and to the products of his labour. The recovery was so rapid that by 1925-26 the 1913 level was reached, and it was actually passed in the following year. But this return to prosperity was producing a class of peasants who might become a menace to the Soviet régime, and whom it was therefore necessary to destroy. They are now being destroyed. Whether in destroying them the Soviet will not destroy itself is a question to which the answer cannot long be withheld. Even STALIN begins to realize what that answer may be; hence his appeal to his followers to chastise the villages with whips instead of with scorpions. A famine worse even than that of 1921 seems the only conceivable outcome of his fanatical attempt to force communism upon the 120,000,000 peasants of Russia.

### Medicine as a Study

Two questions having an important bearing on the evolution of the study of medicine are asked in the annual Report of the Medical Research Council which is published to-day—namely, "Is there a science of experimental medicine of which the actual material for study is the human patient?" and "Is scientific work by the physician or the surgeon limited to the application in his art of scientific results worked out elsewhere in the laboratory and delivered to him for use?" The answer given by the Council is that there is not yet any stabilized or organized science of clinical medicine. Whereas young men may find academic careers in the study of physiology, biochemistry, or pathology, no such career is possible at present in the study as opposed to the practice of medicine. It will be clear to every thoughtful person that this distinction between study and practice ought, in fact, to be made. The life of a practising physician is devoted in great measure to the work of determining the kinds of diseases which he is called upon to treat. It is necessary that he should bend his mind to particular cases rather than to general principles, and he must in each instance, when he has satisfied himself about the nature of his patient's malady, proceed at once to treatment. These processes of diagnosis and treatment, as is justly stated in the Report, demand for their due performance the devotion of long experience, the exercise of practical arts of eye, ear, and hand, habitually cultivated, and a power of making quick decisions which is a natural gift.

The physician engaged in practice cannot therefore, except in rare instances, make the advancement of scientific knowledge a primary object of his work. This task ought manifestly to be confided to workers in a position to ignore individuality and even, by multiplying cases, to obliterate it. The Medical Research Council some years ago resolved to try to establish the science of experimental medicine in this country. As a beginning it appointed SIR THOMAS LEWIS, who was already a physician on the staff of University College Hospital, to be a member of its whole-time scientific staff, and made such provision that his whole energies, with those of junior workers associated with him, could be given to research work in clinical medicine. The result of this experiment has been so excellent as to warrant the conclusion that a few stable positions for young men of ability, prepared to follow the study of experimental medicine, ought to be provided. The Medical Research Council intends before long to offer its help to selected recruits by giving them opportunities of enjoying a preliminary period of training and probationary work, and proposes to increase as soon as possible the number of workers in the clinical field on its permanent staff. These workers will find careers in the study of clinical medicine and will, it is hoped, lay the foundations of a great edifice of knowledge.

### Mr. Sastri's Report

Last summer, when SIR SAMUEL WILSON visited East Africa to find out what sort of scheme for the closer union of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika would be acceptable to local opinion, MR. SRINIVASA SASTRI was asked by the British Government to help the Indian communities to state their views. His report, which has now been made public, is not an encouraging document. The gift for the statesmanship of conciliation which distinguished his successful career as the spokesman for his countrymen in South Africa made it natural to hope that his presence, even for a few weeks, would ease the strained relations of the European and Indian communities in Kenya. MR. SASTRI gathered opinion and eagerly noted signs of an improved tone in those relations; but his report is hardly more than a recapitulation of Indian views already familiar, and a call to the Government of India to use all its weight to defeat the proposals advanced by SIR SAMUEL WILSON, as meeting the views of the settlers. The Indian communities are as much set as ever upon voting side by side with the Europeans on a common electoral roll. They realize that there is no prospect whatever that the European electors will accept this, and therefore they want the British Government to enforce it. Behind this Indian demand is not merely the feeling that the stigma of social inferiority will be removed only when the Indians are politically considerable, but the wider consideration that precedents are being created for the future all over the Empire. It is a logical continuation of the Indian case that any proposals, such as those of SIR SAMUEL WILSON, for increasing the weight of unofficial European opinion in the counsels of Government must be vigorously resisted by the Government of India.

The Sastri report, in fact, is one more example of the deep-seated fear of every race in East Africa that any change will be to its detriment. The Indians join with the champions of the natives in dreading the domination of white interests, and single out for special reprobation any project that would weaken the control of the Imperial Government. Just as real are the fears of the Europeans that their fortunes will be at the mercy of idealists at home neither particularly informed nor particularly sympathetic. It cannot be asserted with any confidence that time is likely to breed any greater mutual confidence. Meanwhile native movements, which may easily become political agitations, are growing rapidly with the growing demand of natives for education. The one great conclusion that emerges is that it will prove to nobody's interest to let racial politics take hold of a young and undeveloped country. Whatever fair words are used, not without their truth, about the complementary character of the different communities and their value to one another, their interests are unfortunately liable to conflict at any time, and no part of the Empire stands in greater need of the presence of a strong and impartial Government.

### "Spiteful Contumely"

MR. CHURCHILL and MR. SNOWDEN are known to hold much the same view each of the other's capacity, but their methods of expressing their opinions are becoming a little tiresome. The latest scene in the House of Commons on Tuesday, when a Chancellor of the Exchequer and an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer interrupted the work of Parliament in order to hurl schoolboy insults at each other, has been ascribed to different causes. The most charitable explanation is that MR. CHURCHILL thinks his party needs gingering up and that MR. SNOWDEN thinks MR. CHURCHILL needs dressing down; and that they both intend to enliven the House rather than to hurt one another. The foundation for this theory appears to be the fact that MR. SNOWDEN once wished MR. CHURCHILL a Merry Christmas; and the practice of concealing affection behind insults is, of course, well known to all respectable stage comedians. But a form of humour hitherto reserved for music-halls is less effective in the House of Commons. In the present instance MR. CHURCHILL, by indulging in it, merely obscures a sound case on an important issue of public policy; while MR. SNOWDEN does himself the injustice of appearing to be a venomous rather than a vigorous antagonist. It would be particularly deplorable if, during the supremely important financial debates which lie ahead of us, either of the protagonists were to devote himself to epithets rather than to arguments.

### The Postman's Bags

A deputation from the Union of Post Office Workers has just drawn the attention of the Post Office to a grave matter of departmental discipline. The official crease in a postman's trousers is at the side. Postmen, however, do not care for this singularity and would like the crease down the front. It does not apparently cost any more to make the crease down the front, and the Department has promised full consideration, for the reform would be rich in psychological benefits. Although there are considerable authorities, from his late MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII. downwards, who can be advanced in support of the sideways crease, it is in little favour to-day, and postmen's work is of a kind which makes the social prestige of an impeccable turn-out important to them, for few men do so much visiting. Some people think that postmen are unduly cynical to attach such importance to clothes. We expect this superficial salesmanship in catch guinea callings, but not in a vital and major industry like the post. The answer, however, is complete. Ordinary people stop much too seldom to reflect how they appear to the postal world. To know all is to pardon all; but we keep so much from our postmen that we cannot complain if there is also much that they do not pardon. All that they see tends to sour them. They note that the young run out to greet them with a hope that the elders do not share, and they wonder wryly what it is that human beings say to each other in letters that makes men increasingly disinclined with the passage of years to listen in sanguine expectation for the postman's knock. It is an added bitterness that the young, who enjoy letters most, receive far fewer than the middle-aged. The predominantly commercial character of so much of what a postman, through no fault of his own, finds himself delivering day after day, contrasted with the comparatively few unmistakable love-letters or even the affectionate postcards, builds up in his mind a view of his fellow men as a hard-hearted lot. The postcard indeed is his sole window into the softer side of his clients' lives, and many more postcards, carrying messages of more unconstrained intimacy, might usefully be sent by those who wish the public servants of this country to enjoy their lives and to think well of their fellows.

It is a common complaint that people no longer write the finely leisured chatty letters that earlier generations, more separated one from another, unable to meet so often, and more consciously affectionate, loved to exchange. The decay of letter-writing, brought about by modern bustle, the telephone, the motor-car, and the week-end ticket, is deplored on many grounds as being bad for history and as diminishing the attractions of domestic service. But its effect on the postmen is too often overlooked. Men walked proudly, wherever the Postmaster-General chose to crease their trousers, when they knew they were the trusted carriers of something that had been composed with long labour and would be read with lasting joy by a whole family before coming finally to rest in its niche in the cabinet. The same enthusiasm cannot be expected for envelopes containing typewritten addresses underneath gelatinous strips or for all the bulky and desperate expedients of salesmanship through the mails. It is the flood of printed matter, too uninteresting even to arouse the recipient to anger, which breaks alike the postman's back and his spirit. Heralds cared what they wore, knowing that all eyes were upon them and that they and their grave message were thought of as one individual thing. "They put to death the messenger of evil tidings," say the simplest works of Greek and Latin prose; and many a boy has resolved to dedicate himself to a calling in which he will brave perils and see the world and have the exquisite if dearly bought treat of bearing evil tidings. An instinct in antiquity hardly less sound loaded with gifts the bringer of good news, and this tradition also has helped the Post Office to attract good men. But the disillusionment in these days is heavy, and the postman goes his rounds in an unresponsive world which lets him knock and put his offerings through a mean slit. In only too many houses all hope has been abandoned; the waste-paper basket stands permanently underneath that slit; and the dustman—though his trousers have not even the sideways crease—is looked at with more encouragement and grateful recognition than the uniformed purveyor of an endless dribble of unsolicited and often menacing print.

## MONEY WELL SPENT

### BOYS FOR FAIRBRIDGE FARM SCHOOL

### DEPARTURE OF ANOTHER PARTY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Yesterday I had a party of very fine boys in my office to bid them "good-bye" as they depart to the Fairbridge Farm School at Pinjarra, Western Australia. Their ages ranged from 13 years down to a tiny chap of seven years. They came from various parts of the country; from Stockton-on-Tees in the North, and from Birmingham, from Cheltenham to Hastings and Bexhill in the South.

To-day they have sailed from Southampton in the Jervis Bay for Fremantle, which they should reach in a month's time. Colonel C. H. E. Manning, the Director of Migration and Settlement, came from Australia House to give them a few words of wise counsel, and Admiral Sir William Goodenough, G.C.B., the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Child Emigration Society, introduced the boys to Miss Leigh, the matron conveying this Fairbridge band across the world.

Though things just now are somewhat difficult financially, I am happy to say my Government is always eager to help such a good and deserving work as that carried on at the Fairbridge Farm School. The Federal Minister for Migration in Australia, Senator Daly, has just inspected the Farm School and reports that "there is no institution in the whole of Australia where money is better expended."

There is a long waiting list of fine children in this country waiting their chance to go to the Fairbridge Farm School; only lack of funds here prevents them from being sent at once. There are some 300 children already at the school, and a word of praise is due to the Committee, headed by Sir A. Lawley and Admiral Goodenough, for the splendid work they are doing.

Yours faithfully,
W. C. ANGWIN, Agent-General for Western Australia.
Savoy House, 115-116, Strand, W.C.2,
March 5.

### POST OFFICE AND BEAM WIRELESS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The decision of the Government not to employ the Beam Stations of the British Communications Company for its oversea telephony services has far-reaching consequences. The British Post Office, by refusing a licence to the British Communications Company to work telephony, excludes it from the operation of oversea telephony from this country. Before such a decision is accepted by Parliament, its consequences to Imperial interests and British prestige should be considered.

The Post Office carries its refusal to cooperate with the British company to the point of compelling the British public, who desire to telephone to Canada, to do so through the United States of America; and if they desire to communicate with South America, to do so through France and Germany. The Communications Company states that it is in a position, if permitted to do so by the Post Office, immediately to give telephonic service direct with these countries over an "All-British" circuit. If so, why must we rely, even temporarily, on foreign help?

The American communications companies, with their subsidiaries or branches in every part of the world, can offer to international customers, including our own Dominions, either telegraphic or telephonic services and equipment; they are permitted and, indeed, encouraged, by their Government to operate both. The British Communications Company can have no chance in competition for this class of business, when it is excluded by its own Post Office from any part in the operation of telephone services.

Giving evidence recently before a Commission of Congress in Washington, Mr. Newcomb Carlton, the president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, claimed that the American communications companies held the British Communications Company "in the hollow of their hands." Can it be said that Mr. Newcomb Carlton's boast was without foundation?

The British Foreign Office does everything in its power to assist British firms seeking similar means of increasing British influence, but their efforts are stultified by the fact, of which the American communications companies make very effective use, that the British Post Office not only refuses to allow the British Communications Company to take any part in international telephony, but has installed at Rugby equipment of American design and manufacture. The action of the Post Office seems designed to secure that the future of oversea telephony shall be an American future, and that the Empire shall be dependent in this vital interest on foreign enterprise. No elaboration of technicalities can change that fact.

Yours truly,
E. HILTON YOUNG.
House of Commons, March 5.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue dated March 1 you publish a letter sent to the Prime Minister by Mr. Edward Wilshaw, who is general manager and secretary of Imperial and International Communications, Limited. In it Mr. Wilshaw argues for the reconsideration of the decision to use the Rugby station for wireless telephony.

Mr. Wilshaw does not suggest that the relative cost of the rival system is a factor which the Postmaster-General and the Cabinet should ignore, but he makes it quite clear that in his view the decision has been arrived at without due consideration. He holds that a committee composed of four members of the Government, one of them the Postmaster-General, was not a proper body to decide the question; its proceedings should, he thinks, have been public, and the evidence should have been published.

I would like to submit that dissatisfaction with the position of the communications services is not confined to the shareholders of the Imperial and International Communications Company, nor is it directed solely against the retention of the Rugby station for wireless telephony. The re-examination should be extended to the whole question of the formation of the cable-wireless merger, the methods by which the transfer of State cables and wireless telegraph systems was secured, and the terms of the transfer. Is the company willing that a public inquiry of this kind be made?

It may be mentioned that the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference which recommended the transfer of these properties was itself held in private, and did not publish its evidence. The witnesses heard were representatives of cable and wireless companies, and, although the Conference was appointed to consider the co-ordination of the various forms of communication, it appears from the Report that the Conference ignored entirely the possibility of securing the desired co-ordination through an extension of State ownership.

The terms of reference to the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference did not include wireless telephony, and there is no reason to believe that the Conference had before it any evidence on the relative merits of the Beam and the Rugby stations for this purpose. Its reference to wireless telephony would appear, therefore, to deserve little weight. Certainly it cannot seriously be set against the special inquiry just completed by the Cabinet Committee.

It is only natural that the shareholders of Imperial and International Communications Company should feel disappointed at the company's failure to secure an interest in wireless telephony, but their loss would appear to be the country's gain in view of the saving that will accrue from the use of the Rugby station. Labour Governments here and in Australia are likely to prove better guardians of the public interest than were their predecessors in office, and the decision of the Cabinet has already been approved by Mr. Sampson, Postmaster-General of South Africa.

While the need to deal with other urgent problems for the time being prevents the Labour Government from taking steps to restore to public ownership the properties disposed of by the last Government, it is quite certain that any attempt to secure control of other State services will be strongly resisted, not only by the Labour Party but by many members of other parties who were seriously disturbed by the circumstances surrounding the formation of the merger.

I have taken the liberty of addressing you on this subject because, owing to his serious illness, it is impossible for my husband (Walter Baker, M.P., Bristol, East) to conduct any correspondence.

Yours faithfully,
FANNY BAKER.
160, Downton-avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.2,
March 3.

## CARLYLE AND HIS BIOGRAPHER

### THE "INACCURACY" OF FROUDE

### A VINDICATION

**(By Lord Cushendun)**

On May 5, 1881, a letter appeared in *The Times* from Thomas Carlyle's niece, Mary, who had married her cousin, Alexander Carlyle, complaining that the written wishes of her uncle, who had just died, had been ignored and violated by his literary executor, James Anthony Froude. She thus started a controversy that raged hotly but intermittently for some 20 years, and has not completely subsided even now. Since the honesty and good faith of Carlyle's biographer were involved, and therefore the trustworthiness of his portrait of the great writer, Professor Dunn has accomplished a useful piece of work in making a survey of the whole controversy, with citation of all the relevant documents.*

The burden of the complaint made by Mary Carlyle was that Froude, immediately after her uncle's death, had published Carlyle's memoir of Mrs. Carlyle in spite of a written injunction endorsed on it, which he had deliberately disregarded. This complaint touched the cause of all the trouble that ensued—an uncertainty about Carlyle's instructions to his biographer. For years he had taken the keenest interest in the work he had persuaded Froude to undertake; he had discussed the details with him over and over again; he frequently changed his mind, and in the end he always left every decision to Froude's discretion, as he did also finally by his will.

Thus it happened that attached to his papers were various conflicting instructions of much earlier date, which Froude knew had long since been superseded by word of mouth, but which made it possible for Froude's enemies to accuse him, as Mary Carlyle did, of violating Carlyle's wishes. It would no doubt have been wiser if Froude had insisted on having everything in writing; but he was anxious to avoid worrying the old man, and had no reason to anticipate the hostility of the niece. It was, of course, insolence for anyone to suggest that statements about Carlyle made by Froude of his own knowledge required corroboration.

### PAINFUL WRANGLING

It is only too evident that greed of money and personal jealousy were at the bottom of Mary Carlyle's conduct towards Froude. He had most generously promised her a present of money—more than £1,600, according to Sir James Stephen—to which she had no legal claim; she was dissatisfied, and alleged an agreement entitling her to a larger sum, which had no existence in fact. Froude shrank sensitively from entering on controversy, especially in regard to money, with the niece of his revered dead friend, and beyond a single letter to *The Times* explaining the true position, he refrained from doing so.

"It is painful," wrote *The Times*, in a leading article on May 9, 1881, "that the literary legacies of a great man should so soon become matter of wrangling." But *The Times* acquitted Froude of responsibility for the wrangle. "From an outside point of view," it wrote, "we find it impossible to concur in this attack on Mr. Froude"; and it goes on to express warm approval of the publication of the Reminiscences which was the matter of immediate dispute.

All Carlyle's papers were, by his direction, handed over by Froude, when he had done with them, to Mrs. Alexander (Mary) Carlyle. Froude retained no control over their subsequent use, and was even denied access to them himself when revising a new edition of the Life. His enemies were thus enabled to use the papers as a vehicle for abusing him. This was easy, for the papers are immensely voluminous—a single box contained some 10,000 letters—so that there has been no difficulty in composing any number of books about Carlyle from materials passed over by Froude in writing the Life; and many of these books, as, for example, the five volumes of Mr. D. Wilson's still unfinished biography of Carlyle (which he hopes will "supersede Froude"), are written or annotated in a spirit of bitter hostility to the man whom Carlyle selected as his biographer.

The allegations against the latter were twofold. The milder of them charged him with a degree of inaccuracy in handling his materials which deprived his work of all claims to trustworthiness. Thus Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard, who brought out in America a rival edition of the Reminiscences, declared that in the first five pages of Froude's edition he had found "more than a hundred and thirty corrections to be made." These corrections were mainly of punctuation—commas for semicolons—the use of capital letters and italics, and similar *minutiae*, so that Ruskin was well justified in his reproof of Norton for his "niggling and naggling article on Froude's misprints." But the idea that Froude was a writer of exceptional inaccuracy nevertheless gained a wide currency, largely because no one ever took the trouble to question it. Professor Dunn has now examined it with great care and industry, and gives strong reasons for his conclusion that there is no substantial ground for it. He shows that the alleged "inaccuracy" was often grossly exaggerated, as by Norton in the Reminiscences, and was in some cases the result of the inaccuracy of the critics themselves. He quotes some interesting tributes to Froude's conscientious industry by leading contemporary men of letters who knew his methods of work. "But Froude," says Professor Dunn, was "a bad proof reader," and that was probably about the truth of the matter, though it falls far short of the prevalent criticism, which represents him as so careless as to be incapable of copying a letter correctly.

### THE HOOF AND THE HALO

Inaccuracy was the least of the faults attributed to Froude by his enemies. The controversy resounds with accusations of fraud and malice. They will have it that Froude, having utterly failed to comprehend the characters of the wonderful couple in Cheyne-row, deliberately concocted a false account of their household and their relations to each other, and drew a picture, in agreement with his own predilections, in which Carlyle appeared with a cloven hoof and his wife with a halo. A more fantastic travesty of the Life it would be impossible to imagine; but in support of a theory like this, writers like Mr. D. Wilson, Mr. Alexander Carlyle, and Sir James Crichton-Browne seem capable of the most reckless extravagance of assertion—often of contradictory assertion; and they, who never knew either Carlyle or Mrs. Carlyle, undertake to correct statements of fact made by Froude in virtue of his long and intimate friendship with both. Sir James Crichton-Browne, whose object in intervening in the controversy has never been obvious, contributed a long "Introduction" to a collection of Mrs. Carlyle's letters in 1903, and Mr. David Wilson has been laboriously collecting Carlyliana and publishing them for the last 30 years. He relies too much on anonymous testimony and backstairs gossip—"A clever Scotch maid of hers told me" so-and-so; on which Professor Dunn truly observes, "One wearies of such childishness and longs for open and competent testi-

* "Froude and Carlyle." A Study of the Froude-Carlyle Controversy. By Waldo H. Dunn. (Longmans. 15s. net.)

mony. Who cares for the whispering of clever maids?" It is, however, on such testimony, or not much better, that the whole case against Froude has been elaborated.

One is disposed to wonder how much interest is taken at the present day in the details of an almost forgotten dispute; but when it is remembered who were the persons involved, and that as a literary controversy it probably has no parallel, there must at least be curiosity to know what it was all about. And here we owe thanks to Professor Dunn, who, with great industry, has enabled us to satisfy that curiosity without elaborate research. He tells the whole story clearly without undue prolixity. Not the least valuable chapter in his book is the Appendix, where he prints all the principal documents relevant to the controversy, including Sir James Stephen's splendid tribute to Froude's devotion to Carlyle and to his scrupulous care in carrying out his wishes.

Professor Dunn successfully refutes the case made by interested persons against Carlyle's biographer. Carlyle himself does not perhaps occupy to-day the place in men's thoughts that he once did; but, if so, that can only mean the ebbing of a tide that will flow again. The 19th century was an age of literary giants, of whom none overtopped Thomas Carlyle. And when his Life was published in the teeth of the obstruction and misrepresentation detailed by Professor Dunn, Lord Derby wrote to Froude, "I hope you do not object to be told that you have written the most interesting biography in the English language." There was no better opinion than that of Lord Derby.

## MOVE TO INCREASE COAL EXPORTS

### "FIVE COUNTIES" SUBSIDY RAISED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LEEDS, MARCH 5

The export committee of the "Five Counties" scheme have made an unexpected move for improving the coal trade in the area covered by the Central Collieries Association. The subsidy on coal exports is being increased from 1s. 6d. to 3s. a ton. This will have an almost immediate effect on the coalpits of Yorkshire and neighbouring counties, for it will mean that British coal will again be competitive in foreign countries.

When the subsidy was first introduced the amount was 3s., and exports went steadily up at an increase calculated to be at the rate of a million tons a year. The reduction in the amount of the subsidy was due to the fact that the tremendous increase in foreign coal orders absorbed more money than the levy of 3d. a ton on coal for home consumption realized. The export committee had to confess that the subsidy scheme was too successful, for they could not keep pace with a 3s. subsidy. Later the subsidy was reduced to 1s. a ton and then raised to 1s. 6d.

Exporters have continually stated that they were not competitive with either figure, and orders from abroad have rapidly fallen away. At the present time, apart from the execution of old contracts, there is little business passing. Now the whole situation has changed, and as long as the 3s. subsidy lasts the prospects for the coal industry in Yorkshire are brighter than ever.

A Yorkshire coal exporter said to-day:—"We shall now be able to secure good orders and very soon the shipments from the Humber ports will go up enormously. I can only express the hope that the new subsidy will remain for a long period; in which case a great deal will be done to re-establish ourselves on the Continent and to revive the industry throughout this area."

It is understood that the new subsidy will apply to deliveries from March 1. It is stated that the continuance of the 3d. a ton levy has been raising much more money than has been absorbed by the 1s. 6d. subsidy, hence it was deemed prudent once more to give a fillip to the foreign section by raising the subsidy. Of course there is always the contingency that if the orders secured from abroad take more money than is being raised by the 3d. a ton levy the subsidy will again have to be reduced.

## UNIVERSITY NEWS

### SMITHSON RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

OXFORD, MARCH 5

The Council of Lady Margaret Hall have elected to a Research Fellowship Miss Elinor W. Gardner, Associate of Newnham College, Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, MARCH 5

With regard to the Smithson Research Fellowship, which is in the management of a committee jointly appointed by the Royal Society and Cambridge University, the following notice has been issued:—

Applications are invited from British subjects, without distinction of sex, for the Smithson Research Fellowship established, in accordance with the bequest of the founder, Mr. Edward Walter Smithson, for research in natural science with a view to the discovery of new laws and principles rather than the exploitation of what is known." Preference will be given to candidates not more than 35 years of age. The appointment will be made for four years, in the first instance, but may be renewed for further periods of one year up to a maximal total tenure of eight years.

The stipend will be at the rate of £800 a year during the first two years' tenure of the Fellowship, but may subsequently be increased. Under normal conditions the Fellow will be required to carry out his research in the University of Cambridge. Applications must be received at the offices of the Royal Society not later than next October 11. Printed copies of the regulations and forms of application can be obtained from the Assistant Secretary of the Royal Society, Burlington House, London, W.1.

Sir William Browne's medals are adjudged as follows:—

Greek Ode.—K. H. Jackson, St. John's College. Latin Ode.—M. L. Clarke, scholar of King's College. Greek Epigram.—W. L. Elworth, scholar of St. John's College. Latin Epigram.—K. H. Jackson, St. John's College.

The Chancellor's Medal for English Verse is not awarded.

The Registrary announces that titles of degrees were conferred by diploma on the following members of Girton and Newnham Colleges during February:—

Biggs, E. L., Newnh., B.A., M.A.; Bose, C. H., Girt., B.A., M.A.; Champion, B. N., Girt., B.A., M.A.; Lawrence, M., Girt., B.A.; Ling, D. E., Girt., Mus.B.; Snelling, L., Girt., B.A., M.A.; Strangeways, D. H., Newnh., B.A.; Thomas, K. M., Girt., B.A., M.A.; Westaway, K. M., Newnh., B.A., M.A.

LONDON, MARCH 5

The following degrees have been awarded:—

Ph.D. (Internal).—Faculty of Arts.—Slavonic Studies.—Stojanovic, M. D., King's College. History.—Sedgard, H. R., University College. Faculty of Science.—Chemistry.—Aldis, E. W., Imperial College.—Royal College of Science; Clarke, S. G., and Eiddell, G. L., Battersea Polytechnic.

Ph.D. (External).—Faculty of Arts.—Education.—McCallister, W. J., Private study. Faculty of Science.—Chemistry.—Hatt, H. H., University College, Southampton; Herd, C. W., Private study.

D.Sc. (Internal).—Physics.—Hartshorn, L., Imperial College.—Royal College of Science. Chemistry.—Ghosh, B., University College.

D.Sc. (External).—Mathematics.—Bickley, W. G., Private study.

D.Sc. (Engineering) (External).—Rowell, H. S., Private study.

B.Sc. (Internal).—Technology of Oil.—Second Class Honours.—Roach, C. B., Imperial College.—Royal School of Mines.

The following arrangements for the celebration of Foundation Week at University College have been made:—

Saturday, March 15, Monday and Tuesday, March 17 and 18, at 8 p.m.—The Dramatic Society will present *The Women Have Their Way* (Serafin and Joaquin Alvares Quintero) and *The Proposal* (Tchekov). Wednesday, March 19, at 8 p.m.—Concert. Thursday, March 20, at 8.30 p.m.—General G. G. Bruce will deliver Foundation Oration. Friday, March 21, at 2.30 p.m.—Foundation Debate. Friday, March 21, at 9 p.m.—Foundation Dance at the College.

BIRMINGHAM, MARCH 5

The following donations are announced:—

(a) £1,000 from the Chance Education Trust (founded by Messrs. Chance Brothers and Co., Limited, Glass Works, Smethwick) for a scholarship to be called "the Chance Scholarship." (b) £1,000 from Lady Barber, to be spent on books for the Faculty of Law Library (the books added to the library from this donation to be known as the Sir Henry Barber Memorial Collection, in memory of Lady Barber's late husband who was in his lifetime the founder of the first chair of Law in the University).

There has been bequeathed to University College, Leicester, a remarkable collection of books by the late Mr. C. K. Robjohns, of Narborough, Leicestershire. Among its treasures are:—

A Coverdale Bible; a Fourth Folio Shakespeare; Nuremberg Chronicle, 1493, practically perfect copy; Augsburg Confession (1536); Bishop's Bible of 1582, sumptuous copy in contemporary blue morocco with Royal arms and a fine design painted on both sides, fine filigree corner pieces, a magnificent specimen of painted binding; Erasmus' Paraphrase of the New Testament (1548-49), with autograph of Bishop Jewell; and Geneva Bible (1561-62).

## THE LANSDOWNE MARBLES

### HIGH PRICES

### TOTAL OF OVER £68,000

Messrs. Christie sold yesterday at Lansdowne House, Berkeley-square, the celebrated collection of ancient marbles, the property of Lord Lansdowne. The 121 lots took nearly four hours to sell, and the total amounted to £68,502. It is thought that the collection may have cost about £7,000.

The event was of exceptional interest, and it is 12 years since a collection of ancient statuary at all comparable to that at Lansdowne House was sold—that which formed part of the Hope heirlooms and brought £67,709 in two days in 1918. The sculpture gallery itself and the two other rooms in which the sale was held in sections were filled with visitors and dealers from various parts of the world. The Dowager Lady Lansdowne and Lord and Lady Lansdowne were present.

The prices were very uneven, some articles fetching more than had been expected and many more going at less than 50 guineas each. It was fairly obvious that some of the lots did not reach the reserves. It often happens in such big sales that a public museum benefits. Yesterday the National Art-Collections Fund bought for the Victoria and Albert Museum at 600 guineas Canova's Sleeping Nymph in white marble, over 6ft. long, the last work of the sculptor (1757-1822), modelled the year before his death.

"A WOUNDED AMAZON"

By far the most important lot of all was the statue of a Wounded Amazon, of Pentelic marble, 6½ft. high, described as one of the finest and best preserved specimens of that type of wounded Amazon which is on good grounds referred to Polykleitos, one of the four artists mentioned by Pliny. This statue was found in Tor Colombaro by Gavin Hamilton in 1771, and he valued it at £200. The statue, like most other lots in the sale, is not without restorations, but its great importance has been fully recognized by all students of ancient art during the last century and a half. Yesterday bidding began at 2,000 guineas, and very quickly reached 27,000 guineas, falling to Messrs. Brummer, of Paris and New York, with Mr. Silva White as the principal under-bidder.

The price paid is probably a record auction price for an ancient statue. Earlier in the sale the same firm gave 2,300 guineas for a superb head of a girl in Greek marble, 25in. high, which Gavin Hamilton found in Hadrian's Villa in 1769 and sold for £15. This was followed by a heroic-size figure of Artemis of Pentelic marble, 7ft. high, draped with the Doric chiton, her right arm raised. This also went to Messrs. Brummer at 2,100 guineas. Another of the same goddess as a huntress brought only 100 guineas (Dacre).

HERAKLES AND OTHER DEITIES

The second highest figure of the day was 5,000 guineas (Brummer), paid for a fragment of an Attic sepulchral relief of Pentelic marble, 29in. by 19in., with the veiled head of a female with a slightly pained expression; this notable relief belongs to the first half of the fourth century B.C. The third highest price, 4,462gns. (Dean) was given for the statue of Herakles, of Pentelic marble, 7ft. high. This beautiful statue has always been considered one of the choicest gems of the collection; it was found in 1790 in Hadrian's Villa, in the grounds belonging to the Marefoschi family, and cost Lord Lansdowne £600. A statue of Hermes, of Parian marble, 7ft. high, a replica of the Belvedere Hermes in the Vatican, brought 1,500gns. (Brummer); it cost £600. Another of the same, of Pentelic marble, 64in. high, a replica of the statue from the Villa Negroni, now in the Louvre, brought 2,000gns. (Spink), the opening bid being 500gns. and its original cost £500; yet another, of Pentelic marble, 6ft. high, 300gns. (Brummer). A head of the same, 23in. high, sold by Gavin Hamilton for £55, brought 230gns. (Reid). A bust of Zeus, of Greek marble, bought for about £11 in 1776, now realized 280 guineas (Bensler); and a statue of Diskobolos, after Myron, of Parian marble, 70in. high, bought in 1776 for £200, now reached 650 guineas (Baker).

Among the other prices paid for figures, the more important were:—A bust of a bearded Roman, 22in. high—300 guineas (Spink); a small head of Sappho, 26in. high—220 guineas (Brummer); bust of Antoninus Pius—320 guineas (Spink); terminal figure of a girl, 54in. high, found in Hadrian's Villa—650 guineas (Spink); a porphyry of Vitellius, 24in. high—280 guineas (Dugdale); a seated female figure, described by Hamilton as a "Sitting Juno," and sold by him for £230, now reached 680 guineas (Peel); a bust of a victorious youth, thought by Waagen to be a bust of Antinous, 29in. high—270 guineas (Reid); a bust of Athene, Greek marble, 46in. high, found in Roma Vecchia and bought by Hamilton in 1771 for £104—1,150 guineas (Brummer); a Roman sepulchral monument with five busts carved in high relief, 29in. high by 6ft. wide—320 guineas (Spink); another, smaller, with three busts—290 guineas (Rosenbaum); the sepulchral cippus of T. Flavius Sedatus, 27in. high—270 guineas (Tulloch); an Attic relief of Athene Nikè of Pentelic marble, 29in. high, dating from the 4th century B.C.—2,100 guineas (Spink); a marble throne consecrated to Apollo—200 guineas (Brummer); a relief of Homer meditating upon the Iliad, 52in. by 39in.—200 guineas (Barker); a statue of an athlete in Greek marble, 75in. high—780 guineas (Brummer).

## "INDIAN AFFAIRS"

### A NEW QUARTERLY

The close public attention now being paid to India makes opportune the appearance of a new quarterly devoted exclusively, as the name implies, to *Indian Affairs* (Edson (Printers), Limited, 8-9, Essex-street, Strand, 5s.). The name and repute of the editor and proprietor, Sir Albion Banerji, late of the I.C.S. and sometime Dewan of Mysore, and the spirit in which he undertakes the task, should inspire confidence in the venture and make it welcome to readers in this country. Sir Albion gives as the keynotes of his purpose his deep conviction of the absolute necessity of India's connexion with England for her orderly progress and advancement, and also of the need for presenting every shade of Indian thought to those in this country and America who take a genuine interest in the journey of India towards responsible government, and in her endeavours in the fields of science, literature, art, industries, and social and civic welfare. He launches his enterprise with the encouragement of a cordial message from Lord Irwin, and of appreciative letters from Indian Princes and public men of varying schools of thought.

While he gives scope for varied expressions of opinion, Sir Albion Banerji desires that articles should seek positively and not by way of controversy to state the facts and ventilate views upon them. His intention that the presentation should be mainly Indian is not made a fetish in the first number; but quite rightly there is the *sine qua non* of first-hand contact with Indian problems. Thus, if Dr. P. H. Thomas presents a scheme of financial readjustment under the next instalment of Reform, he does so after years of work as Professor of Economics in the University of Madras. Marriage reform, the economics of Mr. Gandhi, women's education, the gold standard and the ratio problem, India's place in world affairs, the popular outlook, the relations between British India and the States, and the upbuilding of an Indian-officered Army under Dominion status are among the many problems discussed in the first issue.

## THE NEW RHEUMATIC CLINIC

The British Red Cross Society announces that its new clinic at Peto-place, Marylebone-road, for the treatment of rheumatism, which the Queen opened on February 25, will be available for treatment on and after March 17, and that applications for appointments may now be made either by letter or by telephone. Between now and the opening date, representatives of approved and friendly societies, trade unions, and others interested in the treatment of rheumatism are invited to visit the clinic and inspect the building and its equipment.

### *DOCKYARD HOLIDAYS*

As the dockyards are to be closed, as regards the general work of the employing departments, during the week beginning August 4, Easter Monday is to be a dockyard holiday in place of the August Bank Holiday included in the closed week. Where Service requirements are such that it is necessary that certain employees shall attend for duty during the closed week leave may be granted later, to a corresponding extent, as may be arranged between the employees and the head of their department.

## RAILWAY EXCURSIONS

### EXTENDED FACILITIES THIS YEAR

The railway companies have now completed their plans for their spring and summer services. During the last few months these have been the subject of much anxious consideration, the great question at issue being whether it is a paying proposition to continue excursion facilities on the same scale as last year, when, though they carried many more passengers, their receipts from this source decreased. The advocates of cheap excursion fares have prevailed and the programmes drawn up by the four companies provide for excursion travel on a scale even larger than last year.

There will be a rearrangement, however, for certain cheap tickets issued in midweek and tried experimentally last year will be withdrawn. On the other hand, as a result of the investment of railway capital in road transport new routes are likely to be opened up to the excursionist holding a combined rail-road ticket. The summer programmes will not come into force until July 7, but a number of train alterations providing for the duplication or improved timing of certain trains on the more popular routes will be introduced next month. The Easter programmes have not yet been finally decided upon, but arrangements are being made for excursion facilities on a wide scale in the belief that as the holiday falls later than usual this year more people will be likely to desire a change of scene.

## CROSS-CHANNEL TRAFFIC

### ARGUMENTS AGAINST A TUNNEL

Mr. Gilbert Szlumper, assistant general manager of the Southern Railway Company, yesterday read a paper on "Cross-Channel Transit" at a meeting of the British section of the Société des Ingénieurs Civils de France held at the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

He said the requirement of cross-Channel traffic was very exacting, for the passenger wanted the luxury of a Savoy Hotel, the accommodation of a New York sky-scraper, the steadiness of a Transatlantic liner, and the speed of a torpedo-boat-destroyer, all at the price of a ride in a London taxi-cab, and compressed into a little vessel about 330ft. long. After having described the efforts that had been made to improve the accommodation for passengers, he said he was not without hope that a gyroscopic method of counteracting the roll of a vessel in a beam sea might some day be possible, though it would have no effect upon the pitching motion, which was the quickest means of reducing a bad sailor to a state of helplessness. Referring to the demand for wider gangways, he said rapid disembarcation would only flood the baggage hall and create confusion at the Customs benches. The desirable width for a gangway was that which would only permit passengers, plus their smaller impedimenta, to use it in single file. Anything wider invited a second person to try to crowd down abreast of his proper predecessor, with consequent inconvenience and damage or discomfort from sticks and the like poking into the other's anatomy.

Speed being the mania of our age had caused the introduction into the little cross-Channel vessel of engines altogether disproportionate to the size of the ship. To drive one of their boats at a speed of 25 knots they required some 15,000 i.h.p., but 20 knots might be taken as a more usual figure, and they needed about 6,000 i.h.p. for this in their geared turbine boats. Internal combustion engines, even if attractive for large vessels, were not suited to the small cross-Channel type, because the large size of unit requisite to provide the speed occupied an undue amount of revenue-earning space. They also cost 50 per cent. approximately more than steam, and took about 50 per cent. longer to build. With a vessel already taking 12 months to build and costing over £200,000 these considerations were too weighty to ignore. They had examined the question of installing a train ferry service between England and France, but it had many unattractive features. A ferry-boat to carry 52 wagons would cost about £160,000, and those wagons would contain for the average of their type of traffic 180 tons. They could load three or four times that amount of traffic into one cargo boat, costing about £40,000. A small fleet of cargo boats was much more flexible than one or two train ferries, especially if the latter were subject to tidal conditions. Dover was the natural terminal on this side for a ferry service to France and one obstacle there was the tide rise, there being a difference of 24ft. between the highest and lowest tides. If it were possible to work to a gradient of 1 in 20 on the approach bridge, this would need to be 435ft. long and correspondingly costly. To work a ferry service between Dover and Calais would cost £185,000 a year, and this would only replace some of the cargo boats working which cost about £115,000 per annum. The uncomfortable motion in quite moderate weather would not commend the ferry for passenger transit, and the journey between London and Paris would not be so expeditious, for it would take longer for the transfer of the train at either port than for the transfer of passengers from train to ship and ship to train. In addition, a ferry vessel built for a speed of more than 15 knots would be fearfully uneconomical to run.

UNDERSEA TRAVEL

Turning to the Channel Tunnel and dealing with what he described as the "high spots," he first declared that the exploratory work hardly gave a real clue to the vital points governing the possibility of constructing the tunnel. If there was some fault in the chalk formation through which water in an uncontrollable quantity percolated there was no known means by which the difficulty could be overcome. Discussing finance, he said that to pay 5 per cent. on a capital of £30,000,000 a net revenue of £1,500,000 would be necessary. Taking the cost of working as 50 per cent. of the gross takings—it required 80 per cent. on the main line railways—the gross revenue would have to be £3,000,000. Travel experts estimated that the total receipts from passengers and goods would be in the neighbourhood of £1,250,000, giving a net revenue of £625,000. An enormous increase in traffic would be necessary before a gross revenue of £3,000,000 was reached. There was no doubt that the tunnel could handle more than the requisite amount of traffic to make it an attractive proposition if the traffic distributed itself evenly over 20 hours of the day throughout the year. That would mean, however, that many passengers would have to start unpleasantly early or arrive at their destination at an uncomfortably late hour. With regard to goods traffic, imports were 3½ times as great as exports. Much of the more regular traffic was of a heavy nature and if it was to be attracted to the tunnel a rate so low as probably to be unremunerative would be necessary. Seasonal traffic of fruit, potatoes, and other vegetables would be unable to bear the rail charges for the longer distance *via* the tunnel route and would continue to travel by boat. It did not seem unreasonable to expect that any added trade due to the existence of the tunnel would consist of high-grade commodities which could pay a high carriage charge and would be mainly in the luxury class. Manufacturers over here were unable to compete with labour conditions on the Continent and not only would be unable to produce similar commodities for home use at competitive prices, but would also be unable to send any counter-balancing traffic to the Continental markets at saleable prices. The tunnel would probably increase the number of pleasure-seekers going from this country to the Continent, but not from the Continent to this country, where the exchange was unfavourable, so few spoke their language, so many holiday resorts were mid-Victorian, where they could not indulge in the excitement of a little legal gambling, and where the necessities of a war a decade ago still prevented them from obtaining refreshments as easily as they could at home. He believed the tunnel would take out of this country very much more money than it would bring into it, and from a national point of view that was definitely undesirable.

Because the back axle broke, a large horse-drawn van loaded with sides of bacon overturned on Blackfriars Bridge yesterday. The driver narrowly escaped injury and sides of bacon were strewn upon the roadway. Tramcars travelling south were delayed for nearly half an hour.

## MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

### REPORT FOR 1928-29

The annual report for 1928-29 of the Medical Research Council is published this morning. The council state that the past year has seen the completion of the new extension of the National Institute at Hampstead, which a bequest of the late Lord Justice Ronan enabled it to build. This extension, with the Farm Laboratories at Mill Hill, brings the Institute to the state of development at which the council has been aiming from the beginning of its work. The National Institute, in addition to its other offices, is the centre for maintaining and distributing the national standards for certain remedies the activity of which can be measured only by biological methods, and thus plays a part analogous to that played in the physical and engineering fields by the National Physical Laboratory.

The work on virus diseases is dealt with at length and the great difficulties attending this work are discussed. For example:—"As to measles, the only animal that is affected by the virus is apparently the monkey, but it seems also that the disease cannot thereafter be passed from monkey to monkey. If influenza, as many believe, is a virus disease, progress is barred at present since it appears not to be transmissible at all to animals; and this, in view of the complete impracticability of extensive human experiments, forbids the experimental method that is essential to any measurable advance. We can only hope that means may be found to surmount difficulties of these kinds, and we have every humane inducement to persevere."

THE CLINICAL FIELD

Progress is, however, being made. Meanwhile a scheme is outlined for the development of the science of clinical medicine, that is to say, for a science of which the actual material of study is the human patient. In 1916, as a first instalment of this study, the Council appointed Sir Thomas Lewis, who was already a physician upon the staff of University College Hospital, to be a member of their whole-time scientific staff, and made such provision that his whole energies, with those of junior workers associated with him, could be given to research work in clinical medicine. Emphasis should be laid upon two conditions essential for progress in investigation that were ensured to him. First, by the conditions of his service he was freed entirely from private practice, so that not only his working hours, but as much as he cared of the margin of leisure, could be given to thought and reading. Secondly, by having no general teaching and clinical responsibilities he had no need to maintain his knowledge and skill at concert pitch over the whole clinical field, and was set free for intensive exploration of his chosen and limited part.

Of the value of this experiment and its results there can be no serious doubt. Two years ago the Council briefly reviewed the main outcome of the first 10 years of work under Sir Thomas Lewis in this unit in the scientific study of the heart and blood vascular system, its disorders and their treatment. They wrote, "It is not an exaggeration to say that the output of valuable work from this centre in the last decade has constituted the central stream of progress made in these subjects anywhere."

RECRUITING YOUNG WORKERS

The Council therefore wish "to recruit in the near future young workers of ability who are prepared to test themselves in this branch of medical research with the view to its becoming their life work. They are not only prepared to help these recruits to the utmost of their power in a preliminary period of training and probationary work, but also announce their intention of increasing the number of workers in the clinical field upon their permanent staff as soon as they are able to select candidates whose training is adequate, and whose work in this field has already proved of such fertility that the candidate on the one hand and the Council on the other may have confident hopes of his success in a career of research."

It is urged that in the use of radium in the treatment of cancer research and treatment must go hand in hand. The council is glad to learn that one of the first decisions of the Radium Commission has been to concentrate the new supplies of radium at centres where adequate facilities of all kinds exist for its use, and where proper safeguards against its dangers can be guaranteed.

## VIRUS OF PARROT DISEASE

### DISCOVERY AT LONDON HOSPITAL

Presiding at the quarterly Court of Governors of the London Hospital yesterday, Lord Knutsford said that while the hospital was a general hospital, it was not always recognized that they were a large cancer hospital and that they were making a great and concentrated attack upon that disease.

The governors were aware that through the generosity of two anonymous donors the hospital possessed two grammes of radium which cost approximately £25,000. Very full records were made of every case treated by radium, both by the pathologist and by the surgeon, and a report upon the treatment given made encouraging reading.

The hospital was fortunate in having attracted the services of Dr. Lumsden, whose work on cancer was famous in the scientific world. He had been appointed Director of the Cancer Research Laboratory. One of the methods for attacking cancer was deep X-ray treatment. This was a very powerful agent in alleviating cancer, and as such was of very great benefit. Further research might possibly mint the step from alleviation to cure, and there would seem to be considerable possibilities in the use of X-rays in conjunction with radium. Unfortunately their apparatus for the X-ray treatment of cancer was obsolete and worn out. At the present moment one of their surgeons was visiting some of the Continental centres where this treatment was most efficiently carried out. They needed £10,000 for the new X-ray plant and for improving the department.

LORD KNUTSFORD referred to the appearance of parrot disease, and said that they had had a rather interesting experience during the last quarter in connexion with this disease, whose medical name was Psittacosis. They had had 10 cases in the hospital, and their medical staff had had quite a number of them in their private practice, and a very careful research had been made into the disease by Dr. Bedson and Dr. Western assisted by Dr. Levy Simpson in the laboratories connected with the hospital.

It might interest them to know what advances they had made. In 1893 Nocard, a Frenchman, isolated a bacillus which he thought was the cause of the disease. Some people still claimed that this view was the correct one. The researches conducted in their laboratories, however, disproved Nocard's conception of the causation of parrot fever. Over 20 human cases and 15 parrots had been examined. Not one of the human cases showed any evidence of infection with Nocard's bacillus, and the same was true of the parrots—six in number—which had been actually responsible for the human cases.

More than this (which was only negative evidence), important positive findings had been obtained by their researches. A filterable virus, belonging to the group of disease agents which produced such conditions as smallpox, measles, and foot-and-mouth disease, had been isolated from both parrot and human cases. This virus had been closely studied, and as the result of the work in their laboratories there would seem to be little doubt that this filterable virus was responsible for parrot fever.

### *CORONER COMMITTED FOR TRIAL*

GEORGE GORDON HENSHALL WITCHELL, coroner for the Romney Marsh Liberty of Kent, and clerk to the Lydd and Dymchurch Justices, appeared on remand on bail at New Romney Police Court yesterday, charged with forging on October 9, 1929, with intent to defraud, an endorsement of a cheque, dated October 8, drawn by Florence Hammond and made payable to Morris Wraight, and further with fraudulently converting to his own use a cheque entrusted to him. Mr. Parham, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, opened a second charge against the defendant, involving the sum of £300, which it was alleged had been paid to the defendant by Mr. R. Daniels, a New Romney baker, to purchase a plot of land at Littlestone. Evidence was given in support of the new charge, and Witchell was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court on the two charges of fraudulent conversion. The charge of forgery was dropped.

## THE INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

### STAFF TO BE INCREASED

The Home Secretary announces that after consideration of the recommendations made by the Departmental Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Vivian Henderson, appointed by the late Home Secretary, Lord Brentford, to inquire into the strength and organization of the factory inspectorate, the Government has decided on the following important changes:—(i.) Increase in the general inspection staff; (ii.) amalgamation of the men's and women's staffs; (iii.) strengthening of the technical branches (medical, engineering, electrical). The increases will be spread over a period of five years.

The report of the Departmental Committee, which sets out in detail the growth in the work of the Factory Department, will be issued shortly.

The general inspection staff attached to the inspection divisions and districts will be raised in number (over the five-year period) from 180 to 243; the number of the superintending inspectors' divisions from 10 to 11, and the number of inspection districts from 83 to 96. An additional division will be formed in the South-East of England, where there has been in recent years a great development of industry. At the end of the five years the full staff (apart from the technical and special branches) will consist of one chief inspector, three deputy chief inspectors, 11 superintending inspectors, 46 Class I.A inspectors, 96 Class I.B inspectors, and 90 Class II. inspectors. Class II. will continue to be regarded as a cadet or training grade, as heretofore.

As a result of the amalgamation of the men's and women's staffs the men and women inspectors will be recruited by the same examination, will be treated as one establishment with a single seniority list, and will, generally speaking, perform the same duties. No fixed rule will be laid down as to the proportions in which men and women will be recruited for the inspectorate, but the committee recommends that an establishment consisting of 70 per cent. men and 30 per cent. women, with an adequate distribution of both men and women inspectors in the different grades, should be aimed at as corresponding to the needs of the department, and the Government accepts this principle.

The technical branches will be substantially increased, the medical staff from five to eight, the electrical staff from five to 12, and the engineering staff from six to 10.

During the year 1930-31 it is proposed to appoint 15 additional inspectors to the divisional and district staff, making, with seven vacancies in the existing inspectorate, a total of 22 new inspectors to be appointed this year. A competition for these vacancies will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners during the spring or summer, and is being advertised in the Press in the usual manner. In the technical branches two medical, two engineering, and four electrical inspectors will be added this year. Competitions for the medical and electrical posts will be held shortly. The additional engineering inspectors will be appointed from the existing general staff.

## SHORT TIME AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL

### OPPOSITION FROM ORDNANCE WORKERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WOOLWICH, MARCH 5

It is expected that some 7,000 employees in Woolwich Arsenal will be affected by a reported decision of the Government to introduce short time into the ordnance factories at Woolwich. On Monday a deputation from the Arsenal Combined Shop Stewards Committee waited on Mr. Shinwell, Financial Secretary to the War Office, at his request. It is stated that Mr. Shinwell informed the deputation that the position at the Arsenal for the forthcoming financial year was extremely serious, and that the Government had found that the allocation of money and work to the Arsenal meant that there was a surplus of some 600 men. Mr. Shinwell is stated to have added that the Government had had to decide between discharges and suspensions, and had finally decided that the best way out of the difficulty was the introduction of a 40-hour week as from April 1. At present this decision affects employees in the ordnance factories only; they now work 47 hours a week.

When the Government's decision was reported to a mass meeting of Arsenal workers held in the Arsenal to-night, some 5,000 men were present, and the meeting adopted the following resolution:—"We, the workers of the ordnance factories at Woolwich Arsenal strongly oppose the introduction of short time, and call upon the Combined Shop Stewards Committee to combat this decision by all possible means in their power, including representations to the local and Parliamentary Labour parties, the National Trade Unions, and eventually the Prime Minister."

A second resolution was carried suggesting that the Mayor of Woolwich should be asked to call a town's meeting of protest at the Government's decision. At to-night's meeting of the Woolwich Borough Council the Mayor promised to give the matter his consideration.

## SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES

### LINKING EAST AND WEST

The fourth annual dinner of the School of Oriental Studies Union Society was held at the Trocadero Restaurant last night. SIR DENISON ROSS, director of the school, presided.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER, responding to the toast of "The Guests," which was proposed by the CHAIRMAN, said that things were changing rapidly in many ways in the East. Looking back on his 40 years' experience there, the greatest pleasure he derived was the feeling that the countries were getting a better understanding of each other, and social relations were steadily improving.

The PERSIAN MINISTER, proposing "The School," said that, though primarily an educational institution, it served a great many useful purposes quite outside the scope of its special object. The beneficial influence which the school undoubtedly exercised was not confined to linguistic and historical scholarship, but reached far beyond, even to the wide spheres of commerce, economics, diplomatic intercourse, the Civil Service, and the most important question of a better understanding between nations of widely different culture. The college, together with its sister institutions in other Western countries, was contributing in no small degree to the promotion of friendliness and intimate intercourse between East and West.

SIR HARRY STEPHEN, chairman of the governing body of the school, in reply, said that last year it celebrated its tenth birthday. It had established itself on a firm basis and had sent out to various parts of the Orient men much more qualified than they otherwise would have been if the school had not been in existence. The school, still in its infancy, had a most astounding prospect before it.

Others present included:—

The Iraqi Minister, Lady Ross, Sir John Cumming, M. Georges Cattavi, Mr. A. S. Gilbert, Sir Edgar Bonham-Carter, Professor R. L. Turner, Professor Bruce, Dr. C. O. Blagden (vice-president of the Union Society), Mr. D. A. J. Cardozo (deputy president), and Mr. A. P. Firth (hon. secretary).

## COAL OUTPUT

The coal output and the number of wage-earners at the mines in Great Britain for the week ended February 22 were as follows:—

| Districts | Output | Wage-Earners |
|---|---|---|
| | Tons | |
| Northumberland .. | 303,700 | 49,400 |
| Durham .. .. | 818,800 | 142,200 |
| Yorkshire .. | 989,800 | 171,800 |
| Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales.. | 428,400 | 91,300 |
| Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester .. | 737,600 | 118,400 |
| Stafford, Worcester, Salop and Warwick | 404,600 | 76,900 |
| South Wales and Monmouthshire .. | 1,023,100 | 181,500 |
| Other English Districts* .. .. | 128,700 | 23,200 |
| Scotland .. .. | 716,600 | 101,800 |
| Total .. .. | 5,551,300 | 958,500 |

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Somerset, and Kent.

The output for the preceding week was 5,609,000 tons, and the number of wage-earners 957,900.

Just before the departure of the 8.5 Brighton train from Victoria Station last night, the guard, Alfred Eyers, aged about 60, of Battersea, collapsed on the platform. He was taken to Westminster Hospital, where he was found to be dead.

## THE WEATHER

### FAIR AND MILD: LOCAL FOG

**Meteorological Office, March 5**

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A very shallow depression off Western Ireland is likely to fill up, leaving barometric pressure high and uniform over the British Isles. Weather will be quiet and fair generally, though there will be considerable fog locally in most districts night and morning.

**Forecasts for To-day**

BRITISH ISLES (all districts).—Light variable winds; fair; mild or rather mild; considerable fog locally night and morning.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Fair; fog locally night and morning.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL AND IRISH SEA.—Light variable winds; fair; considerable fog locally night and morning; sea slight.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind variable below 10 m.p.h. to 2,000ft. Weather fair inland apart from morning fog. Low cloud and fog persisting in Channel area all day. Visibility 200-500 yards in many places on the Continent at first, improving slowly to 1 to 3 miles at most places. Visibility below 200 yards all day in Channel area.

Sun rises, 6.38 a.m.; sets, 5.46 p.m.
Moon rises, 8.39 a.m.; sets, 1.4 a.m. to-morrow.
First Quarter, Saturday.
Lighting-up time, 6.16 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 4.57 a.m. and 5.29 p.m.

## YESTERDAY'S WEATHER

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, MARCH 5, 6 P.M.

A belt of high pressure extending northwards from an anticyclone over France covered the eastern half of the country, while a large shallow depression was centred off Western Ireland. Winds were southerly or variable, light to moderate. Weather was mainly dull, with rain in most places except South-East England: 18mm. (0.71in.) were recorded at Douglas and 16mm. (0.63in.) at Roches Point. Considerable bright periods were experienced in South-East England, and fog occurred locally.

Day temperatures varied between 45deg. and 55deg., the latter figure being reached at London (Kew), Lowestoft, Walton-on-Naze, Maldon, Newquay, and Felixstowe, while Jersey's maximum was 56deg. Sunshine records were poor on the whole although there were considerable bright periods locally. Jersey and Scilly each recorded six hours sunshine, but records were mostly less than two hours, while in many places weather was continually dull.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, MARCH 5, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1,030.7mb. (30.44in.), steady; temp., 51deg.; humidity, 73 per cent.; wind, W., light; weather, cloudy.

Tuesday, 6 p.m., to Wednesday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 44deg.; rainfall, nil.

Wednesday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 54deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 0hr.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, 1; Kingsway, 0; Clacton, 2½; Lowestoft, 2; St. Andrews, ½; Southport, ½; Torquay, 1½; Ventnor, ½.

## THE CHILEAN ELECTIONS

With reference to the Congress elections in Chile, the Chilean Legation in London points out that President Ibañez was elected in 1927 in accordance with the Constitution and under normal conditions by the vote of 80 per cent. of the electorate, and that he has governed, and governs, the country in harmony with public opinion and with the laws of Chile. The suggestion that a dictatorship was established under General Ibañez is disavowed.

## HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

| Stations | Sunshine |

**P&O**
**A Cruise in May**

The cruise of the s.s. Rawalpindi from London on May 8th offers a widely varied survey of the Mediterranean, from end to end. Visits will be made to Athens, Rhodes, Cyprus, the Holy Land, Egypt, Malta etc., and the cruise will afford a delightful spring holiday, for, at this season, climatic conditions should be perfect. The ship is luxuriously furnished and most efficiently staffed to ensure for passengers of all ages the maximum of pleasure and comfort. The cruise will occupy 26 days, ending in London on June 4th. Fares from 50 guineas. Descriptive picture handbook on application as below.

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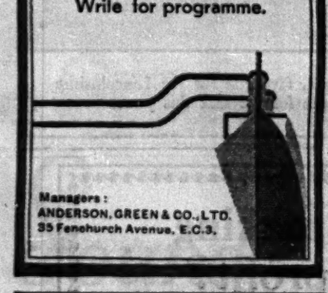

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# Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MARCH 5

The Right Hon. Stanley Bruce (formerly Prime Minister of Australia) had an audience of The King this morning.

Sir Montagu Butler was also received in audience by His Majesty, and kissed hands upon his reappointment as Governor of the Central Provinces, India.

The Prince George, attended by Major Ulick Alexander, visited the Annual Show of the Hunters' Improvement and National Light Horse Breeding Society, in conjunction with the War Office, at the Royal Agricultural Hall this afternoon.

---

The Queen and Prince George paid a visit to the Loan Exhibition of Eighteenth-Century "Conversation" Pictures at 25, Park-lane on Sunday. Princess Helena Victoria visited the exhibition on Tuesday.

The Queen, attended by Lady Cynthia Colville, visited Walker's Galleries yesterday afternoon to view the Embroideries Guild Exhibition, which will be open to the public to-day.

Lady Ada Boyd returned to 23, Hill-street, Knightsbridge, yesterday, from the West Indies.

The Earl and Countess of Lytton expect to leave 18, Buckingham-gate on March 18 for Knebworth House.

Priscilla Countess Annesley will return to 80, Eccleston-square on March 15 from the South of France.

The Countess of Cromer is undergoing treatment in a nursing home, and has consequently been obliged to cancel her engagements for the next few weeks, during which she will be unable to attend to correspondence.

Lady Geraldine Hoare will leave 6, Egerton-gardens to-day for Angmering, Sussex, where she will remain for about 10 days.

Lord Ashburton left Southampton yesterday in the Majestic for New York.

Lord and Lady Invernairn will return to 21, Upper Grosvenor-street on March 26 from Jamaica.

Lord and Lady Sackville will return to Knole, Sevenoaks, on March 19 from America.

Lady St. Audries left 26, Warwick-square yesterday for the country.

The Hon. Lady Monro will return to 54, Eaton-square on Monday from Bordighera.

Sir Samuel and Lady Maud Hoare will return to 18, Cadogan-gardens to-day from Switzerland.

Major Sir Douglas and Lady Hall, who have been on a visit to Rio de Janeiro, will return to 91, Cadogan-gardens on March 29, where they will remain for a fortnight before leaving for Windlesham, Surrey.

Sir Felix Schuster and Miss Schuster will return to 48, Cadogan-place on March 18 from Buenos Aires.

Lady Dashwood has returned to West Wycombe Park, High Wycombe, from Paris.

Lady Cunard, who is suffering from an attack of influenza, is making very satisfactory progress.

Dr. Paget Toynbee regrets that he was unavoidably prevented from attending the funeral of Professor Joseph Wright.

The British-American Dance Club will hold their annual "Literary Night" ball at the Suffolk Galleries on Friday, March 21. Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Milne will receive the guests.

A special *matinée* performance of *Marigold* will be given at the St. James's Theatre on April 1 in aid of Mrs. Stanley Baldwin's appeal to provide maternity hospitals with anæsthetics.

We have to announce the death on March 4 of Mr. Charles Neville, at Wellingore Hall, Lincolnshire. The funeral will take pace at Wellingore to-morrow. A requiem Mass will be said at The Oratory, Brompton-road, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock.

## LUNCHEONS

MRS. SNOWDEN

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Snowden gave a small luncheon party at 11, Downing-street yesterday, at which their guests were:—

The Danish Minister, Lord Riddell, General and Mrs. Waters, Colonel L'Estrange Malone, M.P., and Mrs. Malone, Miss Ursula Greville, Miss Harriet Cohen, and Mrs. Hamilton, M.P.

BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE

A luncheon will be given by the British Empire League to Mr. James E. Fenton, Minister for Trade and Customs, Australia, at the British Empire Club, 12, St. James's-square, S.W., on Tuesday, March 18, at 1.15 p.m. for 1.30 p.m. Earl Beauchamp will preside.

## DINNERS

THE CONSERVATIVE CLUB

Mr. Baldwin, M.P., was the guest last evening at a house dinner at the Conservative Club. The chair was taken by the Marquess of Hartington, chairman of the Club Political Committee. Among the company present, which numbered over 120, were the following:—

Sir James Crichton-Browne, Sir Newton Stabb, Colonel E. K. Harvey, Mr. G. Sutton-Nelthorpe, Mr. J. F. E. Crowder, Mr. Francis Moore, Mr. A. Hawley, Mr. Ducaid Addis, Mr. Percy Gates, Mr. Dendy Watney, Captain R. Bruce H. Ottley, Mr. G. C. R. Marshall, Major W. H. Carver, M.P., Mr. J. Stewart Oxley, Mr. A. A. Bethune, Mr. John Grace, M.P., Mr. Harold Hyslop, Sir Robert Horne, M.P., Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, M.P., Mr. T. H. Parr, Mr. A. N. Skelton, M.P., Captain E. Rolls Howe, Major A. J. Balmondson, M.P., Mr. E. Sutcliffe, Mr. Alan McLean, Mr. A. Ellis, Mr. H. S. Burrows, Mr. Joseph Powell, Mr. H. L. Warner, Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Tate, Captain G. M. Soames, Colonel Sir Rhys Price, Mr. H. W. Patrick, Mr. A. N. Patrick, Mr. W. P. M. Newman, Mr. H. B. Elliot, Mr. A. C. H. Bull, Mr. K. B. D. Forbes, Mr. J. Barter, Commander H. C. Lapp, Mr. W. H. S. Dent, Mr. H. Henning James, Mr. T. H. Perrott, Mr. F. Martineau, Mr. L. W. Snagge, Mr. J. A. F. Charrington, Mr. N. M. Walker, Mr. G. F. Bird, Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Hobson, Mr. W. Paxman, Captain F. R. Radice, Mr. H. Galsworthy, Mr. E. F. Storey, Mr. F. Ashton Warner, Mr. F. le H. Anderson, Mr. F. Anderson, Mr. C. de L. Price, Mr. C. N. Burt, Mr. J. H. A. Marshall, Mr. H. Leach, Mr. C. N. Burt, Mr. J. H. A. Marshall, Mr. H. Leach, Mr. R. L. Marshall, Sir John Oakley, Captain H. D. K. Money, Mr. W. Castle, Mr. T. N. C. Nevill, Mr. G. L. Hanbury, Mr. G. D. Haslam, Mr. Henry White-Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Warwick, Captain Murray G. Baillie, Major A. J. Evans, Mr. Charles Rice, Major G. H. M. Cartwright, Colonel H. D. Foster McGeagh, Captain R. H. Haslam, Mr. F. H. Daubeny, Mr. M. T. Hodding, Mr. H. W. Brooks, Major F. de Soissons, Mr. R. E. Morrison, Mr. O. P. Behrens, Mr. R. A. H. Whatson, Mr. J. D. Cooke, Sir Reginald Poole, Mr. H. C. M. Heycock, Mr. David R. Davies, Mr. A. McClelland, Mr. P. W. Russell, Mr. S. Watt, Mr. A. W. Street, Mr. Ian Macdonald, Mr. J. H. Macdonald, Mr. J. J. Bell-Irving, Mr. A. A. Carr, Mr. D. L. Carr, Mr. A. A. Aman, Captain A. H. Howard, Mr. A. J. Chambers, Colonel F. H. Skinner, Mr. S. Jolivet, Major H. A. Blair, Mr. V. Galsworthy, Mr. H. Martin Holmes, Mr. B. L. Lawrence, Colonel J. F. E. Macdonald, Mr. A. E. Manning Foster, Mr. A. Lampard, Mr. D. Walkinshaw, Mr. P. H. Black-well, Mr. C. T. Sidgwick, Mr. H. W. Backhouse, Mr. J. M. Lawrence, Mr. D. M. Backhouse, Mr. J. N. Sword, Viscount Dangwerth, Mr. Lionel C. Gibbs, Captain A. C. Wilkinson, Mr. Leo F. Page, and Major E. St. C. Gray (secretary).

ITALIAN GROUP OF FORUM CLUB

The Italian Group of the Forum Club held a successful dinner and reception last night. The guests of honour were Comm. Modigliani, Major Longden, Sir Robert Witt, Comm. Villari, and Mr. Walter Lamb. Speeches were made by Comm. Modigliani, Sir Robert Witt, Comm. Villari, and Cav. Sambricetti, and afterwards old Italian airs were played on the viol' d'amore by Miss Brough. Mrs. Conway Evans was in the chair.

FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

The London Association of the British Federation of University Women will entertain to-night at the Quadrant Restaurant, W.1, the following members of Parliament:—

Viscountess Astor, the Duchess of Atholl, Dr. Ethel Bentham, the Countess of Iveagh, Mrs. Hamilton, Dr. Marion Phillips, Miss Picton-Turbervill, and Miss Ellen Wilkinson.

## FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. E. HALE AND MISS BATESON

The engagement is announced between Edward Hale, of 5c, Nevern-square, S.W.5, elder son of the late Dr. G. E. Hale, of Eton, and Mrs. Hale, and Joan Latham, elder daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bateson, and the late Mrs. Bateson.

MR. A. B. RUCK AND MISS DE LISLE

The engagement is announced between Arthur Bailey Ruck, Royal Signals, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Ruck, and Florence Dumaresq, only daughter of Brigadier-General and Mrs. G. de S. De Lisle, of The Old Rectory, Guernsey.

MR. A. W. HERVEY WOOD AND MISS D. E. KEAN

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place very quietly before Easter, between Alexander William Hervey Wood, Reserve of Officers, elder son of the late Mr. George Wood, of 4, Gordon-terrace, Edinburgh, and Mrs. Wood, of Lanherne, Padstow, Cornwall, and Dorothy Elise, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Kean, 7, Ulster-terrace, Regent's Park.

MR. J. T. FITZADAM-ORMISTON AND MISS J. GOLD

The marriage arranged between Mr. John FitzAdam-Ormiston and Miss Joyce Gold will take place at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on Wednesday, April 30, at 2.15 p.m.

MR. W. H. A. O'N. MANNING AND MISS GOSLETT

The engagement is announced between W. H. A. O'Neill Manning, M.A., late Senior Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Manning, of Ballyholme, Bangor, Co. Down, and Joan Maynard, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Goslett, of Stanmore, Middlesex.

MR. C. R. ALGAR AND MISS C. M. L. TUCKER

The engagement is announced between Claudius Randleson Algar, of 59, Drayton-gardens, South Kensington, only son of the late C. G. Algar and of Mrs. Algar, of Horley, Surrey, and Constance Margaret Lucie, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Tucker, of Carmarthen.

MR. N. H. MARTIN AND MISS M. E. JARRY

The engagement is announced between Norman Henry, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Martin, of Queen's-road, Beckenham, and Marjorie Eileen, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Jarry, of The Manor House, Westenhanger, Kent.

MR. K. P. SMITH AND MISS E. M. G. STEWART

The engagement is announced between Kenneth Percival, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Smith, of 61, Alleyn-park, Dulwich, and Elizabeth Mary Grace (Beth), youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Stewart, of Dyffryn, Dulwich.

MR. P. YEOMAN AND MISS H. COLTART

The engagement is announced of Philip Yeoman, elder son of the late Mr. Harry Yeoman and Mrs. Yeoman, of Brompton, Northallerton, and Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde B. Coltart, of Marna, Chester, and The Fechan, Llangollen.

MR. H. F. CHAMBERS AND MISS A. R. SCOTT

The marriage between Mr. Holroyd F. Chambers and Miss Audrey Ronald Scott will take place to-day at Holy Trinity, Brompton, at a quarter to 2 o'clock.

## MARRIAGE

MR. E. M. PALIN AND MISS OVEY

The marriage took place on Tuesday afternoon at the Parish Church of St. Mary, Henley-on-Thames, of Mr. Edward Moreton Palin, son of Dr. Palin and Mrs. Palin, of Fakenham, Norfolk, and Miss Mary Rachel Lockhart Ovey, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Ovey and of Mrs. Ovey, Hernes, Henley-on-Thames, and niece of Sir Esmond Ovey, the British Ambassador to Russia. The Rev. R. H. Lloyd officiated, assisted by Canon A. E. Dams.

The bride was given away by her father. She wore a medieval gown of parchment satin, with a pearl and diamanté embroidered train. Her parchment net veil, edged with old Brussels lace, fell from a coronet of orange-blossom. She carried a bouquet of white Harrisii lilies. The bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Ovey (sister of the bride), Miss Katharine Palin (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Margaret Ovey, and Miss Mary Fraser. Miss Veronica Lloyd and Master Rodney Lloyd were the train-bearers. The bride's sister wore a red velvet medieval gown with a gold Juliet cap trimmed with red stones. The other three bridesmaids wore blue velvet medieval gowns with gold Juliet caps trimmed with blue stones. The two children were in white satin dresses, the boy being in a period costume and the girl dressed like the bride. The bridesmaids carried bouquets of yellow daffodils. Mr. R. B. Cave was best man. A reception was held afterwards at Hernes.

The honeymoon is being spent in Cornwall, and the bride travelled in a gown of rich flowered green moiré, over which was worn a green cloth coat with large nutria collar, while her hat was of the same shade in the new bonnet shape.

## PRIZE GIVING

1ST CITY OF LONDON REGIMENT (THE ROYAL FUSILIERS)

Colonel the Earl of Harewood presented the prizes to the warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and fusiliers of the 1st City of London Regiment (The Royal Fusiliers) at Handel-street, W.C.1 (Unit Headquarters), last evening. Among those present were:—

Major-General H. Isacke, the Mayor and Mayoress of St. Pancras, Colonel F. Alston, Colonel Evelyn Wood, Colonel A. P. Marchment, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. M. K. Matthews, Major and Mrs. C. H. D. Bonnett, Major and Mrs. G. De Chair, Captain E. C. H. Baker, Captain and Mrs. C. H. W. Clarke, Captain J. T. Clarke, Lady Clarke, Captain G. P. Guyer and Miss Guyer, Captain and Mrs. Inman, Captain R. M. Shurlock, Captain H. Spencer, Dr. Hare, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Smurden, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Taylor, and Messrs. Anderson, A. N. Chester, H. J. F. Crofts, F. S. M. Calder, W. N. L. Haynes, W. M. Tobister, and E. Warrington Lloyd.

## ROYAL AMATEUR ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION

The annual exhibition of the Royal Amateur Art Society will be held at 12, Belgrave-square, S.W., by permission of Countess Bathurst, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, March 31, April 1 and 2, from 11 to 6 p.m. There will be a private view on Sunday, March 30. The Loan Annexe will have an exhibition of Ecclesiastical Art. Princess Helena Victoria will open the exhibition on March 31, and Mr. Campbell-Dodgson will give an address on art.

## MEMORIAL SERVICE

LORD KINTORE

A memorial service for the Earl of Kintore will be held at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, to-morrow, at 11 a.m.

## FEMINA VIE HEUREUSE PRIZE

AWARD TO MR. CHARLES MORGAN

At a meeting of the Femina Vie Heureuse and Northcliffe Prizes Committee held at the Institut Français yesterday afternoon, "Le Sourire de l'Ange," by Léandre Vaillat, was awarded the Northcliffe Prize for 1929-30, given by Mr. Jonathan Cape.

Mrs. ROBERT LYND, president for the year, was in the chair. Among those who took part in the voting were:—Mme. de Fleuriau, Miss Ella Hepworth Dixon, Miss Rebecca West, Miss Ethel Colburn Mayne, Mme. Bohn, Mrs. Anning Bell, and Miss Goodman.

The Femina Vie Heureuse Prize for 1929-30 has been awarded in Paris to Mr. Charles Morgan for his novel "Portrait in a Mirror." The two prizes will be presented together at the Institut Français in the spring.

## *THE WEDGWOOD BICENTENARY*

We are asked to state that the report that the Queen will visit the special commemorative exhibition at Stoke-on-Trent in connexion with the celebration of the bicentenary of Josiah Wedgwood is entirely without foundation. Her Majesty has promised to lend pieces to the exhibition from her collection at Windsor.

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***Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.***

# WILLS AND BEQUESTS

## A BREWER'S ESTATE

Mr. FREDERICK DALE, of Awdreys Hills-road, Cambridge, brewer, who died on December 24, aged 64, left estate of the gross value of £134,907, with net personalty £37,629.

MARIAN, BARONESS SOLIGNAC, of Leslie Court, Barnwood, Glos, who died on January 1, widow of Baron Jean Baptiste Eugene Solignac, of Grandval, Tarn, France (at one time Grand Chamberlain to the Emperor Napoleon III.), left unsettled property of the gross value of £13,442, with net personalty £10,220.

The Hon. RICHARD HENRY HOLMES-A COURT, of St. Brendas, Clifton Park, Clifton, Bristol, who died on January 7, aged 63, brother of Baron Heytesbury, left unsettled property of the gross value of £3,696.

Mr. WILLIAM STOATE, of Downfield House, Watchet, Somerset, of Messrs. Stoate and Sons, Limited, of Temple Flour Mills, Bristol, who died on January 1, left estate of the gross value of £30,885, with net personalty £30,705. He left:—

£400 to his son, Donald Rosegood Stoate, and Walter Bennetto Foy, of Watchet (to be known as his charity trustees), as to £50 in trust to pay the income to the Watchet Wesleyan Band of Hope, £50 in trust to pay the income to the Watchet Wesleyan Sunday School, £50 in trust to pay the income to the Watchet Dorcas Society, £100 in trust to pay the income to the Watchet Nursing Association, and £150 in trust to pay the income to the Watchet Wesleyan Chapel Trust.

Mr. ERNEST WILLIAM NEGUS, of Staithes, Rustal-road, Cambridge, builder and contractor, who died on January 27, left estate of the gross value of £19,135, with net personalty £13,677. He left:—

£100 to his accountant, Walter Dixon, in recognition of his faithful service to his late father and himself for many years.

Miss MARY CAROLINE MOSTYN, of The Convent, Grayshott, Hants, who died on December 30, aged 80, left property of the value of £19,120, with net personalty £19,036. She gives:—

£2,000 to Cardinal Bourne; £100 to Archbishop Francis Mostyn, of Wrexham.

£5,000 to the manager of St. George's Roman Catholic Settlement, St. George's-road, Southwark; and £1,000 to the Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth, St. John's Wood.

The residue of her property to the person in charge of the good works now carried on by the Roman Catholic Ladies, at 36, Church-road, Kensington.

Mr. GEORGE HENRY RENTON, of Cavendish-avenue, St. James' Park, Harrogate, died on November 28, leaving £33,230, with net personalty £29,416. He gives:—

£200 to Ellen Cole, and £50 each to Mary Ellen Edwards and Janet M. Craddock, if still in his service.

Mr. RICHARD TOPHAM HODGSON, of Red Lodge, St. Mark's-avenue, Harrogate, chairman and managing director of R. T. Hodgson (Harrogate), Limited, ironmongers, died on December 29, aged 64, leaving £11,020, with net personalty £2,973. He gives:—

£200 to his manager, William Wright; and £50 to his assistant, Harry Naylor.

Mr. CHARLES NELSON DOUBLEDAY, of Bridge-street, Usk, Mon, fishmonger and game dealer, who died on December 12, left estate of the gross value of £2,690, with net personalty £777. He left:—

£50 to his housekeeper, Beatrice Purcell, if in his service at his death.

Mr. VICTOR RUDOLPH (or VICTOR) BEIGEL, of The Birches, Elstead, Surrey, and formerly of Howley-place, Paddington, W., teacher, who died on January 5, aged 59, left estate of the gross value of £1,798, with net personalty £1,672. He left:—

£200 to his butler, Ernest W. Soper, whether still in his service or not; and £100 similarly to his maid, Lizzie Cram.

Other latest wills include the following:—

| | Gross value |
|---|---|
| BULKELEY, Miss Fanny Sarah, of Nutley, Spencer-road, Bournemouth (net personalty £6,812) | £8,899 |
| CLARKE, Mr. Joseph Percival, C.B.E., of Hyde Park-gate, S.W., civil engineer, during the War serving in the Priority Department of the Ministry of Munitions, and afterwards at the War Office as Deputy Director of Inland Waterways and Docks (net personalty £62,703) | 71,088 |
| CLARKE, Mr. Samuel (74), of Fair View, Paynters Lane End, Illogan, Cornwall (net personalty £5,614) | 5,769 |
| CLOUGH, Miss Edith Williamina, of Edgerton, Hillhead, Bonnyrigg, Mid Lothian (personal estate in Great Britain) | 24,896 |
| COOK, Mr. Roland, of the Midland Hotel, Wellingborough (net personalty £3,595) | 4,069 |
| COOPER, Mr. Richard Collinson (66), of Langtoft, Withycombe Raleigh, Exmouth, builder (net personalty £2,579) | 7,227 |
| COUTTS, Lieutenant-Colonel George (75), R.A.M.C., of Sneath-avenue, Golders Green, N.W. (net personalty £5,161) | 5,257 |
| CRESSY, Mr. Courtney, of The White House, Orton Kirby, Kent, surgeon (net personalty £16,868) | 22,958 |
| DAY, Mr. John Thomas (71), of Hayeswood, Streatham Park, S.W., editor and founder of the *Shoe and Leather Record*, and founder of the *Shoe and Leather Fair* (net personalty £54,968) | 59,017 |
| JONES, Mr. Thomas Hyne (96), of Pembridge Villas, Notting Hill, W. (net personalty £41,642) | 42,341 |
| MESSETT, Mr. Ernest, of Weymead, Bentley, Hants, retired builder (net personalty £1,406) | 5,000 |
| MOTTRAM, Mr. George William, of Grosvenor-road, Whitefield, Manchester, and of Sheffield, managing director of Robinson's Brickworks, Park, Sheffield; Messrs. C. W. Mottram, Limited, Manchester, and the Old Foundry, Rhydymyn, North Wales (net personalty £3,171) | 4,042 |
| O'CONNELL, Major Maurice Charles (82), late The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, of Pendennis, Camberley (net personalty £7,339) | 7,882 |
| PARKER, Mr. William, of Alstonby Hall, near Carlisle, farmer (net personalty £5,344) | 9,931 |
| SIBBALD, Mr. Thomas Knight, of Shooters Hill-road, Blackheath, S.E., engineer (net personalty £5,843) | 6,306 |
| STAMP, Mrs. Ada Cunningham, of The Vicarage, Witbank, Transvaal, South Africa, widow of E. A. Stamp (net personalty £5,397) | 5,464 |
| STEVENSON, Mr. Allan, of Largie, Castlehill-road, Ayr, architect (personal estate in Great Britain) | 20,068 |
| STUART, Mr. James (73), M.A., M.B., C.M., of Preston-road, Brighton (net personalty £14,698) | 28,905 |
| TROUTON, Mrs. Annie Maria (65), of The Priory, Roehampton, widow of Professor Trouton, (the will is now the subject of an action pending in the High Court; administration has been granted *pendente lite*) (net personalty £51,823) | 52,944 |
| UNSWORTH, Miss Margaret, of Stafford House, Duppas-road, Croydon (net personalty £5,311) | 5,342 |
| WHITAKER, Miss Emmeline, of Hasler Cottage, Church Stretton, Salop (net personalty £4,329) | 4,945 |
| WHITTAKER, Mr. Oswald Richard, of The Bungalow, St. Werburghs-road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester, builder (net personalty £3,022) | 6,747 |
| WILLERINGHOUSE, Mr. Frederick Henry, of Cromer Hyde, New Church-road, Hove (net personalty £5,819) | 5,928 |
| WILLIAMS, Mr. Walter Lacy, of The Ivies, Richmond-terrace, Brighton (net personalty £5,111) | 5,386 |

# ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

## CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Rector of Wigan has appointed the REV. W. H. ROYDEN, vicar of St. Simon's, Liverpool, to the vicarage of St. Catherine, Wigan.

The REV. C. F. WALRANK, senior curate of Walton-on-the-Hill parish church, Liverpool, has been appointed vicar of St. John-the-Evangelist, Walton.

The REV. ROBERT SINKER, vicar of St. Paul, Southport, has been appointed rector of St. Matthew's, Ipswich.

## LENTEN ADDRESSES

Lenten lectures on "Seven Social Sins" will be delivered in Westminster Abbey on Saturdays at 3.40 p.m., by Canon Donaldson. The dates and subjects are as follows:—March 8, "Pleasure without Conscience"; March 15, "Education without Religion"; March 22, "Politics without Principle"; March 29, "Wealth without Work"; April 5, "Industry without Morality" and "Science without Humanity"; April 12, "Worship without Sacrifice."

On the Sunday mornings in Lent a course of sermons on "The Moral Crisis and the Christian Faith" will be preached at Gray's Inn Chapel by Dr. W. R. Matthews, Dean of King's College, London, Preacher of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn.

On Thursdays at 1.15 p.m. during Lent at St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, the Rev. E. F. E. Wigram will give a course of addresses on "The Urge and Surge in India."

Special preachers have been arranged for St. Olave's, Hart-street, City of London, during Lent on Thursdays as follows:—To-day, the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, Chaplain-General; March 13, Canon Edwin Brook-Jackson, vicar of St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington; March 20, the Rev. E. Parry Jennings, Missionary Service League; March 27, the Ven. W. K. Knight-Adkin, Chaplain of the Fleet; April 3, the Rev. Dr. W. S. MacGowan, vicar of Holy Trinity, Kingsway; April 10, the Rev. R. C. Jackson, vicar of St. Luke's, Hampstead; April 17, the Bishop of Willesden.

# BETWEEN WINTER AND SPRING

## THE FIRST FLOWERS

It is very rarely that the spring arrives in England in one sustained movement, an unchecked advance all along the line. There have been years when frost held almost without a break from the New Year until Easter, and when a sudden change broke the investment and allowed the pent-up life to burst forth all at once, hurrying from winter to summer in the course of a few weeks. But such an experience may come but once in a lifetime, and spring as we know it is usually a thing of slow steps and pauses which may even have the semblance of a retreat.

Too often there is a delusive advance, a venture of the forlorn hope which seems to fail for lack of support and leaves the great assault stationary once more. The earliest spring flowers sometimes spend their effort in this way, and their brief promise is followed, it may be, by a spell of hard weather, the severest touch of winter in the whole season. The aconites in the garden may have made a brave show even in January, and along the hedge-banks the lesser butter-bur may have thrown up its flowers above the broad heart-shaped leaves before the New Year. But the little yellow stars of the one, above their green ruffs, are bleached and faded; the sappy stems and close-packed florets of the other, which filled the air with their heliotrope scent, are wilted and sunk among the foliage. The snowdrops, which should follow these closely, may lie limply on the iron sod, nipped by the frost which, though it cannot kill the buds, holds them from opening day after day. The dusty sulphur-coloured catkins of the hazel lengthen on the spray in early days of February, and the little crimson tufts which tip the fruiting-buds follow in due time to catch the drifting pollen.

These winter blossoms are ruled but slightly in their dates by the weather, and in the carrying out of their functions they entirely defy it. Two or three degrees of frost in September turn the tissue of summer flowers to bleached or blackened pulp; but the first venturers of the year, though they may stoop and close against the cold, keep their petals and florets intact through their due period of development, to spread themselves again, bright and strong in colour and sheen, at the next flush of sun; and they do not fail to finish their processes and set seed for all the inclemency of their chosen hour. They have no specific protective devices against cold; and anyone who takes the trouble to examine a flower-head of *Petasites fragrans*, the butter-bur, will be impressed by the exceeding delicacy and minuteness of its composite cluster of brown-purple florets and snowy pistils, which seem to possess, tiny and fragile as they are, all the vitality and irrepressible self-assertiveness of the root-stock which makes the plant such a terror to the gardener when it invades his pale. Some plants defend their economy against hard weather by wrapping their petals close about the heart of the flower and only expanding in sunlight; and thus the gardener may be cheated of half the expected beauty in his early borders. The crocus, if it has been called out of the soil by a mild February and afterwards experiences a time of cold winds and grey skies, will hold its cup closely folded together, hiding the rich golden interior with the paler surface of its outside; and sometimes its date may be over, and the spent flowers tumbled among the rising sheaf of leaves, with hardly a day to open the full splendour of the thick-set clumps or lines. Even the snowdrops may be unwilling to display the exquisite pencilling of the eight or nine pale green stripes on the inside of each petal and the orange-golden anthers curled among the segments in the double form of the flower.

To the unlearned it must always seem a mystery that the growth of so many orders seems to run counter to the great yearly impulse of the sun; that most of our bulbs, for instance, take their resting-time in the full warmth of summer and start their season's growth as the days shorten and the earth chills down, and perfect it in the rigours of an English spring. It would seem to be in the course of Nature that all the tribes should follow the flux and ebb of light and heat and find their full development together at the height of summer. We may be glad that it is not so, and that instead of a crowded and hasty flourish of blossom, the flowering-time is spread over almost the whole twelvemonth, so that from the last ivy-bloom to the earliest winter-heliotrope or coltsfoot there is hardly a day on which we have no chance of finding a flower somewhere or other in a favouring nook.

# FOREIGN RESORTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

BIARRITZ, MARCH 3

Bishop Bury is making a pastoral visit to Biarritz. He took the morning service and preached the sermon at St. Andrew's Church yesterday, and in the evening held a confirmation service.

To-day the chaplain, the Rev. A. C. M. Fletcher, and Mrs. Fletcher held a reception at St. Andrew's Vicarage to enable the English and American Colony to meet the Bishop. Among those present were:—Lord Radstock, Sir Theodore and Lady Brinckman, Lady Price, and Mr. M. Thorburn. After the reception Bishop Bury gave a lecture in the church. The subject was "At Tutankhamen's Tomb in Egypt."

CANNES, MARCH 1

The Marquess and Marchioness of Huntly and Mr. Arthur Bradley Campbell have arrived at the Villa Mariposa on a visit to Prince and Princess Christian of Hesse. Mr. Henry G. Chilton, British Minister to the Vatican, has arrived with Mrs. Chilton and Miss Betty Chilton on a visit to Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Riddle at Mandelieu. Anne Countess of Mexborough is staying with M. and Mme. Lucien Rollin at the Villa St. Georges at Juan-les-Pins.

Other arrivals include the Grand Duchess Helène of Russia, Princess Nicholas of Greece, with Princess Elisabeth and Princess Marina of Greece, who are staying at the Hôtel des Anglais; Viscount and Viscountess Scarsdale, Sir James and Lady Carmichael, Sir Percy Simmons, Captain Woolf Barnato and Captain Arthur Pilkington, at the Carlton; Sir Alexander Montgomery and Lieutenant-Colonel Reginald Chaplin at the Provence; Lord Cecil Manners at the Martinez; Sir George and Lady Watson, Major-General S. C. Peck, Colonel R. Benson, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Vestey, at the Beau-Site; Sir Howard and Lady Frank, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Rothschild, Mrs. J. Rowntree, and Major W. H. MacGrath, at the Métropole.

A gala performance of Mascagni's opera *Cavalleria Rusticana*, conducted by the composer, with artists from the Scala Theatre at Milan, was given in aid of charities under the patronage of the Duchess of Vendome in the theatre of the Municipal Casino. Among those present were:—Prince Louis of Monaco, Princess Genevieve d'Orleans, King Manoel and Queen Augusta Victoria, the Grand Duchess Helène of Russia, Princess Nicholas of Greece and her daughters, Prince Pierre of Montenegro, the Earl of Wharncliffe, Lord Queenborough, Sir Stuart and Lady Coats, Lady Trent, Sir Sydney and Lady Nettleton, General Sir Aylmer Haldane, the Hon. Sir Alan and Lady Johnstone, Admiral the Hon. Sir Victor and Lady Stanley, Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor, Lady Colebrooke, Sir Hesketh Bell, Princess Pierre Galitzine and Prince and Princess Gennaro de Bourbon-Sicilies.

# LONDON FASHIONS

## PICTURES AND PLAYS

The Conversation Pieces on view at Sir Philip Sassoon's house suggest that before conversing in the open air or within doors, our forebears spent much more time than we do in dressing.

Riding fashions as seen in these pictures show two interesting contrasts. There is Queen Victoria as a young girl with her mother on horseback, with full skirt and floating veil (painted in 1837); and there is Mrs. J. Warde on a White Horse (John Wootton), which is true 18th century, and shows the lady in a picture frock of gold and blue with three-quarter length sleeves, a fichu, and a small shepherdess hat. It seems a strange attire for riding, but she may have just mounted for the purpose of conversation. Either costume, though distinctly decorative, compares unfavourably with the workmanlike attire of the modern woman rider after Munnings, and one wonders whether these voluminous skirts helped to break falls as the long habits of the later Herring period did.

Two decorative old ladies appear in the Zoffany family piece "The Hon. Charles Hope Vere with his Sisters." They have sugarloaf goffered caps and the lace aprons of gentility. The sheen of rich satin is seen in many of Arthur Devis's pictures, and Kitty Clive seated under a tree at Twickenham in a hooped dress of green satin with a very long pointed bodice, accepting a tribute of honeysuckle from Robert Walpole, who is equally decorative, shows the painting values of those heavy materials. Here, as in many of the pictures, the persons appear to be talking to the painter and not to each other.

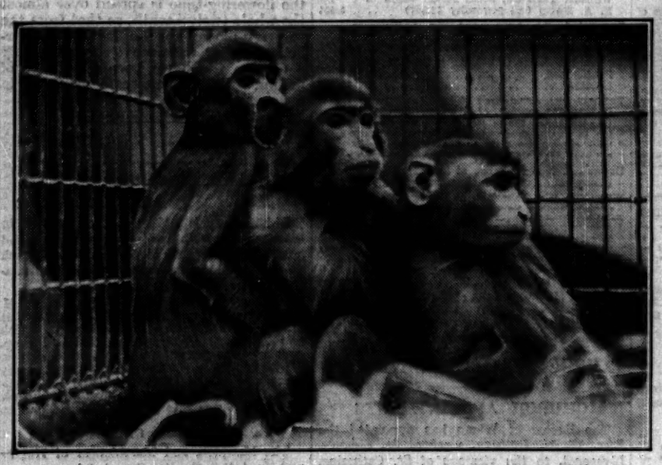
Two ladies who attract attention on account of their liasom figures and shingled haircut are Eleanor Duchess of Northumberland and Mary Countess of Macclesfield. Both are painted by Charles Robert Leslie, one in a red dress with leg-of-mutton sleeves and the other in a similar dress but without the voluminous sleeves. Both are practising dancing in flat-heeled shoes.

Most of the little girls in these pictures are dressed in miniature copies of adult clothes and do not look entirely happy, with the exception of the Sitwells. There is a charming little girl in the Nugent group by

# ON NEWMARKET HEATH: GRAND NATIONAL AND LINCOLN HORSES

TRAINING AT NEWMARKET.—There is now great activity at the various training centres at Newmarket, and we give a photograph of horses exercising and galloping on the Heath before breakfast yesterday. Owing to the excellent conditions training for the flat-racing season is more advanced than usual at this time. Among the horses at Newmarket are Guards' Parade, favourite for the Lincolnshire Handicap, and Gregalach, which won the Grand National Steeplechase last year and is favourite for the race this year.

FOR THE GRAND NATIONAL.—Three of the horses entered for the Grand National photographed on Newmarket Heath yesterday. From left to right: Sandy Hook, Gregalach (last year's winner), and Great Span.



REUNITED.—One of the two monkeys which escaped three weeks ago from Camden Town was captured in Regent's Park on Tuesday. He is seen in the centre of our photograph, which was taken at the owner's yesterday.

THE BEDFORD BOOK OF HOURS.—An appeal is being made for funds in order that the famous Luttrell Psalter and the Bedford Book of Hours may be definitely secured for the British Museum. Above are reproductions of some of the remarkable small portrait heads in initials which appear in the Bedford Book of Hours. The appeal appears on another page.

MRS. NORMAN F. WILSON, the first woman to be appointed a member of the Canadian Senate.

"A WOUNDED AMAZON," one of the Lansdowne marbles, which was sold yesterday for 27,000 guineas.

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H.3.

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W.577


# Obituary

## MR. T. A. BARNS

### AFRICAN TRAVELLER AND NATURALIST

Mr. Thomas Alexander Barns, traveller and naturalist, who was chiefly known for his many hunting expeditions in Central Africa, died in Chicago on Tuesday after a street accident, in his 49th year.

A son of the Rev. William Amos Barns, he was born at Bletchingly, Surrey, on June 4, 1881, and was educated at Cranleigh. At an early age he went out to the then little-known region of Central Africa, and became one of the most successful big-game hunters. He also acquired ranches and farms in Rhodesia, was assistant manager for the Nyasaland Coffee Company, and in 1900-1903 agent for Tanganyika Concessions in Northern Rhodesia. He did much pioneer work both as trader and as ivory hunter, and organized and led many expeditions, his travels extending from the Zambesi to the Great Lakes, and from the east coast to the Atlantic right across Central Africa.

As a naturalist and a collector for museums both in England and in America he had a high reputation, and was specially distinguished as an entomologist. Among the specimens he secured were gorillas and elephants. The largest specimen of an African elephant now in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, was obtained by Barns. In all he led three museum expeditions across Africa, traversing Tanganyika Territory, the Belgian Congo, and Angola. Of certain almost unknown regions of Angola he furnished valuable information, and his entomological researches in the islands of the Gulf of Guinea were rich in the discovery of new species. In several of his journeys he was accompanied by his wife (a daughter of Mr. Frederick Cory), whose help and whose courage he always gratefully acknowledged.

Though well known to scientists and to the scattered white settlers in Central Africa, Barns was little known to the general public until he turned author and lecturer. One of the first things which drew attention to him was his description of the wonderful extinct crater of Ngorongoro (over 100 square miles in area), in Northern Tanganyika, which, a natural reserve, contains tens of thousands of game—antelope of many kinds, elephants, rhinoceros, and lions. If not the first Englishman to see Ngorongoro, he was the first to describe it. "The Wonderland of the Eastern Congo," published in 1922, attracted much attention, especially perhaps for its account of the mighty Virunga volcanoes and the gorillas of the Kivu district.

Of his own adventures Barns neither boasted nor avoided telling; there is the story of his putting his leg into a muddy stream, to test its depth, and having it seized by a crocodile, which he, standing on his other leg, shot with half the barrel of his rifle under water. In 1923 came "Across the Great Craterland to the Congo," the book in which Barns described Ngorongoro. Then appeared "An African Eldorado"—an account of the basin of the Congo from the Rift Valley westward to the ocean; "The Belgian Congo"; and "Angolan Sketches," the last-named published only last year. Some little while ago he had gone to the United States as agent in America for the Benguella Railway, the railway which traverses Angola, and is about to be completed to the Katanga copper mines.

As a writer Barns had an excellent style, and his accounts of native life are capital. With the African peoples he got on extremely well, and his advice on all questions of transport was sought by many other travellers. He was a Fellow of the Zoological Society, of the Royal Geographical Society, and a member of the African Society. He was an attractive lecturer, and, being an expert photographer, he was always able to illustrate his lectures with strange scenes of animal and human life. He was perhaps best as a naturalist, and his collection was very wide, ranging from elephants to butterflies.

## SIR RICHARD MUSGRAVE

Our Dublin Correspondent telegraphs:—

Sir Richard Musgrave, Bt., died on Tuesday at Tourin, Co. Waterford. The late baronet, who was the fifth of his line, was born in 1850, and was educated at Eton. He was identified closely with his native county throughout his life. Having succeeded his father in 1874, he was appointed High Sheriff of Waterford in 1880. In 1891 he married Jessy Sophia, daughter of the late Hon. Robert Dunsmuir, of Victoria, British Columbia. He is survived by two daughters, one of whom, Miss Dorothy Musgrave, is Master of the West Waterford Foxhounds. The late Sir Richard Musgrave, whose forebears had supported Daniel O'Connell in his fight for Catholic Emancipation, was a Liberal in politics. He took a deep interest in local affairs, and was an *ex-officio* member of the Dungarvan Board of Guardians. A popular and considerate landlord, he devoted himself to the management of his estate, and was very proud of his cherry trees, which were the largest of their kind in the country. As a shot, he excelled, and he was a first-class billiard player.

## MR. M. C. McALPIN

Mr. Malcolm Caird McAlpin, C.I.E., Commissioner of Chittagong, died at Torquay on Tuesday in his 54th year. In him the Indian Civil Service in Bengal loses another senior officer of distinction who had specialized in land revenue intricacies.

A son of the late Mr. John McAlpin, he was educated at George Watson's College, Edinburgh, and at three universities—Edinburgh, London, and Cambridge (Trinity College). He passed the Indian Civil Service examination of 1899, and arrived in India at the close of the following year. He went through the usual grades of executive service in Bengal, and had some experience of settlement work. In 1913 he was appointed Director of Land Records, and held the post through the War years. His knowledge of revenue work led to his selection in 1918 to be Secretary to the Bengal Government in the Revenue Department, with a seat upon the Legislative Council. A hard worker, he did the heavy spade work required for the shaping of the Bill recently passed into law to amend the voluminous Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885, and he took a large share of the conduct of the measure in the Legislature. He was made a C.I.E. in 1922. For some months in 1926 he was Secretary of the Financial, Commerce, and Marine Departments of Lord Lytton's Government, and then went to Chittagong as Commissioner. He was home on long leave, and it had been provisionally arranged that when he returned to duty next October he would be appointed a member of the Board of Revenue. He was a popular figure in the social life of Calcutta and Darjeeling, and was a keen lawn tennis and Canadian tennis player.

## MR. EDGAR GUYON

Mr. Edgar Guyon, son of Richard Guyon, the English hero of Hungary's War of Independence of 1848, has died in Budapest, says a Reuter telegram, at the age of 82. His father joined the ranks of Kossuth's Army, where he became General, and after the collapse of Hungary's national resistance escaped to Turkey, entering the Sultan's army and becoming a pasha. Edgar Guyon went, after his father's death in 1853, to Paris and joined the French Navy. Having retired after a romantic career, he returned to Hungary, where he bought an estate. He lost his fortune after the War, and died in poverty. He leaves a widow.

## MAJOR MAC GILLYCUDDY

Major John MacGillycuddy died at his residence, Flesk Castle, Killarney, on Tuesday, after a prolonged illness, at the age of 74.

Major MacGillycuddy was the third son of the late Richard, The MacGillycuddy of the Reeks, and Anna, daughter of Captain John Johnstone, of Mainstone Court, Herefordshire, and was representative of the oldest stock both in Ireland and England. He was educated at Marlborough and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he studied law, and was called to the Irish Bar. During his University career he represented Ireland in the first international Rugby football match against England.

In the early eighties he went to Canada, where he was secretary to the Arts Association of Montreal for several years. He married, in 1890, Emily, daughter of Mr. R. S. Hudson, of Bache Hall, Cheshire, and resided at Aghadoe House, Killarney. During this period he twice contested the East Kerry Division in the Unionist interest. He filled the office of High Sheriff and was a magistrate and a Deputy Lieutenant for the county. He joined the 3rd Battalion, The Royal Munster Fusiliers, in 1893, but retired in 1909. He rejoined in 1914, and served with the battalion at Cork and Aghada during the War. The last 10 years of his life were spent at Flesk Castle.

Major MacGillycuddy was essentially a Kerryman; he lived in and for the county and devoted his life to the welfare of its people. He took a deep interest in every form of social betterment; his last days were concerned with the inception of a pension fund for the Jubilee nurses, and his illness was clouded by the thought that he would be unable to bring the project to a satisfactory conclusion. His unobtrusive kindnesses were without number, and many are the homes in Kerry which have tided over a difficult day with his help and sympathy. A good friend, a delightful, well-bred and cultured companion, and a courteous gentleman, he will be sadly missed as an example of what the best type of Irishman should be. He is succeeded by his only son, Anthony John MacGillycuddy.

## SIR HERBERT HOLMWOOD

### INDIAN JUDGE AND ARCHÆOLOGIST

Sir Herbert Holmwood, who died at his residence in London on Tuesday after a long illness in his 74th year, had a distinguished career on the judicial side of the Indian Civil Service in Bengal, and after his retirement took a keen interest in promoting a due appreciation of Indian art and literature.

The youngest son of Mr. Charles Holmwood, of Lee, Kent, he was born on May 15, 1856, and educated at Uppingham School. Passing the I.C.S. examination of 1877, he went out to Bengal two years later. He served as assistant magistrate and collector, and afterwards as joint magistrate and deputy collector, chiefly in the districts of South Bihar, for which he entertained a great affection. Not only did he like and understand the village folk; he also found in those districts ample material for the cultivation of his interest in Indian archæology and antiquities generally—an interest sustained in his years of retirement by active membership of the Committee of the India Society. His studies and attachments in this field were shared by his wife, Mabel Frances, whom he married in 1888, eldest daughter of Mr. E. T. Atkinson, of his own Service. Their home in Courtfield-road, South Kensington, contains many examples of skill and judgment in the selection of Indian art wares, while books and conversation bore testimony to a sympathetic study of Indian religious thought.

Except for a period from 1890 as Inspector-General of Registration, Holmwood spent his years of Service maturity in the judicial branch. The interlude provided the experience which enabled him to issue in 1894 a work on the law and progress of registration in Bengal. After being a district and sessions Judge in various parts of the Presidency, Holmwood was called to officiate in 1906 as a Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, and was confirmed in the appointment in the following year. He understood and was liked by Indians, among whom he had made many warm friends, while his brother officers, both British and Indian, appreciated his generous and kindly disposition. He received the honour of knighthood on his retirement in 1916. One of the varied interests of his leisured years in London was the promotion of the work of the Church Army. He served on the board and was appointed honorary treasurer.

## PROFESSOR FRADELETTO

Our Milan Correspondent telegraphed yesterday:—

News of the death of Professor Antonio Fradeletto, who died this afternoon in Rome after a brief illness, will be received with sorrow in British art circles, where he had many acquaintances, friends, and admirers. Professor Fradeletto, who was 72 years old, was a native of Venice, which he represented in the Italian Chamber as a Liberal deputy for many years. In 1920 he was made Senator. Professor Fradeletto was a great orator and a highly esteemed student of literature, but his name will, above all, remain linked with the biennial Art Exhibition of Venice, which, through his efforts, rose to European fame. When he was the organizer of the exhibition, British art always occupied there a post of honour, and it was on his initiative and with the aid of the late Sir Alfred East and of Mr. Frank Brangwyn, R.A., that, in face of great difficulties, the British pavilion which now houses all the pictures and statues of British artists was created.

## MR. JOHN BROWN

The death is announced in a Reuter telegram from Sydney of Mr. John Brown, the largest coalowner in Australia, and a prominent figure on the Turf, at the age of 76. Mr. Brown, who was reputed to be a millionaire, was an eccentric. He lived alone in a big house at Newcastle with an old housekeeper, who had been with him for many years. The house was guarded by six fierce mastiffs. He married a young Scottish girl, but she died in childbirth, and he did not marry again. Though he had the reputation of being something of a miser, he is said to have given large sums of money to charitable societies. It is probable that his brother's children will inherit under the will. He played a prominent part in the recent mining troubles in New South Wales, being the foremost opponent of the miners.

## M. VON SLIVINSKI

The death is announced in a Reuter telegram from Warsaw of the Polish pianist, Joseph von Slivinski, at the age of 64. He studied under Strobl at Warsaw, under Leschetizky at Vienna, and under Rubinstein at St. Petersburg. He first appeared in England at a recital of his own in St. James's Hall in May, 1892, and in the following January he played at one of Henschel's symphony concerts, and in March at the Crystal Palace and the Philharmonic. Von Slivinski's playing was remarkable for poetic feeling and brilliance of touch.

Mr. Percy Grove Harrison, who died after a brief illness on March 2, in his 81st year, at 59, Belsize-avenue, N.W., where he had lived for 30 years, was Consul-General for Costa Rica. He was formerly Consul-General at Costa Rica for Belgium and later for Great Britain. For many years he had been manager of the Banco Anglo-Costarricense at Costa Rica. He was a son of the late Rev. Joshua Russell, for a long period pastor of the Park-street Chapel at Camden Town, N.W.

The Rev. Walter Haslewood, rector of Marske, near Richmond, Yorks., fell ill while walking in his garden, and died soon afterwards. A graduate of Oxford (Brasenose College), he was ordained in 1887, and was rector of Kilton from 1898 to 1924, when he moved to the small parish of Marske. Mr. Haslewood was much respected in the district. He leaves a widow, one son abroad, and one daughter, who married the Rev. T. Young, rector of Middleham, Yorkshire, last October.

## QUEEN VICTORIA AND LEWIS CARROLL

### A STORY OF "ALICE IN WONDERLAND"

Mr. Walter De la Mare gave a lecture on "Lewis Carroll" last evening at the Royal Society of Literature, Bloomsbury-square. He said the story that Queen Victoria, captivated by "Alice in Wonderland," at once ordered all the author's works, and was presented with copies of "A Syllabus of Plane Algebraical Geometry" and similar tomes, might or might not be true. But there was another little story of Queen Victoria and Alice which was true beyond question, and it was a special pleasure to be permitted by the friend who told it to him to record it. She remembered, as a little girl of 3½, and before she could read, though not before she could be read to, sitting one wintry afternoon on a footstool by the fireside looking at the pictures in "Wonderland," not very long after its publication, while her aunt conversed with the Queen and her ladies at an adjacent tea table. Noticing this rapt, doubled-up little creature in the firelight, the Queen asked her what the book was. She rose and carried it over, and opened it at the page where Alice is swimming in the flood of her own tears. Five years had gone by since the Prince Consort's death, but Queen Victoria was still attired in the deepest mourning. Putting two and two together (as only Dodgson plus Carroll could) the little girl, pointing at the picture, looked up into the Queen's face and said, "Do you think, please, you could cry as much as that?" The constrained silence that followed was broken by the Queen's reply, which, alas, was no longer recoverable. That it was just as it should be, however, was amply proved by the fact that a little brooch with a design of entwined anchors in coral and pearls, and with a minute portrait of the widowed Queen within, was still a precious remembrance of those few tense moments.

Mrs. Margaret Leys, wife of Mr. K. K. M. Leys, Fellow of University College, of Holywell Cottages, St. Cross-road, Oxford, has died at Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford. While cycling, she came into collision with a motor-car.

## NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

### A SCIENTIFIC REUNION

The Natural History Museum Staff Association held a Scientific Reunion yesterday afternoon at the British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell-road. The special display of exhibits arranged in the board room included a portrait of the naturalist, John Ray (1627-1705), bequeathed to the Trustees of the British Museum in 1787 by Sir William Watson and only recently rediscovered. Finely mounted zoological specimens were shown, among them a young three-toed sloth, a baby zebra, an Eastern gorilla from the Belgian Congo, and a pure albino specimen of the grey squirrel. The greatest interest among the preserved specimens was, however, attracted by an oceanic angler-fish caught off Madeira on a line 200 to 300 fathoms long. The female, distended by a long fish bent double in its abdomen, roughly resembles a balloon about 6in. in diameter, and has its male, less than an inch long and disproportionately thin, parasitically attached.

Dr. E. I. White, who has recently returned from Madagascar, where he represented the Museum on the Vernay-Archbold Expedition, displayed, together with maps and photographs, fossil and sub-fossil specimens of Madagascar's peculiar fauna, brought back from the island early this year. The gigantic extinct *Aepyornis Titan* (identified as the *roc* of Eastern legends) is represented here by its leg-bones and vertebræ, and extinct species of dwarf hippopotamus, giant lemur, and Madagascan crocodile provided skulls for examination.

One living creature was shown, the velvety *Peripatopsis Capensis*, which somewhat resembles a caterpillar in appearance, and provides naturalists with a striking combination of characteristics belonging both to worms and to arthropoda. While it is well known from text-books and not uncommon south of the Equator, and also in the Far East, it has rarely been acclimatized in England. The present specimen was specially brought back from Table Mountain by Dr. D. R. Burt.

Among the visitors to the reunion and the exhibition were:—

Lord Crawford and Balcarres, Mr. S. G. Talbots, Captain A. H. Baiten-Pegg, V.C., Mr. H. T. Tiard, F.R.S., Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Alcock, F.R.S., Professor F. J. Cole, F.R.S., Professor E. W. MacBride, F.R.S., Dr. E. S. Pouliton, F.R.S., Professor W. J. Garwood, F.R.S., Professor V. H. Blackman, F.R.S., Sir John Flett, F.R.S., Colonel S. Monckton-Copeman, F.R.S., Mr. C. H. Burns, F.R.S., Miss D. Christopherson, Dr. John Parkinson, Mr. F. W. H. Mieed, and Professor A. E. Boycott.

## BIRMINGHAM COPEC HOUSE SOCIETY

### COMMITTEE AND "DE-LICENSED PROPERTIES"

The annual meeting of the Birmingham Copec House Improvement Society, Limited, will be held next Wednesday. In the fourth report of the committee of management reference is made to properties owned by the society and to money spent on periodical redecoration, which, it is stated, has already proved to have been well worth while, for the tenants take real pride in keeping their houses up to the standard thus set for them.

Under the heading of "De-Licensed Properties" reference is made to the Queen Adelaide, in Hospital-street, which was acquired for the special purpose of providing a refuge for tenants whose houses were being reconditioned. The old publichouse, it is stated, was converted into three flats, and the committee add that this experiment has proved that large de-licensed houses which admit of conversion into a flat on each floor will be a popular dwelling and will provide additional homes of a satisfactory character. The alternative use of such properties is either conversion into factories with no increase of housing accommodation or conversion into a thoroughly bad type of furnished lodgings, let at exorbitant rents. The committee have inspected quite a number of premises which will be de-licensed almost at once, and a fair proportion of them are suitable for conversion into flats. The committee has so far failed to get into effective touch with the brewery companies which own such properties. They are prepared to pay a fair price, but cannot compete with persons who intend to sub-let them at exorbitant rents. The committee are, it is stated, issuing a further appeal for at least another £10,000.

After the annual meeting of the society, which will be held at the Council House, Birmingham, there will be a public meeting in the Council Chamber, at which an address will be given by the Bishop of Birmingham.

## GROWTH OF BOURNEMOUTH

### CORPORATION BILL TO EXTEND BOUNDARY

The Local Legislation Committee of the House of Commons had under consideration yesterday the Bournemouth Corporation Bill, by which the corporation seek to add over 5,000 acres to the borough's existing area of 6,545 acres.

Mr. Tyldesley Jones, K.C., for the promoters, said that it was proposed to include within the borough boundary the parishes of Holdenhurst and Kinson. There was no opposition to the inclusion of Holdenhurst: in fact it was strongly supported. With Kinson, however, there was opposition from the Poole Town Council and the Dorset County Council. The Poole Corporation wanted to attach Kinson to themselves, but both the parish and rural district councils strongly objected to inclusion in Poole. Holdenhurst had an area of 2,280 acres and Kinson 2,769 acres. The latter place was being built over so rapidly that it was difficult to estimate the population, but it was believed to be about 10,000. Bournemouth was of very modern growth. The first house was built there in 1810 in the centre of forest land, and in 1861 the population was only 1,707. To-day it was estimated to be 108,000. Bournemouth was now built right up to the Kinson boundary, and nearly all the people living in Kinson obtained their livelihood in Bournemouth. All their associations were with Bournemouth.

It was sometimes said that areas were bribed by a differential rating scheme to consent to inclusion in a large town, but in this case there could be no such argument. The rates in Bournemouth amounted to 7s. in the £, whereas in Kinson they were 10s. 4d. It was proposed that for the first year after inclusion in the borough Kinson rates should remain at 3s. 4d. above the Bournemouth rates, but that afterwards there should be a reduction of 4d. in the £ each year, so that in 1942 the rates would be the same over the whole area.

The roads in Kinson were bad, and there was no sewerage scheme. As the postal address was Kinson, Bournemouth, an epidemic in Kinson would have a serious effect on Bournemouth, which was well known as a health resort. Bournemouth would derive no pecuniary advantage, but proposed the inclusion of Kinson in the borough from a sense of duty.

After hearing witnesses, the committee adjourned until to-day.

## *CAMBRIDGE UNDERGRADUATE'S DEATH*

A verdict of "Suicide while temporarily insane" was returned at an inquest at Cambridge yesterday on the body of Stanley Charles Houston, an undergraduate, who died on his way to hospital last Saturday.

Mr. Charles Frederick Houston, of Southampton, said that after the Christmas vacation his son complained of not being well. A doctor certified that he was suffering from nervous debility, and he did not return to Cambridge until about three weeks ago.

Sidney Charles Oakman, a "gyp" at Sidney Sussex College, said that on Saturday morning a grocer's assistant called his attention to the fact that Houston was lying on the floor looking unwell, and he summoned medical help. Houston always cooked his own breakfast. He did not seem to have enough food to live on. Detective-sergeant Willis said he saw a plate containing a cereal and milk, which smelt bitter.

Dr. Charles Searle said that after making a *post-mortem* examination at the mortuary certain parts of the organs were removed for analysis. When he examined the stomach he detected the typical smell of prussic acid. Mr. Solomon Greenberg, public analyst, said that a systematic search of the stomach revealed the presence of cyanide of potassium and a small quantity of strychnine.

Dr. Searle, recalled, said that it would be quite easy for a student of chemistry to obtain the poison from the chemical laboratory.

After the inquest Dr. Searle made a protest against "the great lack of all facilities" at the Cambridge mortuary for conducting a *post-mortem* examination.


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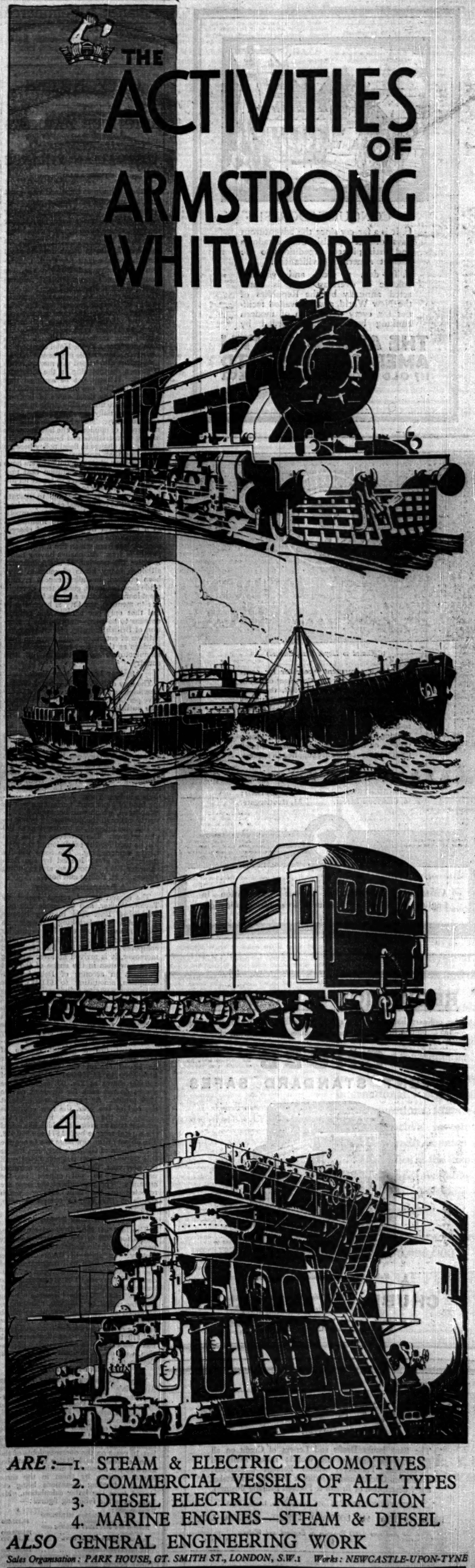


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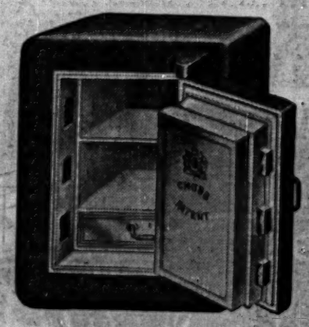

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## CITY NOTES

### BRIGHTER MARKETS

### AUSTRALIAN FINANCE

Although business remained very quiet markets were much brighter yesterday. British Funds, which have been steadily rising for some weeks owing to cheaper money, became quite strong in the afternoon in the hope that a further reduction would be made in Bank rate to-day; the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan advanced 5-16 to 75½, the Four per Cent. Consols ¼ to 83¾, and the Four per Cent. Funding Loan ¼ to 87¾. The main reason for the market's anticipation of cheaper money was the wide difference between the open market rate and the official rate, which is now as much as 1½ per cent. and renders the official rate ineffective. Mr. Baldwin's clarifying speech at the Hotel Cecil, which has made a favourable impression in business circles, also helped this market, while it gave a distinct fillip to the industrial market. It must not be assumed that because the City was once a stronghold of free-traders the fiscal views of business men there are immovably static in regard to an essentially dynamic subject such as fiscal policy. There has been a decided movement of opinion in the last few years among industrialists and business men in favour of a change in fiscal policy because they feel that circumstances require it. The majority of steel manufacturers have been driven to the conclusion that protection may be necessary to secure an improvement in their industry because they have found it is impossible to operate their plant at economical capacity so long as they are exposed to foreign competition, especially as costs are maintained at a high level by all kinds of charges over which the steel manufacturer has no control, but from which the foreign competitor is free. All parties having failed to solve the problem of unemployment, although many kinds of schemes have been evolved, including export credits, trade facilities loans, guarantees, development loans, and other schemes too numerous to mention, the City is beginning to feel that only one considerable remedy remains to be tried—namely, the protection of British industry against the competition of countries which have no such burdens as those that are borne by the manufacturers and traders of this country.

**Sydney Loan in New York**

The City of Sydney, New South Wales, is making an issue in New York of 25-year Five per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds. The authorized amount is $10,000,000, and not less than $5,000,000 will be offered for subscription, probably to-morrow, at the price of 90 and interest, New York terms. The bonds will be dated February 1, 1930, and will fall due in 25 years, but the borrower has the right to redeem the loan earlier, as a whole only, at 100 and interest on any interest date beginning February 1, 1945. Both principal and interest will be payable in dollars in New York. A cumulative sinking fund of ½ per cent. per annum will be established, which will be applied half-yearly either in the purchase of bonds up to 100, plus interest, or by drawings at 100 plus interest. The proceeds of the loan will be used for the extension of the electricity undertaking. The issue will be made by a group headed by the Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, and including Messrs. E. H. Rollins and Sons.

**A Prosperous Brewery**

The second annual report issued by Taylor, Walker, and Co. since this old-established East End brewery became a public undertaking reveals a sound financial position. Net profits for 1929 amounted to £257,656. This total compares with £226,986 for 1928, and moreover, it is arrived at after allowing for a new item in the shape of the first payment on account of Debenture redemption, amounting to £11,423. The directors are paying a dividend and bonus of 12½ per cent., as compared with 10 5-12 per cent., and are again allocating from profits £10,000 to pension fund and £60,000 to reserve. The latter sum is equal to 4 per cent. on the Ordinary capital employed last year. The company now has a general reserve of £190,000. Towards the end of the year its issued capital was increased from £1,500,000 to £1,750,000 by the sale of 250,000 shares at 27s. 6d. each. These shares do not rank for dividend on the 1929 profits. As payment was made at the end of the year, the new capital is shown in the accounts, including the amount paid as premium, which has raised the capital reserve by £92,871 to £260,658. The object of the new issue was to acquire the business of Glenny's Brewery, but as this transaction was not completed until the new year, the assets of the acquired undertaking do not appear in the accounts. The proceeds of the issue are reflected in the cash holding, which stands at £521,276, as compared with £295,220 a year ago.

**Eastern Bank Dividend**

The first of the dividend announcements for 1929 of the Eastern exchange banks, that of the Eastern Bank, is satisfactory. In spite of trade depression earnings have been well maintained and the directors again recommend a dividend of 9 per cent. The appropriation to reserve is slightly larger—namely, £30,000, against £25,000—the reserve being thereby raised to £480,000. Nothing is allocated to premises account, to which £5,000 was set aside a year ago, but the balance carried forward is increased from £44,470 to £47,991. The Eastern Bank has a widely distributed branch organization, with offices in India, Mesopotamia, Ceylon, and Singapore.

**Australian Debt Figures**

Very interesting figures regarding Australia's overseas indebtedness were given by Mr. Lunn, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Dominions, in reply to a question asked by Mr. A. M. Samuel, M.P., who inquired of the President of the Board of Trade the approximate aggregate amount of interest, excluding sinking fund, payments made during the last 10 years on the overseas debts of the Commonwealth and States of Australia, and also the amount of nominal new debt raised overseas by them in the same period, refunding operations being excluded from the latter calculation. Mr. Lunn gave the following figures:—

| Commonwealth: | £ |
|---|---|
| Int. paid to stockholders (£11,895,000 recovered from States) | 80,123,000 |
| Nominal new debt raised excluding conversions | 125,063,000 |
| Interest on debt to British Govt. | 38,736,000 |
| States: | |
| Int. paid to stockholders | 133,865,000 |
| Nominal new debt excluding conversions | 158,673,000 |

These figures show that the Commonwealth during the 10 years paid £66,849,000 in interest and raised £125,063,000 nominally in new debt. On the other hand, the States paid rather more in interest than they raised in fresh debt, but Australia, as a whole, borrowed abroad, mainly in this country, but partly in America, over £50,000,000 more than she paid in interest.

**King Line Accounts**

The accounts just published by the King Line, an associate of the Royal Mail group, make a not unpleasing contrast with those of some other members of the same group, notably Lamport and Holt, whose report was commented upon on Tuesday. After writing off what the directors describe as the ample amount of £93,323 for depreciation of the company's fleet, a trading profit of £56,996 is shown. This compares with £24,032 for 1928. As, however, a sum of £32,000 net has this time to be provided in interest on the Trade Facilities advance of £800,000, the net profit of £24,001 was practically the same as for the preceding year. This just provides for a dividend of 6 per cent., which is paid for the fifth successive year. The accounts are more informative than in previous years. Of a balance-sheet total of £1,785,892 the company's vessels stand at a written down figure of £1,089,500, while investments "at cost, less depreciation written off" amount to £323,381. These and the other items in the accounts are endorsed by the auditors without reservations. Treasury Bills and cash stand at the comfortable total of £307,175. The company has an issued capital of £500,000 and a reserve fund of £250,000. It has outstanding a loan of £800,000 under the Trade Facilities Acts. This bears interest at 5 per cent. and is repayable in nine yearly instalments beginning in 1931.

**London and Thames Haven Oil Report**

In 1928 the London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves, Limited, issued £250,000 of additional capital at a substantial premium, and the employment of the increased resources thus obtained must have largely contributed to the advance in net earnings for 1929 from £152,487 to £188,738. After maintaining the dividend and bonus on the enlarged capital at 10 per cent. and 5 per cent., respectively, both free of tax, the "carry-forward" is increased from £109,333 to £116,325. The report states that liberal provision has been made for depreciation and that the cost of upkeep and renewals has been charged to revenue. While the previous balance-sheet showed that a bank overdraft of £317,818 had been repaid, the latest balance-sheet discloses further bank borrowing to the extent of £174,589. Including this overdraft, the current liabilities amount to about £428,000. Floating assets seem by comparison small at £85,000. Investments in subsidiary companies amount to £700,849 and the loans due by subsidiary companies to £149,234. Extension of the company's direct activities is indicated by an increase from £1,174,000 to £1,464,000 in its own fixed assets, which now include refineries, and are valued in the accounts at a figure less amounts written off. Further, £125,000 has been written off investments out of the reserve. One cause of the company's prosperity would appear to be the possession of a large reserve invested in the business, the total of the reserve, after allowing for the sum written off, being £995,000, or the same as the issued capital.

**The Inveresk Poll**

As had been expected, the poll taken at Tuesday's meeting of the Inveresk Paper Company (the result of which was announced yesterday) showed that a large majority of the shareholders supported the board's policy rather than that of the Ordinary Shareholders' Committee. The resolution moved by Mr. G. A. Wingfield "that consideration of the directors' report and the balance-sheet and accounts of the company be adjourned," which was rejected on a show of hands on Tuesday, was decisively lost on the poll; the voting was:—For the resolution, 139,659; against, 673,846; majority against, 534,187. The directors are now free to pursue their policy of consolidation.

**Disclaimer of Single Premium Policies**

The address of Mr. Owen Hugh Smith at the meeting of the Provident Mutual Life Assurance Association yesterday was noteworthy, first, for a statement that it had never transacted one particular form of life assurance. He referred to business on the single premium plan under which nearly the whole of the single premium was advanced by the office. This type of life assurance was, he ventured to suggest, devised to enable taxpayers to "escape part of the taxation which would otherwise fall to their lot." The chairmen of one or two other offices have lately accorded only faint praise to this type of policy; indeed its existence at times seems almost to call for apology. From the point of view of a life assurance office and its members there may be some advantage from the transaction of it, since it may help to keep down the level of expenses and allowance is presumably made for a margin of profit. There is also a defence on the ground that the Exchequer secures in due course its share of the business through death duties. Much of this financing is, however, not in the same class as ordinary forms of life assurance which provide an entirely admirable means of saving and are to the advantage of both the individual and the nation, and it would seem unwise for any office which has been transacting it on a large scale to assume that it will always be able to look for a continuance on the same lines. Mr. A. N. Lubbock also referred to the subject yesterday at the meeting of the Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society. He held its disturbing effects responsible for a reduction in the year's premium income, showed a certain tolerance of the business (owing to the burden of heavy taxation), and suggested that "so long as the law stands as it does and the supply of rich men does not give out, so long will these policies be effected."

**Investments of Life Offices**

There was also an enlightening statement yesterday of the policy followed by the Provident Mutual in investment, which may be described as the middle course between holding only stocks with fixed yields and favouring a considerable leavening of the accounts with ordinary stocks and shares. A distinction was drawn between the "primary and paramount" duty of investing the funds so as to enable a life office to discharge its liabilities, most of which would not mature for many years, and the "secondary and subordinate" duty of earning as high a rate of bonus for the participating policy-holders as was consistent with prudent finance. While, therefore, a large proportion of the assets is held in the form of long-dated or irredeemable securities, the management regards it as reasonable that, in order to provide a benefit of a less rigid and more elastic character, part of the funds should be invested in securities of a less rigid type. The statement yesterday showed a nice appreciation of the responsibilities and objects of the managements of life offices in the investment of their funds. Mr. Lubbock, at the meeting of the Marine and General, supported the case for whole-life assurances, and made good points in saying that whereas the average sum now assured under whole-life policies was £500 the corresponding sum assured by endowment assurances was only £200, and that the premium for each

(Continued at foot of next column)

type of policy was about the same. The argument was in accordance with that of Mr. Robertson Durham, who, speaking at the meeting of the Scottish Widows' Fund on Tuesday, recognized the advantages of endowment assurances as a thoroughly safe means of investment, but noted with pleasure the swing of the pendulum in the direction of whole-life assurances for the purpose of family protection.

## STOCK EXCHANGE

### A BRIGHTER TONE

### INDUSTRIAL SHARES FIRMER

Further consideration of the domestic political outlook, as viewed in the light of Mr. Baldwin's speech, caused markets to develop a distinctly better tone yesterday. In most departments the rally that began on Tuesday went further, the movement being most noticeable in Home Railway stocks and in standard Industrial shares. British Government securities made a moderate improvement, partly on hopes of a reduction in Bank rate, though House opinion upon the prospects of a change occurring this week was divided. Dealings are expected to begin to-day in the new South African loan, of which it is believed a fair proportion has been left with the underwriters.

The largest movement in British Government stocks took place in the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan, which rose 5-16 to 75½. There were rises of ¼ in Four per Cent. Consols (83¾) and Four per Cent. Funding (87¾). Dominion and Colonial stocks were firm, fractional gains being shown in a number of cases. In the HOME RAILWAY market further support was forthcoming, and prices closed at the best points of the day. Of the traffic returns that of the Southern was of a favourable character, and Southern Deferred rose ¼ to 32¾. The returns of the other lines showed small increases, in spite of smaller coal receipts. Rises of ¼ took place in L.M.S. (52¾) and North Eastern Preferred (35¾). Great Western rose ¼ to 92¾. Underground Electric issues remained firm, the market liking the traffic return, which showed an increase of £33,100. The company's Income bonds were quoted ¼ higher at 107¼. The conversion option attaching to these bonds expires on June 30.

The FOREIGN market was quiet and steady. There was inquiry for one or two Brazilian issues, including the 1888 loan (which closed at 63½), the Coffee bonds, and the Minas Geraes issue (73). Danish Four per Cents. were better at 85¾. Peruvian Corporation stocks were dull, and the debentures closed lower at 99¾. The Argentine Railway traffics showed further decreases, in which connexion it was pointed out that the traffics in the corresponding week last year were very good—in two of the leading cases records. The Central Argentine traffic was £78,000 lower, the aggregate decrease being now £1,150,000; the stock was dull, closing at 78½, and generally the market was heavy. United of Havana fell to 17¼ but rallied to 18.

OIL shares opened firm in tone, but an early upward movement in prices failed to make headway. Shell closed unchanged at 4 17-32, having been bid for at that price. Anglo-Persian and Lobitos hardened, as well as the Eagle shares. Attock rose 13-32 to 1 13-16, some Glasgow support apparently affecting the shares, which are a very narrow market; in the evening a cablegram came to hand reporting a new oil strike. The company's February output figure is expected immediately.

The TEA market continued firm in view of the revival of inquiry and the absence of shares, and prices were raised fairly generally. The RUBBER group, however, was neglected, the tone being steady.

**RALLY IN INDUSTRIAL SHARES**

The tone in the INDUSTRIAL market was generally a little better, and prices closed with a slight advance in spite of a reaction before the close. Imperial Chemical touched 25s. 6d., but eased to 25s. 1½d., the Deferred being in turn 7s. 9d. and 7s. 7½d., while United Molasses rose to 4½ and Gramophone to 3 13-16, the latter closing at 3¾. Courtaulds rallied to 2 11-32 and Coats hardened to 64s. 3d., the rest of the textile group showing little movement. Among coal, iron, and steel shares Powell Duffryn were better at 10s. 9d., and Vickers hardened to 7s. 9d. All the Cables and Wireless stocks were higher, though the "A" and "B" were not at the highest points of the day; the "A" closed 1 higher at 57, the "B" 1½ higher at 26½, and the Preference ¼ higher at 94½. Imperial Tobacco, Columbia Graphophone, and Margarine Unie and Union were other well-known shares to advance, and dollar shares were higher. International Nickel touched $40¾ and eased to $40¾, the latter price (which was also the opening level) showing a rise of $1¼. Brazilian Traction rose to $39¾, at which they were bid for in the street, and Hydro-Electric Securities to $45¾. Several insurance shares showed fractional advances. A general rise took place in the newspaper group, Daily Mail Trust moving to 2¾, Sunday Pictorial to 2 13-16, Associated Deferred to 1¾, and Daily Mirror to 22s. 6d. Smithfield and Argentine Meat fell to 5-16.

Most of the RHODESIAN shares were dull, Bwana M'Kubwa falling to 21s., Congo Border to 14½, and N'Changa to 2¾ or less. Rhodesia-Katanga hardened to about 2. Globe and Phœnix rose to 16s. 10½d., later easing to 16s. 3d. SOUTH AFRICAN shares showed small and irregular changes. West Springs fell to 14s. 6d. on French selling. Government Areas met with inquiry. A further fall in tin, to £162 16s. 3d. per ton—the lowest for a long time—had little effect on tin shares, several of which were firmer. Malayan hardened to 25s. 9d. Copper also declined, but Rio Tinto were better at 43¾ and Tharsis were firm. Burma Corporation rallied.

## DOUBTFUL SECURITIES

### NOTICE TO GLASGOW STOCK EXCHANGE MEMBERS

The following notice to members was issued by the committee of the Glasgow Stock Exchange yesterday:—"The committee desire to draw the attention of members to the number of companies whose position and standing have been lately subject to inquiry. These inquiries have resulted in some cases in a withdrawal of facilities for marking and in other cases in a cancellation of permission to deal in shares. Such drastic steps are taken only on evidence that the public are being enticed into doubtful shares at doubtful prices. The committee feel that while so much questionable finance is in vogue every member of the Exchange should be exceptionally careful that he is not being used as an instrument for the unloading of doubtful securities. The exercise of such care is a primary duty of every stock exchange to the general public."

## EAST SURREY WATER BILL

### OPPOSITION WITHDRAWN

The Surrey County Council have withdrawn their opposition to the Bill promoted by the East Surrey Water Company which had been referred for consideration to the Select Committee of the House of Commons.

Under this Bill the company will acquire the undertakings of the Limpsfield and Oxted Water Company and the Chelsham and Woldingham Water Company upon terms which have been already agreed.

Power is also given to the company to raise £200,000 additional Ordinary and Preference capital, and a further sum of £120,350 by the issue of Debenture stock which is to include the nominal amount of Debenture stock issued to the holders of the £20,883 Limpsfield Four and Five per Cent. Debenture stock.

## RUBBER RESTRICTION

AMSTERDAM, March 5.—No further meetings of international rubber interests are expected. Some of the Dutch producers have asked for a postponement of the date, March 5, by which they and others who were not present or were unable to vote on the Anglo-Dutch proposal adopted on February 19 at the meeting of Continental producers, that tapping be suspended throughout the month of May this year, were asked to notify their approval or disapproval of it. The British committee has accordingly consented to the postponement of the date to March 29, and it has been decided to wait until that date for the publication of the joint Anglo-Dutch *communiqué*. It is stated that a very large majority of producers have agreed to the decisions of February 19.—*Reuter.*

## MONEY MARKET

### SWISS EXCHANGE LOWER

### RALLY IN THE PESETA

In Lombard-street yesterday there was perhaps less inclination to discuss Bank rate prospects than in recent weeks, but as the market discount rate has remained 1½ per cent. below Bank rate in spite of tight money and the New York exchange has for some days past been steady at about $4.86, the market is quite prepared for a reduction in the official minimum. Discount rates yesterday were almost unchanged, and in view of the disparity between the bill and loan rates brokers in many instances continue to reduce their books. A demand, partly Continental, was reported for three months' fine bank bills at 3 11/32 per cent., brokers' buying rates being usually 3¼ per cent. or 3 13/32 per cent. The market sold some April maturities at 3 9/16 per cent. Money, though still in good demand, was not so tight as on Tuesday. The usual rate for fresh money during the morning was 4¼ per cent., though in some instances 4¼ per cent. was paid. Later the rate declined to 3¾-4 per cent. Old loans carried at variable rates were renewed at 4 per cent. While the New York exchange was slightly more favourable to sterling, the French, German, and Swiss rates moved against London; a moderate rally occurred in the peseta.

The Bank rate is 4½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 5 per cent. on February 6. The banks' deposit rate is 2½ per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 2½ per cent. at call and 2¼ per cent. at notice.

| Loans (per Cent.). | | Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.). | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day to day. | For short periods. | 60 days. | 3 months. | 4 months. | 6 months. |
| 2½-4½ | 3½ | 3 7/16 | 3 3/8-3 7/16 | 3 5/16 | 3 5/16 |

| Discount (Treasury Bills) | | | | (Fine Trade Bills) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Mths. % | 3 Mths. % | 3 months. % | 4 months. % | 6 months. % |
| 27/16–2½ | 3½–3 5/16 | 4½–5 | 4½–5 | 5—5½ |

**BANK OF POLAND**

| | Feb. 20 | Inc. or Dec. |
|---|---|---|
| ASSETS | Zloty | Zloty |
| Gold, including amount held abroad | 701,604,283 | + 50,917 |
| Foreign currencies and balances abroad | 455,139,475 | — 12,308,406 |
| Silver and other coin | 368,323 | — 380,328 |
| Bills discounted | 670,321,132 | — 5,804,727 |
| Advances | 77,547,006 | — 1,667,075 |
| Bank reserve bills | 83,531,478 | + 1,276,588 |
| Advances to the State | 25,000,000 | Unchanged |
| Buildings and furnishings | 50,000,000 | Unchanged |
| Other assets | 99,962,379 | — 232,520 |
| LIABILITIES | | |
| Share capital | 150,000,000 | Unchanged |
| Reserve fund | 110,000,000 | Unchanged |
| Notes in circulation | 1,185,248,580 | + 42,900,180 |
| Current accounts | 555,058,754 | + 60,238,551 |
| Government accounts | 75,000,000 | Unchanged |
| Other liabilities | 79,596,753 | — 45,343,909 |

—*Reuter.*

**FOREIGN EXCHANGES**

A demand for Swiss francs was again in evidence in the Foreign Exchange market, and the Zurich rate continued to move against sterling, closing at 25.15ff., a further fall of ⅛. At the end of last week the Swiss rate was about 25.19f. The New York exchange moved within narrow limits, and finished slightly higher at $4.86. French francs appreciated and the Paris rate closed at 124.21½ff., compared with 124.23½f. on Tuesday. The Spanish exchange fluctuated wildly, but on balance moved in favour of pesetas, closing at 41.62½p., against 42.05p. Swedish crowns were again cheaper, the Stockholm rate being 18.11¾kr. The German exchange remains persistently unfavourable to sterling, and yesterday finished ¼pf. lower at 20.36¾m. The Batavia rate declined to 12.12fl., while the Shanghai exchange was higher at 1s. 11¼d. At 42 9-32d. the Buenos Aires rate was slightly lower, but the Rio exchange moved in favour of Brazil, being quoted at 5 9-16d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

| Place | Method of Quoting | Par of Exch'nge | March 5 | March 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $ to £ | 4.863 | 4.85 15/16–4.86 1/32 | 4.85 7/8–4.86 1/16 |
| Montreal | $ to £ | 4.863 | 4.85 15/16–4.86 | 4.85 7/8–4.86 |
| Paris | Fr. to £ | 124.21 | 124.20-28 | 124.21-28 |
| Brussels | Bel. to £ | 35.00 | 34.88½–89¼ | 34.88½–89¼ |
| Milan | Lire to £ | 92.46 | 92.76-92.81 | 92.77-92.82 |
| Zurich | Fr. to £ | 25.2215 | 25.15½–16½ | 25.16½–17½ |
| Athens | Dr. to £ | 375 | 374½–375¼ | 374½–375¼ |
| Helsingfors | M. to £ | 192.23 | 192.10-35 | 192.10-35 |
| Madrid | Pts. to £ | 25.2215 | 41.10-42.00 | 40.50-42.50 |
| Lisbon | Escu. to £ | — | 108½–108¾ | 108½–108¾ |
| Amsterd'm | Fl. to £ | 12.107 | 12.12-12¾ | 12.12¾–12¾ |
| Berlin | M. to £ | 20.43 | 20.36¼–37¼ | 20.36¼–37 |
| Vienna | Sch. to £ | 34.583 | 34.49-54.53 | 34.49-54.53 |
| Budapest | Pen. to £ | 27.82 | 27.79-27.83 | 27.78-27.83 |
| Prague | Kr. to £ | 164.25 | 164-164¼ | 164-164¼ |
| Warsaw | Zloty to£ | 43.38 | 43.32-43.37 | 43.32-43.36 |
| Riga | Lats to £ | 25.2215 | 25.20-25.30 | 25.24-25.29 |
| Bucharest | Lei to £ | 813.6 | 817-819 | 817-819 |
| Constple | Pst. to £ | 110 | 1,080-1,120 | 1,070-1,110 |
| Belgrade | Din. to £ | 275.2215 | 275½–276 | 276–276¼ |
| Kovno | Lit. to £ | 48.68 | 48½–49 | 48½–49 |
| Sofia | Lev. to £ | 673.850 | 668–673 | 668–673 |
| Reval | E.Kr.to£ | 18.159 | 18.17-18.25 | 18.18-18.24 |
| Oslo | Kr. to £ | 18.159 | 18.16¾–17½ | 18.16¾–17½ |
| Stockholm | Kr. to £ | 18.159 | 18.10 9/16–11¼ | 18.10¼–11¼ |
| Copenh'n | Kr. to £ | 18.159 | 18.16¼–16¾ | 18.16-18.16¾ |
| Alexandria | Pst. to £ | 97⅛ | 97 15/16–97 15/16 | 97 15/16–97 15/16 |
| Bombay | Per rup. | 1/6 | 1/5 29/32–5 31/32 | 1/5 29/32–5 31/32 |
| Calcutta | Per rup. | 1/6d. | 1/5 29/32–5 31/32 | 1/5 29/32–5 31/32 |
| Madras | Per rup. | 1/6d. | 1/5 29/32–5 31/32 | 1/5 29/32–5 31/32 |
| Hong-kong | Per dol. | — | 1 3/32–1 4/32 | 1 3/32–1 4/32 |
| Kobe | Per yen | 2/- | 2 0 9/32–2 0 9/32 | 2 0 9/32–2 0 9/32 |
| Shanghai | Per tael | — | 1/10 1/32–1/11 1/32 | 1/10 1/32–1/11 1/32 |
| Singapore | Per dol. | 2/4 | 2 2/32–2 3/32 | 2 2/32–2 3/32 |
| Batavia | Fl. to £ | 12.107 | 12.11 1/32–12 1/32 | 12.11 1/32–12 1/32 |
| Manila | Per dol. | 24.0464 | 2 0/32 | 2 0/32 |
| R. de Jan. | Per mil. | 5.8096 | 5 31/32–5 31/32 | 5 31/32–5 31/32 |
| B. Aires | Per dol. | 47.577d. | 42 1/4–42 5/16 | 42 11/32–42 13/32 |
| Y'pars'ot | 8 to £ | 40 | 39.81 | 39.81 |
| M'video | Per dol. | 51d. | 43½–44 | 43½–44½ |
| Lima | £ to £r | Par | 27 1/16 prem. | 27 1/16 prem. |
| Mexico | Pesos to£ | 9.76 | 10.15-10.30 | 10.15-10.30 |

† 90 days. 1 Based on legal stabilization at 92.90-3.05 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

**EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES**

BUYING RATES PER £100

| | Demand | 30 days' sight | 60 days' sight | 90 days' sight |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| On:— | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Australia | 98 0 0 3/8 | 98 0 9/64 | 97 19 6/64 | 97 18 6/64 |
| New Zealand | " 0 0 3/8 | " 0 9/64 | " 19 6/64 | " 18 6/64 |
| Africa & Rhodesia | 98 15 0 3/8 | 98 2 6/64 | 97 10 6/64 | 97 6 6/64 |

SELLING RATES

| | Cable Transfers | Demand |
|---|---|---|
| On:— | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Australia | 97 10 0 | 97 2 6 |
| New Zealand | 97 10 0 | 97 2 6 |
| South Africa | 99 15 0 | 99 12 6 |
| Rhodesia | 99 16 3 | 99 13 9 |

No bullion movements were announced by the Bank of England yesterday. The net influx since Wednesday last therefore remains at £271,167, as shown below:—

| ARRIVALS | £ | WITHDRAWALS | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 27—Sovs. | 30,000 | Feb. 27 | Nil |
| Feb. 28—Bar gold | 23 | Feb. 28 | Nil |
| March 1—Foreign gold coin | 10 | March 1—Sovs. | 2,000 |
| | | Bar gold | 1,700 |
| March 3—Sovs. | 250,000 | March 3—Bar gold | 5,163 |
| March 4 | Nil | March 4 | Nil |
| March 5 | Nil | March 5 | Nil |
| | | Net influx | 271,167 |
| Total | £280,083 | Total | £280,033 |

Net influx for 1930 to date, £5,264,376; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold was advanced ½d. to 84s. 11½d. per oz.

Silver was firmer owing to Indian demands for near delivery and a little bear covering. The cash price rose 5/16d. to 18 15/16d. per oz., the forward quotation being 1/16d. higher at 18 9/16d.

INDIAN STERLING TENDERS

A *communiqué* issued in Bombay yesterday states that all tenders received for the offer of £500,000 in sterling were rejected. The sum of £500,000 sterling will be offered on the same conditions next Wednesday.

INDIA GOVERNMENT REMITTANCES

The total remittances from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India in Council from April 1, 1929, to March 1, 1930, were £24,713,000, of which £15,215,000 was remitted by means of purchases of sterling in India and £9,500,000 transferred from the Paper Currency Reserve in England to the Home Treasury.

## MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

| | Bank rate | Market (discount rate | Call Money |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| London | 4½ | 3½–3 7/16 | 3½–4½ |
| New York | 4 | 3½–3½ | 4 |
| Paris | 2½ | 2¾ | 2 |
| Berlin | 5 | 5¾ | 7-9 |
| Swiss Bank places | 3½ | 2¾ | — |
| Milan | 6½ | 6¾ | — |
| Amsterdam | 4 | 2¾ | 3 |
| Brussels | 3½ | 3 7/16 | 3 |

† The Bank of France rate for advances is 4½ per cent.


DEALINGS IN STOCKS AND SHARES

*and business relating thereto should be transacted through Brokers who are Members of*

THE STOCK EXCHANGE

*A list of these can be obtained from the Secretary, Stock Exchange, E.C.2 with, if desired, the authorised Scale of Commissions, or be seen at the Bank of England Stock Transfer Offices, Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2. Members of The Stock Exchange are not allowed to advertise for business purposes or to issue circulars or business communications to other than their own principals. Persons and Firms, therefore, who advertise as Stock and Share Brokers or Dealers are not Members of The Stock Exchange, or in any way under the control of the Committee.*



COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

Guaranteed by the Australian Government.

Branches and Agencies throughout Australasia. Banking and Exchange Business of every description transacted.

Bankers to
The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia.
The Government of the State of Queensland.
The Government of the State of South Australia.
The Government of the State of Tasmania.

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia. Agencies are open at 2,544 Post Offices in the Commonwealth. As at 30th June, 1929:—

| | |
|---|---|
| General Bank Balances | £48,777,447 |
| Savings Bank Balances | 50,866,355 |
| Note Issue Department | 42,798,226 |
| Rural Credits Department | 1,178,161 |
| Other Items | 7,202,185 |
| | £150,576,374 |

LONDON OFFICE: 36-41, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C. Also at Australia House, Strand, W.C. J. S. SCOTT, Manager.



BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

(Incorporated in New South Wales with Limited Liability.)

Established 1817. Head Office: Sydney, N.S.W.
General Manager: A. C. Davidson.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid-up Capital | £7,500,000 0 0 |
| Reserve Fund | £6,150,000 0 0 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | £7,500,000 0 0 |
| | £21,150,000 0 0 |
| Aggregate Assets to 30th Sept., 1929 | £90,806,297 7 10 |

The London Office issues Drafts on demand on the Head Office (Sydney, N.S.W.) and 588 Branches and Agencies in all the Australian States, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua and Mandated Territory of New Guinea. Makes Mail and Cable Transfers. Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange. Arranges Wool and other Produce Credits. Receives Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be known on application and conducts every description of Australasian banking business. London Office: 29, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.

J. S. CAMPBELL, Manager.



BANK of NEW ZEALAND

Incorporated with Limited Liability in New Zealand by Act of General Assembly, 29th July, 1861.

Bankers to the New Zealand Government.

London Office: 1, Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £7,561,238.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid-up Capital as at 31st March, 1929 | £2,858,113 |
| Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits | £4,042,591 |
| | £10,900,704 |
| Aggregate Assets at 31st March, 1929 | £54,561,908 |

Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange. Grants Drafts on its offices in New Zealand, Australia, Fiji and Samoa. Remittances made by telegraphic transfer.

ROBERT MILL, Manager.



ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 3, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3. And 457 Branches and Agencies in Australia.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | £3,000,000 0 0 |
| Paid-up Capital | 2,000,000 0 0 |
| Further Liability of Proprietors | 2,000,000 0 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 3,080,000 0 0 |

LETTERS of CREDIT and DRAFTS on the Branches and Agencies of the Bank in Australia can be obtained at the Head Office or through the Agents of the Bank in the chief provincial towns throughout the United Kingdom. Remittances made by telegraphic transfer.

BILLS NEGOTIATED or forwarded for collection.

BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description transacted with Australia.

E. M. JANION, Manager.



NATIONAL BANK of NEW ZEALAND LTD.

Head Office: 8, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORIZED & SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £6,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £2,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS | £2,135,154 |
| | £4,135,154 |
| Aggregate Assets to 31st March, 1929 | £13,809,388 |

The Bank receives deposits for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on application, and conducts every description of banking business connected with New Zealand.

ARTHUR WILLIS, Manager.



THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD.

Established 1837. Incorporated 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Authorized and Issued | £12,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital (£4,000,000) together | £8,850,000 |
| Reserve Fund (£4,850,000) | |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | £8,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: 71, CORNHILL, London, E.C.3.

Drafts are granted on the Bank's Branches throughout the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand. Telegraph remittances are also made. Bills are purchased or sent for collection. Deposits are received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.



THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835.)

Head Office:—
4, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, E.C.2.
West End Office: 17, Northumberland-avenue, W.C.2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid-up Capital | £4,500,000 |
| Reserve Fund | £4,475,000 |
| Reserve Li

# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

## ACTIVE TRADING

## IRREGULAR AT THE CLOSE

NEW YORK, March 5.—The Stock Exchange was active, and further strength resulted from the easy money outlook and the prospect of lower bank rates, but selling increased towards the end of the session, and final changes were mixed. Sales were returned at 3,709,000 shares.

Active buying of special issues imparted firmness at the opening, fresh reference to the current unfavourable conditions by the Secretary of Labour, who estimated the number of unemployed in the country at 3,000,000, being offset by a new high figure for the industrial and public utility stock averages since the autumn break, which was taken as an indication of increased commercial and industrial profits in the coming months. Stocks like Westinghouse Electric, Radio Corporation, Consolidated Gas, and Union Carbide and Carbon were chiefly in favour. There was scattered realizing afterwards, causing temporary irregularity, but recessions were short-lived owing to the rapid absorption of offerings, and later in the morning the list generally moved upward under support encouraged by the ease of money, a plethora of supplies of credit suggesting the possibility of an official call money rate below 4 per cent. before the close.

The advance made further progress in the early afternoon under continued active buying with a number of specialties moving up sharply on drives against the short interest. Later, however, the market began to show signs of unsettlement and increased offerings, chiefly realizing, forced prices back again, fresh weakness in commodity markets, notably wheat and cotton, offsetting the further reduction in open market acceptance rates and talk of a lower English bank rate to-morrow to be followed by a reduction in the New York rediscount rate. The close was barely steady.

| Exchange | Method of Quoting | Parity | Mar. 5 | Mar. 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal on— | | $ | $ | $ |
| London, cables | £1 | 4.862$_{3}$ | 4.864$_{4}$ | 4.88 |
| New York on— | | | | |
| London, sight | £1 | — | 4.85$_{5}$ | 4.85$_{5}$ |
| Cables | £1 | 4.86$_{3}$ | 4.86 | 4.86 |
| 60 days' sight | £1 | — | 4.82$_{15}$ | 4.82$_{2}$ |
| Cairo bills sight | £1 | — | 4.85$_{7}$ | 4.85$_{16}$ |
| Seven days | £1 | — | 4.84$_{9}$$_{16}$ | 4.84$_{11}$ |
| Paris, short sight | 100f. | 3.91$_{4}$ | 3.91$_{8}$ | 3.91$_{16}$ |
| Rome, cables | 100l. | 5.26 | 5.23$_{4}$ | 5.23$_{4}$ |
| Amsterdam, short sight | 100fl. | 40.20 | 40.04 | 40.03$_{4}$ |
| Oslo, cables | 100kr. | 26.80 | 26.75 | 26.74$_{2}$ |
| Stockholm, cables | 100kr. | 26.80 | 26.84 | 26.75$_{8}$ |
| Copenh'g'n, cables | 100kr. | 26.80 | 26.76$_{2}$ | 26.75$_{8}$ |
| Prague, cheques | 100kr. | — | 2.96$_{14}$ | 2.96$_{14}$ |
| Berlin, short sight | 100mk. | 23.80 | 23.86$_{4}$ | 23.86$_{4}$ |
| Brussels, cables | 100bel. | 13.90 | 13.92$_{4}$ | 13.92$_{12}$ |
| Berne, cables | 100fr. | 19.30 | 19.32$_{4}$ | 19.31$_{2}$ |
| Madrid, cables | 100pa. | 19.30 | 11.71 | 11.62 |
| Vienna, cables | 100sch. | 14.07 | 14.09$_{4}$ | 14.09$_{4}$ |
| Budapest, cables | 100pen. | 17.49 | 17.48$_{4}$ | 17.48$_{4}$ |
| Belgrade, cables | 100din. | 19.30 | 1.76$_{5}$ | 1.76$_{5}$ |
| Athens, cables | 100dr. | 1.50 | 1.29$_{4}$ | 1.29$_{4}$ |
| | | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| B. Aires | 1 peso | 42.54 | 37.76 | 37.73 |
| Rio, cables | 1 mil. | 32.45 | 11.45 | 11.25 |

### RAILWAYS

| | Closing Prices | | | Closing Prices | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | Mar. 5 | Mar. 4 | — | Mar. 5 | Mar. 4 |
| Atchison | 254$_{2}$ | 232 | Int C Amer | 28$_{2}$ | 29$_{8}$ |
| Atl. Coast | 170$_{4}$ | 170 | KansasCity | 77$_{12}$ | 77$_{4}$ |
| Atl. G. & W. | 116 | 116 | Louisville | 131$_{4}$ | 131$_{4}$ |
| Do. Pref. | 80$_{2}$ | 87$_{2}$ | Minn. S.P. | 28 | 28 |
| Brooklyn | | | Miss. Pac. | 93$_{4}$ | 91$_{2}$ |
| M. T'sit | 74$_{8}$ | 73$_{2}$ | Do., Pref. | 141 | 140$_{3}$ |
| Can. Pac. | 202$_{3}$ | 201$_{12}$ | N.Mex.1Pf. | 2 | 2 |
| Cent. N.J. | 271$_{4}$ | 271$_{4}$ | Do., 2 Pf. | 1 | 1 |
| Ches. & O. | 227$_{8}$ | 229 | N.Y. Cent. | 184 | 185 |
| Ch. G. W. | 12$_{8}$ | 12$_{8}$ | N.Y. C. & W. | 252$_{2}$ | 256 |
| Do., Pref. | 34$_{2}$ | 34$_{2}$ | N. Pacific | 91 | 92$_{12}$ |
| Ch. N. W. | 85 | 85$_{8}$* | Pennsylv'a | 82$_{12}$ | 82$_{12}$ |
| Ch.Mil.St.P. | 25$_{12}$ | 25$_{12}$ | Reading | 126 | 125 |
| Ch. R.I. & P. | 118 | 118 | S.L. & S.F. | 109$_{4}$ | 108$_{12}$ |
| Del.&Hud. | 173 | 173 | S.L. & S.W. | 53 | 54 |
| Del., Lack. | 144 | 144 | S. Pacific | 123 | 123 |
| Erie | 58$_{8}$ | 59$_{4}$ | Southern | 126 | 127 |
| Do., 1stPf. | 64$_{12}$ | 65 | Do., Pref. | 98$_{2}$ | 98$_{12}$ |
| G.N., Pref. | 97$_{12}$ | 97 | U. Pacific | 223 | 223 |
| Ill. Cent. | 128 | 128$_{12}$ | Do., Pref. | 82$_{12}$ | 82 |
| Interboro' | | | Wabash | 54 | 54 |
| Rapid Tr. | 29$_{4}$ | 30 | Do., Pf.A | 85 | 85 |
| **INDUSTRIALS** | | | | | |
| Air Reduct. | 133 | 136$_{4}$ | Int. Nickel | 38$_{8}$ | 38$_{8}$ |
| AlliedChem. | 265 | 270 | Int. Paper | 28 | 28$_{14}$ |
| Am. Agric. | | | Int. Tele. | 67$_{8}$ | 68 |
| Am. Ch., Pref. | 29$_{12}$ | 30 | Kennecott | 58$_{4}$ | 59$_{12}$ |
| Am. & F. P. | | | Lig. & S.S. | 81$_{12}$ | 81$_{2}$ |
| Pwr. | 91$_{12}$ | 95$_{16}$ | K'gor. 5% | 29$_{14}$ | 29$_{8}$ |
| Am. Can. | 136$_{12}$ | 140$_{12}$ | Liggett&M. | 104 | 105 |
| Am. Loco. | 98$_{12}$ | 98$_{12}$ | Louse-Wile | 63$_{8}$ | 63 |
| Am. Rolling | | | Mack Tcks. | 82 | 81$_{8}$ |
| Am. Smelt. | 92$_{12}$ | 93$_{14}$ | Mont'y'W. | 45$_{12}$ | 46$_{8}$ |
| Am. Sm.&R. | 74$_{2}$ | 76$_{12}$ | Nash M'tr. | 46 | 46$_{8}$ |
| Am.Sug.R. | 61$_{12}$ | 62$_{8}$ | Nat. Biscu. | 206$_{14}$ | 210$_{12}$ |
| Am. Tel. | 238$_{14}$ | 239$_{12}$ | Nat.Cash R. | 75 | 78 |
| Am. Tob. | 257 | 240 | Nat. Dairy | 49$_{8}$ | 49$_{8}$ |
| Am. Wat'r'k | 16$_{8}$ | 16$_{12}$ | N. Amer. | 116$_{34}$* | 120$_{14}$ |
| Am.Woolen | 75$_{14}$ | 77$_{4}$ | Packard | 14$_{4}$ | 14$_{12}$ |
| Armour, B. | 77 | 77 | Pan. A. Pet | 52$_{12}$ | 55 |
| As.DryGds. | 39 | 38$_{12}$ | Pub. Ser., | | |
| At'ltic Ref. | 40$_{8}$ | 40 | N.J. | 98$_{4}$ | 97$_{14}$ |
| Baldwin | 85$_{12}$ | 85$_{12}$ | Pullman | 82 | 83 |
| Barnsdall | 22$_{8}$ | 22$_{4}$ | RadioCorp. | 43$_{4}$ | 49$_{14}$ |
| Bath. Steel | 28 | 26$_{8}$ | R'ming'n Rd. | 38$_{4}$ | 39$_{4}$ |
| C.de Pasco | 60$_{14}$ | 61$_{14}$ | Ryl. Dutch | 50$_{8}$ | 50$_{14}$ |
| Chile Copp. | 56$_{12}$ | 56$_{12}$ | Sears R'b'k | 86$_{4}$ | 90 |
| Chrysler | 37$_{8}$ | 38$_{8}$ | Shell Trans | 42$_{14}$ | 42$_{12}$ |
| Col. Fuel | 54 | 52$_{12}$ | Shell Un. | 21$_{8}$ | 21$_{8}$ |
| Colum. Gas | 93 | 95$_{14}$ | Sloss S. Sti. | 35 | 38 |
| Col. Graph. | 26$_{8}$ | 26$_{8}$ | Std. Brands | 25$_{8}$ | 25$_{4}$ |
| Cons. Gas | 121 | 122$_{8}$ | Std. Gas | 118$_{12}$ | 121$_{4}$ |
| Cont. Can. | 65$_{12}$ | 65$_{8}$ | Std. Oil of | | |
| Cont. Oil | 21$_{12}$ | 21 | Cal. | 60 | 59$_{34}$ |
| Corn. Prod. | 93$_{14}$ | 93$_{14}$ | Do., N.J. | 62$_{8}$ | 61$_{14}$ |
| Crucible | 87 | 87 | Do., N.Y. | 32$_{12}$ | 32$_{2}$ |
| Durham Hos. | 37 | 37$_{8}$ | Studebaker | 41$_{4}$ | 42 |
| Drug. Inc. | 82$_{4}$ | 81 | Texas Corp | 53$_{8}$ | 52$_{4}$ |
| Du Pont. | 125 | 126$_{3}$ | Tex.G. Sul. | 61 | 61$_{8}$ |
| EastmanK. | 216$_{12}$ | 219$_{12}$ | Tidewater | 11$_{8}$ | 11$_{8}$ |
| Elec.P.& L. | 72$_{8}$ | 72 | Un.Carbide | 93$_{14}$ | 95$_{14}$ |
| Electric | | | Un. Fruit | 97$_{12}$ | 97$_{12}$ |
| Storage | 75 | 75 | Un. Gas Imp | 35$_{8}$ | 35$_{8}$ |
| Fox Films | 54$_{12}$ | 55$_{8}$ | U.S. L'ther | 8$_{12}$ | 8$_{4}$ |
| Gen. Elec. | 76$_{14}$ | 76$_{8}$ | U.S. Rbr. | 27$_{8}$ | 27$_{4}$ |
| Gen. Foods | 52$_{8}$ | 51$_{8}$ | U.S. Steel | 179$_{12}$ | 181$_{12}$ |
| Gen. Motors | 42$_{8}$ | 42$_{8}$ | Do., Pref. | 142$_{8}$ | 143$_{12}$ |
| Gillette | 97$_{8}$ | 96$_{12}$ | W. Un. Tel. | 212 | 213 |
| Goodrich | 48$_{4}$ | 49$_{8}$ | Whse. Mtg. | 188$_{14}$ | 191 |
| Goodyear | 84$_{12}$ | 86$_{14}$ | Woolworth | 64 | 64$_{14}$ |
| Hen.Oil'r's | 78 | 76$_{8}$ | Worth'n | | |
| Hud. Mtr. | 49$_{8}$ | 55$_{8}$ | Pump | 90$_{12}$ | 84 |
| Ind. Rayon | 105 | 105 | Youngst'n | | |
| Int. Harv'r | 93 | 92$_{12}$ | Sheet | 129 | 129 |
| Int. Match | 76$_{12}$ | 76$_{12}$ | | | |
| **KERB STOCKS** | | | | | |
| Am.-Am.Oil | 14 | 14 | Mid. West | | |
| Amer. Gas | 44$_{8}$ | 44 | Utilities | 33 | 33 |
| Brit. Amer | | | Prod. | 14$_{8}$ | 14$_{8}$ |
| Tobacco | 26$_{8}$ | 26$_{8}$ | Silica Gel | 27$_{12}$ | 27$_{12}$ |
| Celanese | 24 | 23$_{4}$ | Stand. Oil | | |
| Elec. Bond | 101 | 103 | of Indiana | 51$_{4}$ | 51$_{12}$ |
| Gulf Oil | 135 | 135 | Stand. Oil | 50$_{8}$ | 52$_{8}$ |
| Hydro-Elec. | 45 | 45$_{4}$ | VacuumOil | 90$_{12}$ | 91$_{4}$ |
| Int. Pet. | 19$_{4}$ | 19$_{4}$ | | | |
| **BONDS** | | | | | |
| Libty. 1s. 3½% | 99$_{22}$ | 99$_{32}$ | Finl. 6% | | |
| Do. 4½% | 101$_{4}$$_{32}$ | 101 | 1945 | 95$_{14}$ | 96$_{12}$ |
| Do. (4th) | | | Fren.7½% | | |
| 4½% | 101$_{15}$$_{32}$ | 101$_{11}$$_{32}$ | 1941 | 121$_{8}$ | 121$_{12}$ |
| U.K.5½% | | | Do.7/49 | 116 | 115$_{8}$ |
| 1937 | 105$_{8}$ | 103$_{8}$ | Ger.7½%49 | 107 | 107$_{18}$ |
| Do., 4½% | | | 1964 | 99$_{14}$ | 99$_{18}$ |
| 1960-90 | 85$_{12}$ | 83$_{12}$ | Hungary, 6 | | |
| Aus. 6% | | | 1946 | 96 | 95$_{12}$ |
| 1959 | 97$_{14}$ | 97$_{14}$ | Hungary, | | |
| Aust. 5% | | | 7½%.'44 | 101$_{12}$ | 101$_{14}$ |
| 1957 | 88 | 88$_{14}$ | Ital. 7% | | |
| Arms. 7% | | | 1951 | 99 | 99 |
| 1945 | 104$_{2}$ | 104$_{2}$ | Jap.6½%, | | |
| Belg. 6% | | | 1954 | 103$_{14}$ | 103$_{14}$ |
| 1955 | 102$_{8}$ | 102$_{8}$ | Mun. Rly. | | |
| Do., 7% | | | 6½%.'50 | 104$_{14}$ | 104$_{12}$ |
| 1955 | 110$_{4}$ | 110$_{8}$ | Norway6% | | |
| Bordeaux, | | | 1952 | 102 | 102 |
| 6% .'34 | 103$_{4}$ | 103$_{8}$ | P.L.M.6% | | |
| Brazil, 7½ | | | 1958 | 102$_{78}$ | 103$_{14}$ |
| 1941 | 100 | 100 | Do. 7% | | |
| Belg.7/67 | 79$_{14}$ | 79$_{14}$ | 1958 | 105$_{12}$ | 105$_{14}$ |
| Canada, 5 | | | Poland,7% | | |
| 1931 | 100 | 100$_{8}$ | 1947 | 85$_{12}$ | 83$_{12}$ |
| (1937) | 100$_{8}$ | 100$_{4}$ | Do. 8% | | |
| Do.5/60 | 90 | 89$_{14}$ | 1950 | 93$_{14}$ | 93$_{14}$ |
| Czech. 8% | | | Rio do Sul, | | |
| 1951 | 110 | 110 | 8% .'46 | 97 | 97 |
| Denm'k6% | | | Russ.F. 8% | | |
| 1942 | 104$_{12}$ | 104$_{12}$ | 1950 | 92 | 91 |
| Dutch E.I. | | | Salva. 7% | | |
| 6% .'52 | 101$_{14}$ | 101$_{14}$ | 1942 | 108 | 108 |
| Jo.5½% | | | Swed.5½% | | |
| 1953 | 101$_{14}$ | 101$_{14}$ | 1954 | 104$_{12}$ | 104$_{12}$ |
| Est. Rly. | | | Tokio City, | | |
| 7% .'54 | 105$_{14}$ | 105$_{14}$ | 5½%.'61 | 89$_{78}$ | 90 |

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter :—

| — | Mar. 5 | Mar. 4 |
|---|---|---|
| Atchison, Pref. | 103$_{14}$ | 103 |
| Lehigh Valley | 74$_{14}$ | 75 |
| Missouri, Kansas and Texas | 54$_{14}$ | 54$_{8}$ |
| New York, Ontario and Western | 13$_{8}$ | 13$_{8}$ |
| Reading, 1st Pref. | 47 | 47 |
| Texas and Pacific | 118 | 118 |
| National Lead | 180 | 177 |

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend.
§ Ex dividend and ex rights.

The money market continued easy, call loans ruling at 4 per cent. throughout the day. Commercial Paper remained at 4½ to 5 per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were further reduced ¼ to 3½ to 3¾ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 2¾ to 3 per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange was steady at 4.88 for cable transfers.

Gold to the value of $313,000 has arrived at New York from Brazil and $7,000,000 at San Francisco from Japan.

Silver rallied 1c. to 40½c. for foreign bullion.

The American Car and Foundry Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50.

The adjourned annual general meeting of Combined Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, will be held on March 21. The registered and transfer office of the company has been removed to 31, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

# AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, March 5.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed barely steady at 1¼c. to 2¼c. decline. No. 2 red winter, 129½c.; No. 2 amber durum, nominal; No. 2 hard winter, 110½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 120½c. MAIZE easy at ½c. decline. No. 2 mixed, 95½c. f.o.b. New York. OATS steady, ½c. down. White clipped, 51½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE easy and ½c. lower. No. 2 Western, 81½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal with No. 2 unquoted.

According to *Bradstreets* the visible supply of wheat is 2,510,000 bushels smaller on the week at 367,456,000 bushels, which compares with 314,501,000 bushels last year; that of maize is 1,747,000 bushels larger on the week at 24,270,000 bushels, against 36,215,000 bushels; and that of oats is 1,367,000 bushels smaller on the week at 41,809,000 bushels, compared with 38,005,000 bushels last year.

FLOUR was steady. Spring clears were unchanged at $5.70 and Kansas straights 5c. lower at $5.85. Minneapolis patents and bakers' clears were unaltered at $6.15 and $5.15 respectively. Rye flour was 15c. down at $5.20 to $5.50.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

| — | To-day | Same day last yr. | This week | This season | Last season |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat (bushels)— | | | | | |
| Receipts, Western | 602 | 951 | 2,643 | 361,842 | 492,181 |
| Do., Atlantic | 148 | 152 | 529 | 65,622 | 97,117 |
| *Exports, ditto | 302 | 311 | 760 | †57,542 | 79,920 |
| Maize (bushels)— | | | | | |
| Receipts, Western | 906 | 711 | 2,502 | 179,150 | 216,323 |
| Do., Atlantic | 10 | 119 | 48 | 3,388 | 18,945 |
| *Exports, ditto | — | 141 | — | 9 | 15,225 |
| Flour (barrels)— | | | | | |
| Shipments, Weste | 102 | 99 | 278 | 17,971 | 19,182 |
| Receipts, Atlantic | 76 | 85 | 237 | 14,439 | 16,545 |
| *Exports, ditto | 16 | 3 | 48 | 2,670 | 3,772 |
| Oats (bushels)— | | | | | |
| Receipts, Western | 180 | 205 | 746 | 102,800 | 102,243 |
| Do., Atlantic | 15 | 23 | 111 | 4,670 | 4,560 |
| *Exports, ditto | — | — | 30 | 199 | 3,679 |

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans. † Corrected.

LARD was barely steady at 5c. decline. Prime Western steam, $11.00; Middle West, spot, $10.90.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed steady, 1 point lower to 5 points higher. Sales, 12,000 bags. Closing prices, March, 8.69c.; May, 8.40c.; July, 8.10c.; Sept., 7.89c.; Dec., 7.70c.; Jan., 7.70c. Santos No. 4 futures closed barely steady at 14 to 6 points decline. Sales, 22,000 bags. Closing prices: March, 13.38; May, 12.70; July, 12.14; Sept., 11.60; Dec., 11.20; Jan., 11.10. Cash coffee steady. Rio No. 7, 10½c.; Santos, No. 4, 14½c. to 14¾c.

COCOA.—Futures closed easy at 14 to 23 points decline. Sales, 39,000 bags. Closing prices :—March, 8.33c.; May. 8.58c.; July, 8.86c.; Sept., 9.19c.; Dec., 9.16c.; Jan., 9.23c.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed firm and 9 to 6 points higher. Sales, 63,000 tons. Closing prices :—March, 1.67c.; May, 1.76c.; July, 1.81c.; Sept., 1.89c.; Dec., 1.98c.; Jan., 1.99c.

Cuban centrifugal, 96deg., spot, nominally unchanged. Sales comprised Porto Rico, prompt shipment, 30,000 bags at 3.49c. and 58,000 bags at 3.55c. per lb., c.i.f.; and Philippine, 18,000 bags, prompt shipment, at 3.55c.; 7,000 bags, April-May shipment, at 3.58c.; and 14,000 bags, April-May shipment, at 3.60c. per lb., c.i.f.

COTTON on the spot closed 30 points lower at 14.40c. The futures market at the opening declined 12 to 15 points owing to liquidation and poor advices from Liverpool and Manchester. A rally afterwards took place on trade support and bear covering, but the downward movement was resumed under further liquidation and a poor demand, the market closing easy at net losses ranging from 31 to 19 points. New Orleans spot middling declined 40 points to 14.41c., and the futures market closed at 33 to 42 points lower on the day.

| Futures | Closing Range | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | To-day | | Prev. day | |
| March | 14.47 | 14.47 | 14.78 | 14.78 |
| April | 14.61 | 14.61 | 14.91 | 14.91 |
| May | 14.77 | 14.75 | 15.05 | 15.05 |
| June | 14.87 | 14.87 | 15.17 | 15.17 |
| July | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.30 | 15.29 |
| August | 15.04 | 15.04 | 15.32 | 15.32 |
| September | 15.08 | 15.08 | 15.35 | 15.35 |
| October | 15.15 | 15.14 | 15.40 | 15.38 |
| November | 15.20 | 15.20 | 15.50 | 15.50 |
| December | 15.40 | 15.40 | 15.50 | 15.50 |
| January | 15.45 | 15.45 | 15.67 | 15.67 |

| New Contract | To-day | Week | Season | Last season |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts at ports | 8,000 | 58,000 | 7,609,000 | 8,410,000 |
| Exports Gt. Brn. | 4,000 | 14,000 | 1,804,000 | 1,588,000 |
| Exports Cont. &c. | 9,000 | 80,000 | 4,422,000 | 4,377,000 |

COPPER closed steady and unchanged. Electrolytic domestic, spot, and export, spot and April delivery, quoted 18c. per lb. National Metal Exchange closing prices were unchanged. March, 17.00; May, 16.75; July, 16.75. Sales, nil. TIN easy. Straits metal, spot, ½c. down at 38½c., and April delivery, ½c. lower at 36½c. per lb., sellers. National Metal Exchange closing prices were :—March, 36.10; May, 36.35; July, 36.80 (offered.) Sales, 63 lots. SPELTER steady and unaltered. East St. Louis, spot and April delivery, quoted 5.10c. per lb. LEAD.—Spot unchanged, at 6.00c. per lb. PIG IRON steady. No. 2 foundry again quoted $19.50 per ton on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers were ½c. down. Spot and March, 14½c.; March-April, 15½c. First latex crêpe sellers, ½c. lower. Spot and March, 15½c.; March-April, 15½c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were 30 to 50 points down. March, 14.80c.; May, 15.10c.; July, 15.70c.; Sept., 16.00c.; Dec., 16.50c. Sales, 647 contracts.

COTTON OIL closed barely steady. Closing prices.—Crude, spot, 7.11½c. bid; yellow, spot, 8.20c. to 8.80c. Refined futures were unchanged to 12 points lower. March, 8.30c.; May, 8.55c.; July, 8.85c.; Sept., 9.02c.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude standard grades were unaltered at $2.70 to $2.80 per barrel.

TURPENTINE was easy and ½c. lower at 56c. to 57c.

JACKSONVILLE, March 5.—TURPENTINE was easy at 51c. bid.

SAVANNAH, March 5.—TURPENTINE was firm, but 1c. down at 51c. bid. ROSIN.—Grade F., $7.00; grade K., $7.40; grade W.W., $7.90.

DULUTH, March 5.—LINSEED futures closed easy at 1c. to 2c. decline. May, 293c.; July, 293½c.

KANSAS CITY, March 5.—WHEAT futures closed barely steady, 2c. to 1½c. lower. May, 102½c.; July, 102½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 5.—WHEAT futures closed barely steady, 2½c. to 1½c. down. May, 109½c.; July, 109½c.

TOLEDO, March 5.—CLOVERSEED closed steady and unchanged. Cash, 10.50.

WINNIPEG, March 5.—WHEAT opened easy at a fall of 1½c., liberal offerings coming out owing to bearish Liverpool advices, a lack of export demand and improved weather conditions in the country. There was a slight recovery afterwards due to bullish Indian crop advices, but the rally was soon lost, the market giving way again owing to the poorness of demand and bearish American advices. The close was barely steady and 2½ to 2¾c. lower. May, 111c.; July, 113½c.; Oct., 113¾c. OATS closed at a decline of 1½c. to 1¾c. May, 53½c.; July, 53¾c.; Oct., 50½c. BARLEY futures closed easy and 1c. lower. May, 51½c.; July, 54c.

LINSEED futures closed easy, 2½c. to 1½c. down. May, 246c.; July, 246½c.

CHICAGO, March 5.—WHEAT opened easy at a fall of 1c. to 1½c. with selling influenced by bearish world's statistics, disappointing Liverpool advices, the absence of export demand, and generally favourable weather conditions for winter wheat. A rally occurred owing to reports that the Farm Board was buying Duluth durum, predictions of a reduced acreage in the North-West, reports of damaging winds in India, and March delivery is amounting to only 27,000 bushels. Fresh easiness developed later under increased selling by commission houses. Reports that the Secretary of the Federal Farm Board had intimated that an embargo will be placed on shipments unless the movement to terminal points is reduced in view of the storage congestion caused further selling in the afternoon, and the close was barely steady at a decline of 1½c. to 1¾c. March, 106½c.; May, 110½c.; July, 109c.; Sept., 111½c.

MAIZE closed barely steady and ½c. to ¾c. lower. March, 82½c.; May, 86½c.; July, 88½c.; Sept., 88½c. OATS closed barely steady, with prices ½c. lower to unchanged. March, 42½c.; May, 43½c.; July, 43½c.; Sept., 43½c. RYE.—No. 2, cash nominal. Futures irregular, ½c. higher to 1½c. lower. March, 73c.; May, 71½c.; July, 73½c.; Sept., 74½c.

PROVISIONS closed barely steady with lard 15 to 10 points and pork 7½ to 5 points lower. Closing prices :—Lard, May, 10.60; July, 10.85; Sept., 11.10. Pork (dry-salted clear bellies), May, 13.37½; July, 13.65.

BACON closed steady and unchanged. Hogs steady, with light unchanged to 5 points higher and heavy sorts 10 to 5 points up.

| | Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb. | Hogs: Light | Heavy |
|---|---|---|---|
| To-day | 11.50 | 10.40 to 11.20 | 9.85 to 10.65 |
| Previous day | 11.50 | 10.40 to 11.15 | 9.75 to 10.60 |
| Last year | 12.50 | 11.35 to 12.00 | 11.60 to 12.00 |
| Receipts— | | Western | Chicago |
| To-day | .. .. | 100,000 | 15,000 |
| Previous day | .. .. | 90,000 | 18,000 |
| Last year | .. .. | 102,000 | 22,000 |

# CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, March 5.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse :—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 67.55 (previous closing, 67.45); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 101.50 (101.37); 4% Rentes, 1917, 99.75 (99.60); 4% Rentes, 1918, 100.15 (100.20); 5% Rentes, 1920, 136.15 (136.25); 6% Rentes, 1920, 103.90 (103.95); 5% Rentes, 1927, 107.80 (107.50); 5% Credit National, 1919, 610 (611); 5% Credit National, 1920, 555 (550); 6% Credit National, 1921, 566 (565); 6% Credit National, 1922 (1st), 526 (527); 6% Credit National, 1923 (1st), 559 (557); 6% Credit National, 1924, 574 (575); 4% Egyptian Unified, 379 (394.50); 3% Italian Rentes, 88.60 (89.50); 4% Japanese, 1905, 491.30 (491); 5% Russian, 1906, 6.50 (7); 4½% Russian, 1909, 3.90 (4); 4% Turkish Unified, 66 (67.75); Banque de France, 25,600 (25,150); Banque de Paris, 3,000 (2,930); Banque Parisienne, 2,190 (2,130); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 2,025 (2,010); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3,630 (3,600); Credit Lyonnais, 3,215 (3,140); Banque d'Orient, 355 (—); Banque Ottomane, 1,210 (1,185); Suez Canal Shares, 20,050 (19,925); Chargeurs Reunis, 757 (756); Messageries Maritimes, 227 (226); Transatlantique, 1,135 (1,110); Raffinerie Say, 1,950 (1,950); Sucreries d'Egypte, 920 (925); Wagons Lits, 650 (646); Thomson Houston, 1,215 (1,180); Lautaro Nitrate, 335 (338); Ford of France, 195 (192); Rio Tinto, 5,430 (5,360); Tharsis, 567 (551); De Beers Preferred, 1,209 (1,205). De Beers Deferred, 1,564 (1,577). Jagersfontein Estate, 248 (246); Central Mining, 2,260 (2,240); Chartered, 245 (244); Brakpan, 370 (372); Crown Mines, 394 (395); East Rand, 61 (62); Geduld, 411 (407); General Mining, 187 (187); Consolidated Goldfields, 249 (245); Johannesburg Consolidated, 275 (275); Randfontein Estate, 34 (36); Rand Mines, 361 (364); Tanganyika, 318 (313); Transvaal Consolidated, 158 (159); Union Corporation, 424 (422); Mexico Mines of El Oro, 57 (58); Mosambique, 74 (75); West Rand Mines Consolidated, 330 (327); Witwatersrand, 201 (202); Eastern International, 138 (136); Gula Kalumpong, 170 (169); Kuala Lumpur, 244 (240); Malacca, 252 (231); Mexican Eagle, 144 (138); Royal Dutch, 39,450 (39,110); Shell Transport, 564 (562); Platino, 1,020 (1,950); Llanosoff, 54 (35); Baku (Naptha), 480 (522); Oceana Consolidated, 15.50 (14). Exchange on New York, 25.56¼ (25.56½); Exchange on London, official average, 124.24 (124.21½); Cheques, closing market rates, 124.50 (124.50). Private Discount Rate, 2¼% (2⅛-2⅜%); Short Money, 3% (—).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, March 5.—Closing quotations :—6% Dutch, 1923, 103⅜ (previous 103⅛); 5% Dutch, 1027 (102⅞); 2½% Dutch, 65½ (65); 3% Dutch, 77⅛ (77⅛); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 49½ (49⅜); Peruvian, 11½ (11⅛); Peruvian, 4% Cum. Pref., 53⅛ (52⅞); Erie, 60¾ (59¾); New York Ontario, 15 (15¼); United States Steel, 183 (181⅜); Union Pacific, 223 (—); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 384¾ (383¼); Anaconda, 152 (149½); Dell Batavia Rubber, 111 (106¾); Senembah Mij., 409¼ (413); Amsterdam Rubber, 171 (168); Margarine Unie, 5⅛ (5041/64); Philips Lamp, 465 (455); Discount on Berlin, 59-52½ (59-52½); London, 12.12¾ (12.12⅝); New York, 2.49½ (2.49½); Paris, 9.76 (9.76).

BERLIN, March 5.—Closing quotations :—Deutsche Erdoel, 102.75 (previous, 102); Kali Industrie Kassel, 192.75 (193.50); Salzdetfurth, 365.75 (360); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 175 (175.25).

Reuter's telegram contains the following closing quotations :—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 8.60 (previous, 8.62); Reichsbank, 288 (287.50); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 183.50 (185); Commerz und Privat Bank, 156.25 (156); Darmstadter und National Bank, 237 (236); Deutsche Bank and Disconto, 147.50 (148.50); Dresdner Bank, 149 (149.50); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerks, 158.25 (158.50); Harpener, 133.75 (134.60); Allgemeine Elect. 164.75 (164.50); Farbenindustrie, 165.50 (164.40); Farbenindustrie 6% Debs., 101 (100.62); Hamburg Amerika, 105 (104.75); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 107.25 (107.75); A.E.G., 109.50 (108.50); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 95.50 (96.40); Svenska Tandsticks, 337 (336.50); Polyphon, 277 (277); Siemens and Halske, 255.10 (254); Schuckert, 188.75 (188.75). Exchange on London, 20.36¾ (20.36¾); Paris, 16.38½ (16.39); Amsterdam, 167.97 (167.98); New York, 4.19⅛ (4.19⅛). Private discount rates.—Short term (30-85 days), 5¾% (5⅝%); long term (55-90 days), 5¼% (5¼%); call money, 7½-9% (7⅞-9⅛).

FRANKFURT, March 5.—Closing quotations :—Deutsche Bank, 148 (previous, 149); Darmstädter Bank, 237¼ (236½); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank 142 (141); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 108 (107); Farbenindustrie, 165¾ (164); Harpener Bergbau, 132¾ (134); Mannesmann, 106¼ (105½); Rheinische Stahlwerke, 117¼ (116½); Phönix Bergbau, 102¾ (102½); Gelsenkirchner Bergwerk, 158½ (158½); Allgemeine Elektrizitats, 165¼ (164½); Lahmeyer Elektrizitatswerke, 165 (165); Deutsche Gold und Silber, 148 (148); Philipp Holzmann, 95½ (96); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 106¼ (106¾); Hamburg Amerika, 105½ (104¾); Süddeutsche Zucker, 153 (156); German Liquidation Loan, 51 (51); German Protectorate Loan, 3 (2⅝-3); Mexican Silver, 5⅝ Loan, 9⅞ (9¾).

VIENNA, March 5.—Closing quotations :—Gar. Oest-Voelkerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 106.10 (previous 106.10); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 10.08 (10.75); Oest. Nationalbank, 329 (326.50); Wiener Bankverein, 21 (21); Oest. Credit-Anstalt, 51 (51); Niederoest Eskompte, 169.75 (170); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts, 38 (39); A.E.G. Union 27.50 (27.50); Siemens and Halske, Schuckert, 194.50 (194); Salg.-Tarjaner-Steinkohlen, 57.50 (57.15); Ungar. Allg. Kohlen, 800 (805); Oest. Alpine-Montan, 34 (34.05); Felten and Guilleaume, 57.95 (58); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, 5.61 (5.57); Exchange on Amsterdam, 284.58 (284.59); London, 34.50¼ (34.50¼); New York, 700 (700); Paris, 27.76¼ (27.76¼).—*Reuter.*

MILAN, March 5.—Closing quotations :—Exchange on London, 92.77½ (previous 92.77); Consolidato 5%, 79.97 (80.10); Banca d'Italia, 2,030 (2,040); Banca Commerciale, 1,445 (1,448); Banca Nationale di Credito, 599 (599); Credito Italiano, 1117 (1117); Credito Fondiario, 801 (805); Cosulich Navigazione, 90 (90); Meridionali, 1,190 (1,192); Navigazione Generale, 484¼ (485½); Cantoni Coats, 723 (723); Sole Chatillon, 193 (196½); Snia Viscosa, 57¼ (58½); Ilva, 226 (226); Monte Amiata, 297 (300); Montecatini, 274 (280); Adriatica, 254 (253); Elbon, 809 (816); Union Esercizi Elettrici, 107 (109¼); Terni, 410 (410); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 812 (815); Adamello, 315 (315).

# MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

(FROM OU

# COMPANY MEETINGS

## METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY

### RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNDERTAKING

### FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE

### EXTENDED USE OF ELECTRICITY

### RETARDING EFFECT OF THE RATING SYSTEM

### MR. GEORGE BALFOUR'S SPEECH

The FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Metropolitan Electric Supply Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. GEORGE BALFOUR, M.P. (the chairman), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. G. Beaumont) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The accounts we submit to-day record the continuation of the progress which your directors have reported for several years in succession. I think the progress we have made amply justifies the policy we have adopted of keeping all our plant and mains right up to date, and in particular our policy of rapid extension and absorption in the western area. This area, I might mention, extends from Acton in the east to Maidenhead in the west, and Chertsey in the south to Chesham and Berkhampstead in the north, and is supplied under our Power Act and through our subsidiary companies; it is not operated or administered under the provisions of the London Acts. You can measure the growth in the western area when I mention that in 1924 we sold 27,600,000 units, as against 117,300,000 units sold last year, and our receipts for the same years were £193,017 and £488,794 respectively.

Our rapid progress and development calls for a word of acknowledgment and thanks to Mr. A. W. Tait, who was chairman of the company for so many years and whose resignation, owing to continued ill-health, we received only a few days ago. He did a great deal to extend the sphere of operation of the company and in every way advance its interests. His resignation was accepted with great regret by his colleagues.

#### THE BURDEN OF LOCAL RATES

Before I deal further with the details of the business I should like to touch upon a matter which I believe to be of great importance to the electricity supply business, particularly as it directly affects the consumers' interest and militates against the freer use of electricity owing to the burden imposed. I refer to the burden of local rates. The system of valuation upon which the rates are fixed is such as to make the rates levied for local purposes a surtax on all electricity sold, bearing no necessary relation to the valuation of the hereditaments or property of a lettable or rateable character. The constantly increasing amount payable in rates does much to stop the cheapening of the supply.

We have made and are about to make reductions in price, but the question could be more comprehensively dealt with but for the uncertainty and magnitude of increasing rates. The following figures will give you some indication of the burden: For the Metropolitan Company and all our subsidiary companies we paid in 1924 about £27,000 in local rates. Last year, only five years later, we paid over £58,000; and whereas in 1924 the amounts paid in local rates included the rateable value of the Willesden power station, in 1929 there was included in the price of our bulk supply a sum to cover local rates in addition to the £58,000 I have mentioned. Allowing for this, the true comparison is £27,000 in 1924 compared with something like £78,000 for 1929.

I wish to make it quite clear that this is a matter which more directly interests the consumers, as every penny saved in rates will pass over to the consumer and not in any manner benefit the shareholders. This question has, so far as the power supply side of our business is concerned, become more important and pressing since the passing of the Derating Act. It is more difficult to induce customers to change over to electric power from gas or steam when they benefit from derating, and the electricity supply industry is burdened with this illogical surtax method of determining the valuation of electricity supply undertakings for rating purposes. I have never been able to find any justification for the maintenance of the present system of valuation, and, indeed, in the Williamson report of 1918 this question is specially mentioned as most urgent. I suppose it was too intricate and not a sufficiently good vote-catcher to command attention.

#### PRICE HALVED SINCE 1924

To come more directly to the year's business, you will remember that we made a considerable reduction in price in 1928, and the result of these reductions last year was that the consumers benefited to the extent of £71,000 compared with the previous year. We are going steadily forward to do the best we can for our consumers, and further reductions will be made to take effect from the end of the current quarter. Meantime it is of interest to record that to-day our average price is exactly one-half the average price in 1924. (Hear, hear.)

I was glad to note that Lord Ashfield, at the meeting of the North Metropolitan Company, restated the true facts as to tariffs for electricity supply. It is to me amazing how people fail to grasp these simple principles. People complain at paying a small minimum sum quarterly for electricity supply, yet these same people in many cases cheerfully pay a fixed charge, payable in advance, of 25s. per quarter for a telephone instrument. This fixed charge has to be paid whether they make any use of the telephone service or not, and they have to pay for every call in addition to the fixed charge. The small minimum charge per quarter made by the electricity companies is credited as a pre-payment for the use of electricity during that quarter.

#### GROWTH OF BUSINESS AND REVENUE

I have referred on more than one occasion, when addressing you at our annual general meetings, to the growth of business and revenue in the area served by us outside the area which is commonly known as the London area. This year we have to record an increase in the western area of 33,500,000 units, the output from the sub-stations during 1929 being 117,300,000 units, compared with 83,900,000 for 1928. In 1928 our consumption in the western area was nearly double the consumption in the London area, and in 1929 the consumption rose to more than double the consumption in the London area.

The total output from the company's sub-stations for supply to consumers was 167,000,000 units, compared with 126,000,000 for the previous year. Of this total sub-station output 49,700,000 units were delivered for supply in the London area, and the balance which I have already mentioned, 117,300,000 units, delivered for supply in the western area.

During the year additional connexions totalling 21,071kw. were contracted for and connected to the company's mains, making a total connected load of 172,640kw., the maximum load resulting from these connexions amounting to 64,370kw. We connected during the year to the supply mains of this company 2,336 new consumers, in addition to 3,533 consumers connected by our subsidiary companies, or a total increase for the year of 5,869, making the total number of consumers connected to the supply services of this company and its subsidiaries to the end of last year 55,877, of which 36,785 are supplied direct by the Metropolitan Company and 19,083 by its subsidiary companies.

#### THE ACCOUNTS

Referring now to the accounts, if you will turn to the balance-sheet you will see that the capital expenditure totals £2,800,803 to the end of last year, being an increase of £222,788 for the year after allowing certain items written off. Of this total increase £107,968 was incurred in the London area and £114,810 was spent in the development of the western area.

On the other side of the balance-sheet the issued Ordinary share capital is increased by £325,711, being the amount paid up on December 31 in connexion with the additional 500,000 shares issued as rights to shareholders. The balance of the amount was received shortly after the account was closed. The premium on these shares, £253,594, is shown in item 5. Shareholders exercised their rights to the extent of 464,000 shares, and the balance was sold through the company's brokers, yielding an additional premium which accounts for the fact that the total premium is in excess of 10s. per share on the additional 500,000 shares.

#### THE SPECIAL RESERVE

You will remember we established last year for the first time a special reserve fund and then applied £29,272 in this fund. We have increased the amount of this fund out of this year's trading by the sum of £32,033, which is set out in the net revenue account, making the total of the fund, as shown in the balance-sheet, £61,305. This special reserve fund accrues to the shareholders' benefit under the sliding scale arrangements of the London area, by which shareholders benefit progressively as the price to the consumer falls. The whole of this amount is due to our charges in the London area being below the standard price and the reduction being divided between the consumers and the shareholders, the consumer obtaining six times the benefit accruing to the shareholders.

The total reduction in the standard price for last year alone gave a benefit to the consumers in the London area amounting to £192,198 compared with prices chargeable under the standard price, and the actual reduction which the consumers obtained for the year amounted to £49,000.

The sinking funds have received their proper addition; sinking fund "A" being the sinking fund which applies to the expenditure on the books at the date of the London Electricity Act's coming into force, and sinking fund "B" being the sinking fund applicable to expenditure incurred from year to year subsequent to that Act becoming operative. This accounts for sinking fund "A" receiving £32,382, a reduction on the previous amount, and sinking fund "B" receiving £12,790, an increase on the amount appropriated in the previous year due to year to year expenditure.

You will note that the depreciation and reserve accounts have been increased by £70,000, raising this account to a total of £350,000.

#### INCREASED RECEIPTS

Turning now to the revenue account, you will note that the gross receipts from the sale of electricity amounted to £974,591, an increase of £113,363 over the previous year. Adding sundry receipts, the total is £1,019,502, or an increase of £117,749. The London area accounts for £505,075 of this total, and the balance—namely, £514,427—was earned in the western area.

I should call your attention, as I have done in previous years, to the fact that in addition to these earnings we have made provision in the accounts of the subsidiary companies for reserve and depreciation amounting to a total of £30,000 for the year.

Turning to the expenditure side of the account, you will note that the cost of current purchased amounts to £471,705, or an increase of £78,344 over the previous year. The increase is due to the larger consumption of electricity which I have already reported. I mentioned last year that the amount we were paying for electricity was in excess of what we could generate for ourselves from the Willesden plant. The cost per unit is slightly reduced, but, as I said last year, a great deal remains to be done in this direction. I have again had the calculation made on a very liberal basis, and our manager calculates that if we had generated current for ourselves, making full allowance for capital charges, we should have saved approximately £50,000. Needless to say, any saving we can achieve in the bulk supply cost of our current will be passed on direct to the consumer. I trust that our friends who supply us in bulk with nearly the whole of our electricity will make strenuous efforts to harmonize our views and calculations.

Regarding the cost of distribution at £61,341, this shows an increase of £7,643 compared with the previous year, when we showed a decrease in this item. This increase is attributable chiefly to the cable replacements in Mid-London, to transformer maintenance, and the writing off of obsolete meters.

Rent, rates, and taxes figure at £76,260, or an increase of £17,529, attributable to increased rentals in the western area and largely increased rates payable in both the London and western areas. There is a small increase of £1,832 in management expenses, which total £55,902, chiefly accounted for by increased salaries, meter reading, and inspection.

#### AVAILABLE BALANCE AND DIVIDEND

The balance on revenue account of £348,200 13s. 6d., together with the balance from the previous year and interest on dividends from shares in subsidiary companies and other investments, brings out a total available as shown in the net revenue account of £494,735 10s. 11d. Deducting from this sinking fund appropriations, interest on Debenture stocks and loans and dividends on Preference shares and other charges, including the allocation to depreciation and addition to the staff pension account, there remains a balance of £234,745 18s. 9d., out of which an interim dividend on the Ordinary shares amounting to £45,000 has already been paid, leaving a balance of £189,745 18s. 9d., out of which balance the directors recommend that a further dividend be paid on the 1,500,000 Ordinary share capital at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, making, with the interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum already paid, a dividend of 10 per cent. for the year, this final dividend requiring £105,000, leaving a balance of £84,745 18s. 9d. to be carried forward to the next account.

I should like to draw your attention to the fact that if we add together all Debenture and other interest, Preference dividend and the 10 per cent. we propose to pay on the Ordinary shares, and also allow for the fact that we pay no interest on the reserves employed in the business, the total disbursements out of the profits of the company for the services of all the capital employed average less than 6 per cent. —a very moderate capital charge. (Hear, hear.)

#### SERVICES OF THE GENERAL MANAGER AND STAFF

Before I submit the resolution I should like to express on behalf of the board, and I am sure I might add on behalf of the shareholders, our appreciation of the services of all the officers and staff of the company, who, under the able and enthusiastic guidance of Major Richardson, have done so much to enable this company to serve consumers and shareholders so effectively.

I now beg to move: "That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, submitted to this meeting, be and the same are hereby approved and adopted; and that, in addition to the interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the Ordinary share capital paid in August last, a further dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum on the Ordinary share capital of the company be and the same is hereby declared payable, less income-tax, on March 6 to all Ordinary shareholders who were on the company's register on February 20." (Cheers.)

Mr. GEOFFREY BLACKWELL, O.B.E., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

#### MR. VERITY'S TRIBUTE TO THE CHAIRMAN

Mr. GEORGE VERITY, J.P., M.I.E.E.—I beg to propose the re-election to the board of Mr. George Balfour, M.P., the chairman of the directors. Mr. Balfour is well known throughout the land as one of the great pioneers and upholders of the electrical industry; and not only that, but he is one of the greatest economists in the matter of power production and distribution—a super-important factor in a company such as this working under unsettled conditions. I can bear personal witness in the last 14 years that it is largely due to Mr. Balfour's foresight that our feeders and mains extend over hundreds of square miles in the west of London, in that ever-growing industrial area. Year by year he has had that in his mind and year by year we have seen the progress which has been made, and it is very largely due to the foresight of our chairman that he is enabled to put before the shareholders what I hope they will feel is a very satisfactory set of accounts. (Hear, hear.) I am sure the shareholders can safely leave the future in his capable hands, and I therefore propose the re-election of our chairman as a director with every feeling of confidence. (Cheers.)

Mr. BLACKWELL seconded the motion, remarking that in doing so he wished to say how sincerely he endorsed every word which Mr. Verity had spoken with regard to the chairman.

The motion was carried unanimously, and the CHAIRMAN made a brief acknowledgment.

Mr. Geoffrey Blackwell and Mr. H. Richardson were also re-elected to the board, and Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co. were reappointed auditors.

#### VOTE OF THANKS

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and directors, as well as to the officers and staff of the company, for their able conduct of the business during the past year.

The CHAIRMAN, in thanking the shareholders for this expression of confidence and good will, said he was particularly pleased to note the wish that their appreciation should be conveyed to the officers and staff. The directors could do very little without the energetic, loyal, and enthusiastic support of every member of the staff, from the general manager downwards. But for their enthusiasm and energy the task of the directors would indeed be difficult. They had, however, "played up," and had thus enabled the directors to show the satisfactory results which had been submitted. (Cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated.

(Continued at foot of next column)

## CHARING CROSS ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY

### CONTINUED PROGRESS

### STEADY INCREASE IN DEMAND

### MR. W. F. FLADGATE'S SPEECH

The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Charing Cross Electricity Supply Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the offices of the company, St. Martin's-lane, London.

Mr. WILLIAM FRANCIS FLADGATE, M.V.O. (the chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Cecil G. Stanesby, F.C.I.S.) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

#### THE LATE SIR JOHN GATTI

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—Before I proceed to deal in any way with the business which is before us I feel that I must make a short reference to the deep loss which has been sustained by the death of Sir John Gatti. All of you who have been shareholders of this company for some time know what important work and what faithful service he has given to this company. The citizens of London know what good service he has given to London, and we, his friends, fully appreciate the charm and kindness which he always showed in his dealings with us. I speak from knowledge of him from the time he was a boy, and I can only say that in him many have lost a friend and that the country is the poorer by his death. Fortunately, before his sudden death he had had a picture painted by an eminent artist, and I am glad to say we have secured a copy of that picture for this room in order that we may have ever with us some kindly remembrance of him whose loss we are still living to deplore.

I am glad to say that we have still with us two members of the family through whom this company originated and to whom this company owes a great measure of its success. We have Mr. Rocco Gatti, the son of one of our original directors, Mr. Agostino Gatti, and we have also with us Sir John's son, Mr. Jack Gatti. Mr. Jack Gatti to my knowledge was of considerable use to his father during the busy time that he was ruling at the London County Council. We have elected him in place of his father, and I can assure him now, in your presence, of the hearty welcome I give to him, and the thorough belief I have that his services will be of great use to this company. I will not add anything more because Sir John Gatti was well known to all of you, except to express again our deep sense of loss.

I will now proceed to deal with the report and accounts, which have been before you for some time past and which I have no doubt you will take as read. (Agreed.)

#### COST OF SUPPLY TO STATIONS

In addressing you last year I commented on the satisfactory result of the year's trading and pointed out that the company had made satisfactory progress in almost every direction, but I particularly called attention to the fact that that satisfactory result was to a very considerable extent due to the very moderate price at which the London Power Company, consequent upon the reduction in cost, had been able to give us a supply to our stations.

In speaking of this reduction I asked you to remember that you must not expect it to continue always at the same rate, and in fact that it was not impossible that the year 1928 might be exceptional. I am glad that I took the precaution of giving you this warning, because the one blot upon our working for 1929 is the increased price which we have had to pay for our supply. This increase has been caused by no fault of the Power Company nor of ourselves, but simply by the happening of chance. The price which we pay to the London Power Company is made up of two parts—a fixed charge for every kilowatt of our maximum demand for each year and a flat rate per unit for the energy actually supplied.

In the early part of 1929 there was a period of very severe, cold weather and many fogs, some of which lasted far into the day. The effect of this was to increase our maximum demand to a figure greatly in excess of that of the previous year, with the necessary consequence that our proportion of fixed charges was far higher than in 1928, and hence the increase in cost to which I have referred. The London Power Company is in no way to blame for this charge because as a matter of fact their average price per unit was materially lower in 1929 than in 1928.

#### LINKING UP OF STATIONS

While speaking of the work of the London Power Company you will, I am sure, forgive me for reminding you that the germ of the scheme was first adumbrated in this room in the year 1906, and at our general meeting held on March 5, 1907, the shareholders gave their approval to a Bill for setting up a joint committee of the London companies. In explaining the object of that committee it was pointed out that it would enable the companies to assist each other by linking up their stations and, as and when necessary, by the increase of stations, after rendering existing stations as effective as possible.

Perhaps it is as well that we did not get what we asked for, as the work, if then done, would long since have become obsolete, but the scheme as then outlined is what in effect the London Power Company has now carried out. The efficient stations, including our Bow Station, have been rendered more efficient; they have been linked by mains of a tension far in excess of anything we should then have contemplated, while the increase of stations is now being proceeded with in the erection of the Battersea Power Station, projected on the most modern lines. For its efficiency the designer of the station—Dr. Pearce—is responsible; for freedom from any detrimental effect on the neighbourhood, the most eminent chemists that can be found, and for distinction in its elevation, by securing the services of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott.

#### EXPANSION OF BUSINESS

I will now proceed to deal with the accounts, and as there are, in my view, very few points to which I need call your attention, I can do so briefly. I am glad to say that once more the accounts show that the expansion of the company's business, as judged by new connexions and the increased sale of units, continues at a satisfactory rate.

In the West End the units sold have increased by over 4,000,000, and in the City by over 6,000,000, the corresponding increase in the gross revenue being in each case a little over £18,000. The net revenue has, however, decreased in both areas, the decrease being caused by the increase in price for power, to which I have referred, and also to the decrease in charges to our customers.

It is, however, satisfactory to note the steady increase in demand, which has continued for many years. My secretary has given me particulars of this, and I find that during the past 10 years the kilowatts connected in the West End have increased by some 53 per cent. and in the City some 56 per cent., while the corresponding increase in units sold is 124 per cent. in the West End and 111 per cent. in the City. Averaging out these figures, you will see that they show a yearly increase of a little more than 10 per cent. I think these results must be considered satisfactory, particularly in so far as the West End is concerned, where we thought many years ago the work had been practically completed. Then there are always alterations, improvements, and additions being made in the streets. I have said "improvements," but I am not quite sure that the alterations are always improvements. However, the new "lay-out" of streets—to use a neutral expression—generally enables us to obtain a certain amount of increased business, which we are not slow to obtain, if it can possibly be got.

The City is more difficult to deal with than the West End because modern lighting as known in the West End in the shape of illumination of shops and lengthened periods of lighting does not appeal to our customers in the City.

#### EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT

With regard to the accounts themselves, in the West End the expenditure on capital account was approximately £100,000. The greater part of this has been expended on renewals of machinery at Shorts-gardens Station and on the acquisition and equipment of the new sub-station in Trafalgar-square.

In the City the capital expenditure was some £50,000, the greater part of which has been expended in the acquisition of a new sub-station for serving the City area, which was greatly needed and which we have been successful in finding.

We have been able to deal with this expenditure out of the reserves formed by our sinking funds, with no alteration in our capital account. It is satisfactory to note that at the end of the year we had discharged our debt to the bank and had only a temporary loan of £20,000 from the London Power Company on favourable terms.

I do not propose to comment on the revenue accounts, because with the exception of the cost of current, to which I have already referred, there is only a difference of some 5 per cent. in the trading of 1928 and 1929.

The amount of our dividend being fixed under the sliding scale, there is no necessity for me to trouble you with any details as to how this is arrived at beyond stating that we have sufficient income to pay our standard dividend at the fixed rate, and having done that we are in a position in the West End to transfer to the reserve account No. 8 the shareholders' proportion of the consumers' benefit, amounting to £19,134, and in the City similarly to transfer £31,931. As you will see from the two accounts No. 8 in the West End and in the City there is now standing to the credit of these two reserve accounts a little more than £100,000—£29,838 in the West End and £68,263 in the City. This sum, as I have told you on previous occasions, is available for further dividend or possible capitalization in 1931, when the standard prices have to be rearranged.

I am not asking you to deal with this question at the present time, but in due course we shall put the subject before you for your consideration and decision.

#### CO-PARTNERSHIP SCHEME

I am glad to say that during the past year we have, with the consent of the Commissioners, formed a co-partnership scheme, the basis of which is that if the company is in a position in any one year to distribute out of the shareholders' proportion of the consumers' benefit anything for an increased dividend, whether this is distributed or not, they shall be entitled to apply a certain sum for the benefit of the co-partnership fund of the employees. During the year 1929 the amount applied for this purpose has been £4,021 in the West End, and £4,649 in the City. It has been a great satisfaction to the directors to be able to set up this fund which we have reason to believe will be of material benefit and real assistance to the company's employees.

I should like any of the shareholders who may be interested in the suggestion, which was made some time ago, that we require a brighter London, to visit the Victoria-embankment any evening after sunset, as I think they will find that the new system of lighting, for which we are indebted to our engineer-in-chief, and which has recently been completed, has produced a street lighting which, if not better, will at any rate bear comparison with that of any European capital, and I think it does great credit to this company and its officers.

I do not think there are any other matters to which I need call your attention, but before sitting down I should like once more, as I have in many years past, to record the great satisfaction which the directors feel in stating that the services of their staff in all classes have been worthy of all praise, and if I do not single any one out for special commendation it is not that I do not recognize the work he has done, but because I prefer that all should believe how much we appreciate their work and how well we consider they do it.

#### THE DIVIDEND RESOLUTION

I now move: "That the report and accounts for the year 1929, as submitted, be received and adopted; that the dividend of 4½ per cent. for the year 1929 paid on the Cumulative Preference shares of the West End and City undertakings respectively, and the interim dividend on the Ordinary shares of the West End and City undertakings respectively, be confirmed; that a dividend of 10 1-16d. per share for the half-year ended December 31, 1929, in respect of the Ordinary shares of the West End undertakings be declared, and that such dividend be paid on March 7."

Mr. ROCCO GATTI seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN moved: "That Mr. Rocco Gatti and Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Laurie, the directors retiring by rotation, being eligible for re-election, be re-elected."

Sir JOHN HENRY, D.L., J.P., seconded the resolution and it was adopted unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. J. S. HIGHFIELD, seconded by Mr. CLYDE YOUNG, Messrs. Brown, Peet and Tilly were reappointed auditors.

#### APPRECIATION OF DIRECTORS' AND STAFFS' SERVICES

Mr. CLYDE YOUNG, in proposing a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff, said that although progress and efficiency were the guiding stars of the company, and the directors would not for a moment tolerate antiquated methods, there was one old-fashioned custom which he thought should be kept. That was to propose a very hearty vote of thanks to the chairman. In these days of hurry and bustle a vote of thanks was frequently a matter of form, but he could assure the chairman that with the shareholders of this company it was more than that. They really wished to convey to the chairman and his colleagues their sincere thanks with an expression of appreciation of the generous way the directors gave their time and energy to the affairs of the company. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. S. HIGHFIELD seconded the motion, which was unanimously passed.

The CHAIRMAN having briefly acknowledged the compliment, the proceedings terminated.

## THE RECENT BUSINESS RECESSION

The current number of the Midland Bank's *Monthly Review* contains an article on "The Recent Business Recession," from which we extract the following paragraph:—

"It would be entirely erroneous to suppose that the situation was devoid of hopeful features. Quite apart from the steady progress towards more economical production and marketing, the improved industrial relationships, the brighter international outlook, the continued recovery of Europe, and the restoration of sounder financial conditions in the United States, there is one underlying factor of encouragement which gives cause for the better type of hope that is based, not on a sentimental burst of optimism, but on studied examination of recent experience. We refer to the marked advance in monetary policy in post-War as compared with pre-War times. This has already been mentioned and described with some particularity in previous issues of the *Review*, and we need say no more at this point than that in the continued progress of enlightened and ever more skilful credit policy lies the chief hope for the economic welfare of the country in the near future."

## H.P. SAUCE, LIMITED

### SATISFACTORY TRADING RESULTS

### INCREASED DIVIDEND AND A SCRIP BONUS

### CONTINUED POPULARITY OF THE COMPANY'S PRODUCTS

The FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of H.P. Sauce, Limited, was held yesterday at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham.

Mr. LUDFORD C. DOCKER, J.P. (chairman of directors), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. T. S. Radford, A.S.A.A.) read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I beg to move the adoption of the directors' report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, and, in accordance with the usual custom, I assume it will be your wish to take these documents as read. (Agreed.)

The profit and loss account shows that the net profit for the year, including interest and dividends on investments, and after providing for depreciation, income-tax, directors' fees, and all expenses, is £159,526, compared with £153,171 for the previous year, an increase of £6,355.

I am sure that this continued evidence of the strength of the business and of the increasing popularity of its products will be received by shareholders with satisfaction, and it is a pleasure to my board to be able to recommend to you to-day the payment of an increased dividend on the Ordinary shares at the rate of 30 per cent., as compared with 25 per cent. for the previous year, together with the distribution of a scrip bonus of one fully paid new Ordinary share for every three Ordinary shares now held by you.

#### SUCCESS OF BOARD'S POLICY

During the past five years, the period during which the business has been carried on as a public limited company, the directors have appreciated the support and approval of their shareholders in the maintenance of a conservative dividend policy, which has resulted in the establishment of that strong financial position so desirable in a business of this character. Side by side with financial prudence, we have continued to take our stand on the quality of our manufactures, sparing no expense necessary either for obtaining the very best materials, for manufacturing under the most scientific and efficient methods, or for the subsequent proper maturity of products. The quality so resulting has proved our greatest asset in facing competition even in markets where the cult of cheapness abounds.

In spite of vicissitudes arising out of the circumstances of the times, vicissitudes that still unfortunately beset us in many markets normally receptive to our goods, we have held our own very successfully against increased competition. We can only hope that the long deferred restoration to improved industrial conditions, particularly in the basic industries, will assist, at not too distant a date, to absorb even more abundantly in our home market the appetizing products for which our company is so widely, favourably, and deservedly known. We are assured of a full share in any revival in depressed markets, inasmuch as we are the fortunate possessors of many old and valued accounts in every district, cemented by the pleasant mutual relationship existing between the company and its numerous customers—a relationship which we, on our side, value very highly and use every endeavour to preserve by quality and service.

The stabilizing of vinegar prices resumed last year, after a short period of rather reckless competition in the trade, has been helpful to our results. At the risk of repetition, I may say that the reputation of our "Midland" brand of malt vinegar has never stood higher in the judgment of our customers than now, and has proved of great value in a period which otherwise would have been a trying one in this section of the business.

#### THE COMPANY'S SPECIALITIES

It is scarcely necessary to say anything in praise of our premier product, H.P. Sauce, which enjoys a unique and enviable popularity both at home and overseas. The extension of our other products under the generic title of "H.P." is being steadily developed by our technical and commercial staff, helped as they are by the good will and assistance of our customers. I should like to take the opportunity once again to make a passing reference to the success of our excellent tomato ketchup, which, like H.P. Sauce, has become a favourite condiment in British households. Its sale steadily increases, and the favourable comments made on this tomato ketchup, and on our range of goods exhibited in the London section of the British Industries Fair, which has just concluded, serve to show public appreciation for British condiments of this class, and for our company's specialities in particular. At this point I may appropriately acknowledge the value of the kind cooperation of many of our friends and shareholders who, conscious of the merit of our products, have gone to the trouble of asking for them specifically by name at the shops, and by their recommendation have performed a useful part in helping to foster that consumer's demand that is a prelude to fuller measure of trade support.

#### CONTROLLING INTEREST IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANY

In June last we subscribed for a controlling interest in a subsidiary company which is now satisfactorily manufacturing a portion of one of our requirements previously wholly purchased from outside suppliers in very considerable quantities. While our interest in this subsidiary company is primarily in the nature of a precautionary measure for ensuring essential supplies, for which we should otherwise be wholly dependent on outside manufacturers, we have confidence that we may expect a satisfactory return on the funds which we have provided.

Turning to the balance-sheet, and comparing it with the previous one, you will note that investments and cash have increased by £51,907, and that our investments in trustee securities at market value on December 31, 1929, stood at £507,235. In addition to our trustee investments we have shares in subsidiary companies now appearing at their cost of £37,516. Sundry debtors and bills receivable have increased by £5,053, and on the other hand buildings, plant, &c., show, after writing off depreciation, a decrease of £3,710, stock is less by £14,316, and there is an increase of £1,927 in creditors.

#### AVAILABLE BALANCE AND DISTRIBUTION

After adding the net profit for the year to the amount brought forward from last year, and deducting the necessary provision for fall in market value of trustee investments, together with the dividend on the Preference shares, there is an available balance of £180,002 6s. 11d. This sum the directors recommend shall be applied in a dividend of 30 per cent., less tax, on Ordinary shares for the year, £72,000; in transfer to reserve fund, £60,000; and in carrying forward to next year's account the balance of £48,002 6s. 11d.

I now formally beg to propose: That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, be approved and adopted; that the payments of dividends on the Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares on July 1, 1929, and January 1, 1930, be confirmed; and that the available balance of £180,002 6s. 11d. be applied as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In payment of dividend of 30 per cent. on Ordinary shares for the year .. .. .. | £72,000 | 0 0 |
| In transfer to reserve fund .. | 60,000 | 0 0 |
| In carrying forward to next year's account .. .. | 48,002 | 6 11 |
| | £180,002 | 6 11 |

Mr. C. HERBERT SMITH (deputy chairman) seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

#### INCREASE OF CAPITAL AND SHARE BONUS

The CHAIRMAN.—Ladies and gentlemen,—I have pleasure in proposing the two resolutions as to increase of capital and distribution of share bonus, particulars of which have been received by you in the notice convening this meeting.

During the five years to December 31 last, representing the period of the existence of this old business as a public limited company, we have been able to write off out of undistributed profits the balance of £156,997, representing figure of goodwill remaining after applying in reduction of the cost the premium received on the issue of the Ordinary shares. In addition, we have been able to accumulate out of profits the present reserve fund, which, by the resolution just passed, now stands at £185,000. Your directors feel that you will approve their recommendation that £100,000 of the reserve fund be capitalized and applied in distribution of one fully-paid £1 Ordinary share (ranking for dividend as from January 1, 1930, only) for every three of the 300,000 original Ordinary shares held by shareholders on February 22, 1930. Any share fractions to which holders may be entitled will be sold by us, and the proceeds remitted in due course.

For this purpose, the capital of the company will require to be increased to £700,000, by the creation of 100,000 additional Ordinary shares of £1 each, when our total authorized capital will consist of 300,000 £1 Preference shares and 400,000 £1 Ordinary shares.

There will be posted to each Ordinary shareholder on Friday next, March 7, a form of renunciation and nomination, giving his present holding of Ordinary shares and number of bonus Ordinary shares to be allotted to him. It will not be necessary for a shareholder to complete the form if it is desired to have the bonus shares registered in his own name. If, however, a shareholder desires to renounce his rights to the whole of his bonus shares in favour of another person, the form must be completed and returned to the company not later than March 31, 1930. In case a shareholder only desires to renounce his rights to part only of the bonus shares, the form of renunciation and nomination will be split on or before March 25, 1930, if returned to the secretary for that purpose.

#### THE RESOLUTIONS

I will now propose the two necessary resolutions, which are as follows:—

(1) That the capital of the company be increased to £700,000 by the creation of 100,000 additional Ordinary shares of £1 each, to be numbered 600,001 to 700,000.

(2) That the directors be authorized to capitalize the sum of £100,000 forming part of the undistributed profits and reserve fund of the company, and that such sum be applied for the purpose of making payment in full at par for 100,000 new Ordinary shares of £1 each, numbered 600,001 to 700,000, inclusive, to be distributed as fully paid among the holders of the Ordinary shares of the company standing on the company's register of shareholders on the 22nd day of February, 1930, or their respective nominees, in the proportion of one fully paid new Ordinary share for every three fully paid original Ordinary shares held on that date, any fractional shares resulting from such distribution being dealt with by the directors in accordance with the power given to them by Article 128 of the company's Articles of Association, and that the shares so distributed shall rank for dividend as from the 1st day of January, 1930, and in all respects *pari passu* with the existing Ordinary shares.

Mr. C. HERBERT SMITH seconded both the resolutions, which were put to the meeting separately, and carried unanimously.

On the proposition of Sir MALCOLM FRASER, Bt., G.B.E., seconded by Mr. P. J. H. HANNON, M.P., Mr. Cyril Owen was re-elected a director.

Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co. were re-appointed auditors.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, the directors, and staff for their continued attention to the business of the company and for the satisfactory results of the past year.

## GENERAL HYDRAULIC POWER

### RESULTS AFFECTED BY SEVERE WEATHER

The FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the General Hydraulic Power Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered offices, 47-51, Hatfield-street, Southwark, S.E.

Mr. STANLEY L. BEALE (the chairman), in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—Gentlemen,—You will notice that, due to the new Act, we have to publish our accounts in a somewhat new form. We have endeavoured to retain the old form as much as possible—a form you have been used to for 40 years. Our auditors were very concerned to keep us in the right path, so now we are bringing down the gross profit of the London and Liverpool companies to the General, leaving it to this company to decide what is necessary to provide for depreciation and wise to put to reserve before recommending a dividend.

The profit brought down this year is £93,855, and, after putting aside £28,000 to general reserve—which is reserve for depreciation—and £5,000 to special reserve—the same as last year—we propose a dividend of 7 per cent. on the Ordinary stock, leaving £5,908 to be carried forward, a decrease of £1,512. The decrease in our profit is accounted for by the severe weather in the early part of last year, and would have been greater if we had not recovered a good deal during the remainder of the year. I am glad to say that this mild winter has been all in our favour, and, if trade does not fall off, last year's loss should be made good.

Last year I mentioned the Bloomsbury disaster, and I am glad to report that we have been reimbursed for the money we spent in relaying mains.

#### HATFIELD INSURANCE COMPANY

You will notice this year a new item in the balance-sheet—"Hatfield Insurance Company." It has been the custom for many years to put aside a sum of money to cover compensation, any amount not required being swallowed in the company's reserves. This has not proved satisfactory, so we decided to form an insurance company of a purely domestic nature to look after these risks. The Hatfield Insurance will be able, we hope, in a few years' time to be in a strong enough position to obviate or considerably reduce the insurance we now pay. The money set aside for the purpose of compensation will now be ear-marked.

No new work of any magnitude has been undertaken at any of our stations, but considerable lengths of main have been relaid in steel where subsidences have taken place or were feared.

I really have nothing to say about Liverpool; although the profit is rather larger it is not an adequate return on capital.

Again I wish to thank Mr. Haarer and all his staff, both clerical and technical, for their zeal and efforts, and I assure you that it was no child's play during January and February last year with breaks in mains being reported at all hours of the day and night. Every break reported by the police has to have a gang rushed off by motor in case it should be one of ours. Of course, a very small percentage are ours, but we have to make sure.

I wish here to mention our mains superintendent, Mr. Elstob, who entered the company's service in 1889 and is retiring in March. He has done wonderful service and could always be relied upon in times of trouble. We all wish him happiness in his well-earned rest.

Brigadier-General W. W. WARNER, C.M.G., seconded the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, said that the directors would consider the advisability of giving the shareholders quarterly statements of gallons sold by the company, but he must refuse to give any particulars of gallons pumped, as he felt sure that the figures would only be misleading.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Brigadier-General WARNER, seconded by Mr. G. B. PATERSON, Mr. Stanley L. Beale was re-elected a director of the company.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the re-election of the other retiring director, Mr. Frank H. Jones, which was seconded by Brigadier-General WARNER, and unanimously approved.

The auditors, Messrs. Jackson, Pixley and Co., were reappointed.

Mr. R. W. WESTERN proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, and congratulated him on the improvement which had taken place in the finances of the company during the time that he had occupied the chair.

Mr. E. B. BROWN seconded the vote, which was unanimously accorded.

## RUBBER COMPANIES AND RESTRICTION

The following companies, for whom Messrs. Francis Peek and Co. act as agents, have agreed to the proposals made by the Rubber Growers' Association for the complete cessation of tapping during May:—Anglo-Dutch, Bosoeki, Devitursa, Java Investment, Java United, Marudu Consolidated, Rubber Estates of Malaya, Sampang (Java), Serom, and Teekoy.

A sub-branch of Barclays Bank has been opened at 79, West-street, Crewe.

## SOUTHERN PUNJAB RAILWAY

### VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION APPROVED

### ESTIMATE OF RETURN TO ORDINARY STOCKHOLDERS

### MR. JAMES RENDEL'S STATEMENT

# MARINE AND GENERAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

## A STRONG VALUATION

### HANDSOME INCREASE IN BONUSES

The SEVENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society was held yesterday at the society's offices, 48, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

Mr. ARTHUR NEVILLE LUBBOCK (the chairman of the company) presided.

Mr. HOWARD T. CROSS, F.I.A. (the actuary and secretary), read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The CHAIRMAN said:—My lords and gentlemen,—The report and statement of accounts have been circulated, and I assume you will take them as read. (Agreed.) Before proceeding to the business of the meeting I will ask you to bear with me while I refer briefly to two losses the board has sustained since last I addressed you. In 1928 I was deeply sorry to have to announce that Mr. Alexander Radcliffe, having been deprived of his sight—temporarily only as it was hoped—was unable to be present, but as it is now feared that his blindness is permanent he has tendered the resignation of his seat on the board, which the directors have very reluctantly accepted. Mr. Radcliffe succeeded his father as the society's solicitor in 1887—Mr. Radcliffe, senior, having been the legal adviser at the date of the inauguration of the society—and was elected to the board in 1913, hence the severance of his more active interest in our work extending over 40 years is very greatly deplored. (Hear, hear.) To fill the vacancy thus created the directors invited the Right Hon. Lord Meston, K.C.S.I., to join the board, and I will ask the members later to confirm his election. Lord Meston's knowledge of India will be of great service to the board. At our last meeting we had with us our colleague Captain F. Brian Bibby, whose death came very suddenly a few months ago. He was elected to the board in 1923 and was its youngest member, who we hoped would in course of time take up the reins when they passed from the hands of his seniors. The vacancy thus created has not at the moment been filled.

#### CLOSING YEAR OF THE QUINQUENNIUM

Passing now to the general business: this is, as no doubt you are all well aware, the fifth and closing year of the quinquennium, when you are anxious to hear the effects of our five years' work, and of the tangible results to policyholders. I propose to deal with this later. In studying the results of five years' accounts, where annual fluctuations are more or less smoothed out, the board are able to obtain a broad view of the general working and of comparing it with the previous five-yearly period. The present results show that while our profit-earning capacity has been extraordinarily good the expansion of the society, that is to say, the increase in the amount of assurances on the books with its resulting increase of premium has been not so good, and has scarcely come up to our hopes and expectations. We put our offers before the public without making rash promises regarding the future, leaving the man in the street to use his discrimination, or to accept the advice of our accredited agents and brokers, who are people with some expert knowledge of life offices and their prospects, so that it is a disappointment to us, and, incidentally, a loss to the insuring public, that our business is not greater, notwithstanding the fact that the total for this quinquennium has exceeded that for any other five-year period in the society's history. (Hear, hear.)

#### SINGLE PREMIUM POLICIES

To turn now to the year's accounts. Our premium income is less by £24,000 than in 1928, due entirely to the disturbing effect of policies effected at large single premiums which vary in number and size from year to year. As the effect of these policies will be seen throughout the accounts, I should like to say a few words about them. They are one of the results of our present method of taxation, and enable the rich—the very rich—men (a few of whom are still left) to obtain some diminution in the amount they have to pay over in taxation. I believe it is considered to be a perfectly legitimate thing to avoid the law without breaking it, and so long as the law stands as it does and the supply of rich men does not give out, so long will these policies be effected; nevertheless, although they are not without their profitable side to an assurance company, so long as there is something more than a minimum of life assurance element in them, such policies do have the effect of distorting the figures.

#### EXPANSION OF INTEREST INCOME

Our interest income has expanded considerably, there being an increase of £10,600 in the amount received before deduction of tax, and a net increase of £9,800 after deduction of tax, resulting in the gross rate earned on our funds being £6 1s. 3d. per cent. and the net rate £4 19s. per cent., increases of 8d. per cent. and 1s. 1d. per cent. respectively over last year. The relatively larger increase in the net rate is due to the fact that our income-tax payments for this year have been credited with a rather substantial sum that was included in the previous year's accounts and subsequently refunded by the Inland Revenue authorities. These are high rates for investment, but it must not be thought that to obtain them we have placed our funds in securities that attract a high rate by reason of their more or less speculative properties. The real reason is that the prices of all of our many securities that were written down ruthlessly in times of heavy depression are still standing at those low prices, and consequently show an actual yield large in comparison with the yield which such securities give at present-day prices. On the payments side of our account, although our claims by death are considerably higher than in 1928, they are within the figure expected, and while the profit under this heading for 1929 is slightly reduced the total profit realized on mortality over the five years has been very satisfactory and contributes in no mean manner to our surplus.

#### GROWING PREFERENCE FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES

Payments for matured endowment assurances differ but little from last year, and I yet again bewail the fact that so many people prefer this type of policy to the really true form of insurance—I mean the policy that is payable at death only. Figures have recently been published showing that whereas in 1913 whole life policies formed 60 per cent. of the total of assurances in force in British offices the percentage to-day is under 40, and the average amount of a whole life policy being £500 and of an endowment assurance £200 only, the premium for either policy being about the same. To my mind £200 of insurance is quite an inadequate death cover for most people, and it would be a much sounder proposition to spend the same amount of premium in providing the larger policy for £500.

#### THE BALANCE-SHEET FIGURES

The last entry on the receipt side of £3,475,860 is the total of the fund at the end of the year's working, showing a very satisfactory increase of over £160,000. The balance-sheet sets out the assets representing this sum of £3,475,860. The investments are entered in accordance with the Act of Parliament that governs our procedure, and there is no material alteration in any of the individual amounts that calls for particular comment, save perhaps the amount set against loans on the society's policies. These have been increased by nearly £40,000, and once more the effect of the single premium policy with its concomitant loan is visible.

#### VALUE OF THE SECURITIES

You may think I have dealt rather shortly with these assets. As they appear in the balance-sheet they look very prosaic, but the important points to be considered, points which can never be over-emphasised, are that these entries are actually represented by securities and that these securities are actually of the value placed upon them. The great majority of these are Stock Exchange securities and are held by our bankers for safe custody. The whole of these, together with mortgage documents, have been individually inspected by our auditors. Our solicitor reports that the mortgages are all fully secured, while our stockbrokers have valued all the other securities at the market selling prices current on December 31 last. This valuation of the Stock Exchange securities is all important on the present occasion, as it is in this year, the last of the quinquennium, that the statement appended to the accounts has to contain the words "in our belief the assets set forth in the balance-sheet are in the aggregate fully of the value stated therein." Were we merely to act up to the letter of the law, it would be quite legitimate to set the increased values of such securities as had appreciated against the decreased values of those that had depreciated, so long as the latter were not greater than the former; but we have gone a long step farther and have left at their book values the stocks that show appreciation, having written down to their market selling values all those that show depreciation, with the result that we can state definitely that no single security stands in the books at a price higher than its market selling value at the close of the year. (Hear, hear.)

#### A FIFTY-SHILLING BONUS

Having in this way placed a value on our assets, we have also valued all our liabilities under our assurance and annuity contracts, and the difference between the two amounts gives the surplus out of which the directors decide the sum to be distributed as profits. After considering the very careful estimates that have been made, it has been decided to allot to all participating policies for the whole of life (that which may be called the most permanent type of policy) that were on the books on December 31 last a reversionary bonus of £2 10s. per cent. per annum on the sum assured. The same rate will also be applicable to endowment assurances originally effected for terms of 30 years or over—for such policies may be considered to be contracts almost as permanent as whole life assurances. For endowment assurances effected for shorter terms, however, the full rate of £2 10s. per cent. per annum will not apply, and it has been decided to allocate to them a lower rate of bonus that is more appropriate to a contract of shorter duration. Thus the rate of bonus for endowment assurances between 20 and 29 years will be £2 8s. per cent. per annum, while for those for less than 20 years the rate will be £2 6s. per cent. per annum.

#### PROVISION FOR INTERIM BONUSES

In addition to providing for these distributions, a sufficient sum has been set aside to produce interim bonuses at the same respective rates for those policies in force on December 31, 1929, that go off the books by death or by the completion of the term of their endowment before the date of our next valuation at the end of 1934. This provision, in advance, of the interim bonus is to our minds most important, for were this provision not so made all sums paid by way of interim bonus would become a first charge on the profits arising out of the next quinquennium ending in 1934 and we should be to some extent mortgaging the future. Having set aside the amount necessary to provide both the quinquennial and the interim bonus there will still remain a substantial sum to be carried forward; the actual figures will be given in the valuation report which, with the usual bonus notices, will reach you in a few days' time.

#### A SATISFACTORY POSITION

This must be a very gratifying result to every one, to you chiefly as policyholders, and to us who are in the responsible position of, as it were, trustees. In past years my friends have criticized me for having pitched my annual statement to you in a rather minor key—that I was too diffident—but I have been merely waiting for an occasion, which, I felt sure would come, when I could draw attention, with every reason, to the merits of the society. With this bonus we have now returned to the rate declared regularly on whole life policies for a period of many years up to the beginning of this century, and while I do not for one moment wish to be considered as a prophet, I feel that given ordinary trading conditions we may confidently look forward to as satisfactory a state of our affairs five years hence. (Hear, hear.) My confidence is greatly strengthened by the fact that we are carrying forward undivided a substantial sum of about 17 per cent. of the total surplus, which may be looked upon as the equivalent of what is known in trading companies as an "equalization of dividends" fund that can be drawn upon in the future if needs be. This brings me to the end of my statement on our position at the close of this our 15th quinquennial period, a position that to me is eminently satisfactory, and I hope that our members, seeing the results in the same light, will give a recommendation of the society to their friends, and so aid in our expansion, bearing in mind the fact that in a mutual society the profits belong entirely to the members, there being no shareholders with prior rights. (Cheers.) I now beg to move that the report with the accounts appended thereto be received and adopted.

Mr. FRANK RITCHIE (the deputy-chairman of the company) seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The election of Lord Meston as a director of the society having been confirmed, and the retiring directors and auditors re-elected, a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

# R. E. JONES

## A PROTRACTED MEETING

Over 600 shareholders attended the annual meeting of R. E. Jones, Limited, at the Hotel Great Central yesterday, when Mr. EDWARD HARRIS (the chairman of the company) presided. The proceedings, which lasted for three and a half hours, were at times stormy, and the meeting was eventually adjourned until Wednesday next.

Mr. John Moxon's resolution requesting the directors to invite Mr. R. A. R. Field to accept the position of managing director of the company was carried by a large majority.

The questions relating to the reduction in the number of directors and the re-election of the retiring directors were postponed to be dealt with at the adjourned meeting, but a resolution inviting the directors to tender their resignations was passed, and it was stated that the directors would give their decision after they had had an opportunity of making statements at the adjourned meeting.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, explained the steps that had been taken by the board to carry out the recommendations of the committee of investigation appointed in November, 1928. Among these recommendations, which were unanimously adopted by the shareholders, were that the whole of the motor businesses should be sold, that the company should restrict its activities to catering and hotel businesses under new and efficient management, that those London shops which were unsuitably situated should be disposed of, and that early consideration should be given to the disposal of the factory and stores at Southwark. The motor businesses of J. Thomas and Co. (Cardiff) and Turners Garages (Cardiff) were disposed of in July for £22,000, which meant a total loss in these investments of £57,884. To prevent trading losses continuing the factory and business of Morgan and Co., of Leighton Buzzard, had been closed, and negotiations were proceeding for the sale of the premises and plant. The estimated loss on the investment in this undertaking was £286,491. All the reserves of the company, amounting to £130,970, and the balance of £52,921 at the credit of the profit and loss account had been utilized as a set-off against the capital loss, leaving a balance to the debit of profit and loss account of £184,270, as against a credit balance last year of £36,715.

#### THE OPPOSITION

Mr. MOXON said that neither Mr. Bickerton nor himself had set out on this very heavy task with the idea of pillorying any individuals, but they held that the rest of the board were not travelling on the right lines. He believed that they had the support of the shareholders in their desire to put the affairs of this company on a sure and certain dividend-paying foundation. He was not going to ask them to sing the doxology because they were told that their assets were worth, or might be worth, 19s. 9d. in the pound. What mattered to them was what they were making as the result of the money they had invested in the shares of the company.

The CHAIRMAN said the point in dispute was not with regard to the appointment of Mr. R. A. R. Field, but whether a full-time or a part-time managing director should be put into the position. He did not think a part-time managing director would be able to give sufficient attention to the business to get the results they all desired.

One shareholder suggested, amidst laughter, that they should sell the Piccadilly Hotel and sell all the businesses in South Wales, and let the directors go there to manage them.

The question of the remuneration of the directors for the past year was also the subject of considerable opposition, a resolution that they be paid £250 each being defeated, but eventually the shareholders decided that that matter should also be considered at the adjourned meeting.

# LONDON ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION

## DIVIDEND OF 9 PER CENT.

## INCREASED SALES OF CURRENT

### THE REDUCTION IN CHARGES

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the London Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

The RIGHT HON. the EARL of BESSBOROUGH, C.M.G. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. W. H. Wilson) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MR. BENSON

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Before I submit the report and accounts for 1929 there is one matter to which I must refer. Last year I presided at our annual meeting as our chairman, Mr. Benson, was then unfortunately suffering from an illness and was unable to attend, and I am sure you were all sorry to read of his death on March 31 last. Mr. Benson became a director of the company in 1901, and those of you who were shareholders at that time will appreciate the difficulties that had to be surmounted. He spared neither time nor effort in assisting to bring the company safely through its troubles to years of prosperity. It was to him a great source of satisfaction to see the company achieve success to which he had contributed.

The death of Mr. Benson created a vacancy on the board, and in filling this vacancy we have been most fortunate. As you know, we give large supplies of electricity to the Southern Railway Company, and I think that our shareholders are to be congratulated that the chairman of the Southern Railway, Brigadier-General the Hon. Everard Baring, has accepted a seat on our board. His great experience as chairman of one of our most important railways will, I am sure, make his advice and co-operation of great value to us, and on your behalf I welcome him very heartily to our counsels. In this way the association between the railway company and ourselves will be closely cemented to our common interest.

#### THE YEAR'S RESULTS

I now pass on to the report and accounts for last year. We reduced our prices for electricity as from January 1, 1929, but in spite of these reductions our revenue from the sale of current has increased to £729,053 for 1929, as compared with £692,506 for 1928, or approximately 5¼ per cent. Net profits for 1929 were £186,721, as against £181,306 for 1928. Net profits include the balance of £18,437 brought in from 1928, also interest and dividends received from investments during 1929. Due allowance has been made for all sinking fund and other charges which we have to make under the London Electricity (No. 2) Act, 1925.

Last year we included in our report a sum of £50,880 which was allocated to a special reserve fund for the Ordinary shareholders in respect of the three years 1926-27-28. The amount to be appropriated to this fund for the year 1929 is £35,000, making a total at the end of 1929 of £85,880.

Under the London Electricity (No. 2) Act, 1925, the board may distribute this fund to the shareholders as additional dividend or may retain it up to and including the year 1931, when it may be capitalized into Ordinary shares. Your directors have given the question full consideration and have decided to adopt the latter alternative as being in the best interests of the shareholders.

Your board now recommends payment of 6 per cent. for the year on the Preference shares, of which an interim dividend of 3 per cent. was paid on September 1 last, and a final dividend of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, which with the interim dividend of 4 per cent. paid in September last will make a total dividend on the Ordinary shares of 9 per cent. for the year. After payment of these dividends we are left with a balance of £46,832, which is subject to an amount to be allocated to co-partners. I will refer to this again in a moment.

#### PROGRESS IN EVERY CLASS OF SUPPLY

As I have just mentioned, last year your board reduced the charges to consumers, as they were of opinion that by cheapening the cost of electric energy consumers would make a greater use of it.

Sales of current during 1929 amounted to 248,144,007 units, as compared with 203,711,271 for 1928, an increase of approximately 22 per cent.

Our industrial and domestic demands increased by no less than 15 per cent., so you will see that every class of supply is progressing, thus justifying the policy of the board in reducing the charge for current. The load connected to our system last year was 11,300 h.p., making a total connected load of approximately 75,000 h.p. The reduction in our charges has had the effect of bringing down the average price received for each unit sold to 0.705d., as compared with 0.816d. for the year 1928. I may mention that this is the lowest average price received by any of the London companies.

#### SUCCESS OF THE "ALL-IN DOMESTIC TARIFF"

The board is now principally concerned in considering how best the public needs may be served, and with this object we introduced at the commencement of last year what we call the "All-in Domestic Tariff." This tariff has been most successful and has resulted in our domestic consumers making a more extended use of electricity and so increasing our output.

You will observe from the capital account on page 4 of the report that during 1929 we spent £40,126 on mains. The length of mains laid was approximately 28 miles. These extensions will enable us to increase our business and also to extend and strengthen our distributing system.

You have also doubtless read in the Press that the Government are desirous of setting up a standard system of electricity throughout the country. We consider that this objective is one to which our support should be given.

The board is looking forward to the present year with every confidence, and given a further period of peace in industry I see no reason why we should not continue to expand as we have done in the past.

I should like to pay a tribute to our staff, both engineering and commercial, and also the workpeople of the company. Each member has contributed in a zealous and conscientious manner to the satisfactory results of last year. The company is indeed to be congratulated on having a loyal and efficient staff, who spare no effort in furthering the interests of the company.

#### CO-PARTNERSHIP SCHEME

I will now return to the subject of co-partners, to which I briefly referred. This is a scheme we are entitled to set up by the Act of 1925, and it has been sanctioned by the Electricity Commissioners. The scheme will apply to all permanent employees of the company after they have completed one year of service. The amount to be credited to the co-partners fund in each year is dependent on the rate of the additional dividend earned on the Ordinary shares under the sliding scale, and the amount to be credited to the co-partners for 1929 is £4,145. This will reduce the balance on the second page of the report to £42,687.

Before I move the adoption of the report and accounts I regret to say that your old friend Mr. Partridge is not with us to-day due to ill-health. His medical advisers have now insisted that he takes a rest, and ordered him to go away for a time. I am sure we are all very sorry that he is unwell, and I know I am expressing your feelings in wishing him a speedy and complete recovery.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts and the payment of the final dividends as recommended.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL the HON. EVERARD BARING, C.V.O., C.B.E., seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. OLIVER R. H. BURY, Brigadier-General the Hon. Everard Baring, C.V.O., C.B.E., was unanimously re-elected a director.

The auditors, Messrs. Gane, Jackson, Jefferys and Freeman, were reappointed, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, engineers, and staff.

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The requisite funds for the service on April 1 next of the Province of Buenos Aires Five per Cent. Sterling Loan of 1908 and of the Five per Cent. External Gold Loan of 1910 have been received by Messrs. Erlangers, 4, Moorgate, E.C.2.

# PROVIDENT MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION

## CONTINUANCE OF PROSPERITY

## RECORD GROWTH OF FUNDS

### MR. OWEN HUGH SMITH ON THE BOARD'S INVESTMENT POLICY

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Provident Mutual Life Assurance Association was held yesterday at the offices of the association, 25-31, Moorgate, London, E.C.

Mr. OWEN HUGH SMITH (the chairman) presided.

The MANAGER and ACTUARY (Mr. C. R. V. Coutts, F.I.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—Is it your pleasure that the report and accounts for 1929 be taken as read? (Agreed.) I first wish to refer to the appointment of Mr. Alfred R. Wagg as a director. We are very fortunate in having him on the board, and his name will come up for confirmation in a few moments. He is a very useful director and a very agreeable colleague, and I think that you and we are very fortunate in having him with us. (Hear, hear.)

#### THE YEAR'S FIGURES

I now turn to the report and accounts for the year. The association continues to progress and to prosper. The premium income was £873,000, an increase on that of the previous year of £34,000. This does not include any business on the single premium plan, under which nearly the whole of the single premium is advanced by the office. We have never issued a single policy on this plan, which has been devised to enable taxpayers—shall I say?—to escape part of the taxation which would otherwise fall to their lot. Our funds have increased during the year by £616,000, which is the largest increase in the history of the association. This remarkable increase in our funds has occurred in a year when the new business has been lower than in the previous year. The large distribution of surplus made in 1928 naturally attracted an exceptional volume of new members in that year.

The ratio of expenses to premium income has fallen to 13.6, as compared with 14.5 in the previous year. This is, with one exception, the lowest in our history. The net rate of interest earned on our funds has risen to £4 17s.—which is, with one exception, the highest we have ever recorded. It is indeed remarkable that both these ratios, which measure such important factors in our profit-earning power, should in this one year be almost the best on record.

Claims by death, which have been very low for several years past, increased last year by £27,000 to a total of £178,000, which is, however, only 52 per cent. of the amount expected by the tables of mortality employed.

#### INVESTMENT OF FUNDS

I now come to what is, perhaps, the most important duty imposed on your board, and that is the investment of the funds of the association. The principles which should guide those responsible for the investment of life assurance funds are quite rightly the subject of much discussion and criticism in the Press and elsewhere. It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of these problems because the whole fabric of life assurance is built on the earning power of money. We invest our funds to meet our obligations. Every time we issue a life policy we enter into an obligation to pay a sum of money at some unknown date in the future. Our primary and paramount duty, therefore, is so to invest our funds as to enable us to discharge these liabilities, most of which will not mature for many years hence. A large proportion, therefore, of our assets are held in the form of long-dated or irredeemable securities, which can be counted upon to produce a steady flow of interest yield. By this policy we endeavour as far as it is practicable to marry our liabilities to our assets.

But apart from this, our first duty, to meet our liabilities as and when they occur, we have also a duty to our members, secondary and subordinate to the first, to earn as high a rate of bonus for them as is consistent with prudent finance. This bonus, unlike the sum assured, is not a fixed liability. It results from the surplus earning power of the association. It is reasonable, therefore, that to provide a benefit of a less rigid and more elastic character we should invest part of our funds in securities of a less rigid type. Consequently we have for many years invested a limited proportion of our funds in Ordinary stocks, and you will see from the balance-sheet that we have continued this policy during the past year. Forty years ago we had 20 per cent. of our funds invested in Ordinary stocks; last year the corresponding percentage was 14, which includes many investments, technically classed as Ordinary stocks, which are essentially different in character, such as gas companies' stocks carrying maximum rates of dividend.

#### VALUE OF ASSETS

During the past year there has been a general fall in market values on the Stock Exchange, and several groups of companies have come to grief. I am glad to be able to tell you that the association has never had any interest, either direct or indirect, in any of those concerns. The fall in the market value of our investments is 3.3 per cent. of the mean fund, which contrasts with a fall of 6.4 per cent. on long-dated British Government securities. It has been our consistent practice not to bring into revenue any profits on securities realized or appreciated in value, with the result that, notwithstanding the fall to which I have just referred, the market values of our assets exceed the values in the balance-sheet by a substantial sum, without taking into account the investment reserve fund of £160,000. To an association such as this, with rapidly growing funds, the fall in market values on the Stock Exchange has another and brighter side. It has enabled us during the past year to make new investments, approximating to £1,120,000, mainly in long-term securities, on more favourable terms than would otherwise have been possible.

#### RATE OF INTERIM BONUS

In conclusion, I have again to report that the usual actuarial investigation has been made as at December 31 last. It is clear from this that we have fully maintained for the first two years of this quinquennium the high profit-earning power which enabled us to declare a record bonus two years ago. We have therefore had no hesitation in continuing the interim bonus at this rate.

I now move the adoption of the report and accounts and will ask Mr. Pixley to second that.

Mr. FRANCIS W. PIXLEY seconded the resolution and it was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN moved the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Alfred R. Wagg as a director, and this was also seconded by Mr. PIXLEY and unanimously approved.

On the motion of Mr. OLIVER R. H. BURY, seconded by Mr. G. EDGAR S. DAVIS, the retiring directors, Sir W. Guy Granet, G.B.E., Mr. Owen Hugh Smith, and Mr. D. O. Malcolm, were re-elected.

The auditors, Mr. J. W. Crawfurd and Mr. J. B. Woodthorpe, F.C.A., were reappointed on the proposition of Mr. D. MCDOUGALL, seconded by SIR HAROLD ELVERSTON.

#### VOTE OF THANKS

SIR HAROLD ELVERSTON, proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman for his conduct in the chair, said that they had all listened with great interest to the remarks which he had made, and he was sure that in these days, when financial affairs in the City were full of nervousness and tribulation, they were all glad to hear what he had said about the way in which the finances of the society were administered. He thought he was right in saying that no assurance company had ever been wrecked by a bad mortality experience, but that a good many assurance companies had had their careers considerably curtailed by bad finance. That would never occur to the Provident Mutual. (Cheers.)

The vote was seconded by Mr. MCDOUGALL and unanimously accorded, and a brief acknowledgment by the CHAIRMAN concluded the proceedings.

# CEREBOS LIMITED

## ANOTHER RECORD YEAR

## VIGOROUS GROWTH OF THE BUSINESS

### MR. W. H. COLLINS' SPEECH

The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Cerebos Limited was held yesterday at the Station Hotel, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Mr. W. H. COLLINS (chairman and managing director) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. J. S. Hutchison) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I propose that, as usual, we take the report and accounts as read. (Agreed.)

The balance-sheet before you records another year of progress—the greatest in our history—and I am sure you will agree that the results are very gratifying indeed. The figures speak far more eloquently than anything I can say. To enlarge upon them is unnecessary, but I will just say a few words on the outstanding items.

#### ASSETS

On the assets side we have made additions to the first item—namely, freehold and leasehold property, plant, machinery, &c.—because the extensions to our Greatham factory, which I briefly mentioned last year, have been completed, and I venture to say that we now have one of the finest food factories not only in Great Britain but in the world.

The efficiency percentage of the factory is an index to our profits, and, examined in this light, I think you will agree that we have reached a high state of perfection. We can never hope to be quite 100 per cent. perfect, but we are always striving in that direction.

Goodwill, patents, and trade marks stand at the same figure as when the company was first formed. The value of this item, which represents little more than six months' profit, was never so high as it is to-day. I hold the view, ladies and gentlemen, that the goodwill of any business should be its greatest asset. It certainly is so in our case.

Subsidiary Company.—The investment under the heading "Subsidiary Company" is the same as last year, and has contributed its quota to our total profits. The acquisition of the Middlewich Salt Company has proved a very satisfactory investment.

Sundry debtors at £69,918 call for no comment.

Stocks are rather less, which in these days of unstable markets is all to the good.

British Government securities and cash at bank total £495,302—an increase of £90,921 over last year.

#### LIABILITIES

On the liabilities side the share capital has been increased by £100,000 to the round figure of £500,000, due, of course, to the capital bonus of one share for four issued since our last annual meeting.

The reserves, including capital reserve and the amount proposed to be allocated to-day, will exceed £200,000.

Sundry creditors and credit balances at £152,737 are £12,611 more than last year. This item includes provision for all contingencies and for income-tax, by far the greatest of our obligations.

#### PROFITS

The profit of £213,231 constitutes a fresh record in the history of our company. With your permission, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to spend a little time in dealing with some of the factors which have contributed to such a successful year.

I have already mentioned our better factory accommodation, which has enabled us to increase our output and to reduce overhead costs. When you consider that our sales are made up of many millions of packets you will realize that, without constant supervision at every point and attention to every detail, the small profit on each packet might easily be converted into a positive loss.

During the year we had the benefit of the automatic packing machinery we have installed. This supplanting of hand labour in many operations is bound to continue, as there appears to be no limit to the ingenuity of the engineer. There is, however, satisfaction in knowing that, while automatic machinery displaces labour in one direction, it makes for increased employment in other spheres.

As most of you are aware, the company was originally formed for the purpose of marketing Cerebos Table Salt, and I am pleased to be able to inform you that the sales of Cerebos Salt are well maintained, and, indeed, were greater last year than ever before. I should, however, like to take this opportunity to emphasise the fact that we have from time to time introduced other products, notably Bisto, which have met with even greater success than Cerebos Salt, and from these new articles we derive by far the major portion of our turnover and profit. We are now manufacturing over 20 different lines, each representing the same high quality that has made the name "Cerebos" famous throughout the world.

#### ACQUISITION OF NEW BUSINESSES

During the year we have acquired two businesses. Through our subsidiary company, the Middlewich Salt Company, we bought an old-established Cheshire salt business, and we believe this purchase will be of material service to us in many directions.

In France, through our Paris House there, we acquired a mustard business which has been established for 100 years, and we believe this business is capable of great and profitable development.

Our cash resources enable us to buy raw materials like tinplate, packing-cases, paper, pulp boards, &c., &c., in the very best markets and on the most advantageous terms.

Then, despite the unfortunate fact that there are still a tremendous number of unemployed in this country, we have managed to considerably increase our sales and so further reduce the percentage of overhead charges.

#### EXPORT MARKETS

The expansion of our sales overseas, during the year under review, has been a very gratifying feature. Particularly does this apply to our British Colonies and Dominions. Although I am always careful not to introduce politics into our meetings, I cannot help thinking that the welfare of our country is bound up in the development of trade within the Empire.

#### ADVERTISING

I have usually had something to say on the subject of advertising, which is of the greatest possible importance in a business like ours. There is no side of our business which receives more careful thought and attention, and without egotism we can claim that we have over many years acquired experience and knowledge which have enabled us to make our advertising efficient and striking. By some means or other we do seem to hit upon happy ideas for making known the qualities of our wares. Perhaps this is due to the fact that we are always open to receive ideas, whether they come from the office boy or the most eminent expert in the land.

Our Bisto Kids continue to add to the gaiety of the nation, even as Bisto adds to the flavour of all meat dishes.

#### DEVELOPMENTS

As to the future, I will refrain from prophesying, preferring the safer policy of counting the chickens after they are hatched. I see no reason, however, why our business should not continue to expand. Any change for the better in the trade position in this country will increase our prosperity, while the scope for expansion overseas is enormous.

#### THANKS

Before concluding my remarks I would like to pay tribute to our employees. It would be invidious to single out any individual when one and all have given of their best.

I would also like to add a word of thanks to our many trade friends whose confidence and support we continue to enjoy.

#### DIVIDEND

I now move:—

That the report and accounts be adopted.

That we pay a dividend of 30 per cent., free of income-tax, which will absorb £150,000.

That we place to reserve the sum of £50,000; leaving a balance to be carried forward of £92,318 11s. 4d.

The resolutions were carried unanimously, and a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the meeting.

# STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

| Ticket .. | — | Mar. 18 | April 1 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pay-day .. | To-Day | Mar. 20 | April 3 |

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

| Highest and Lowest, 1929 | Name of Security | Closing Prices | Rise or Fall |
|---|---|---|---|
| 56⅝ 52 | Consols, 2½% .. | 53¼ | 53¼* | |
| 88⅛ 81⅝ | Do., 4% .. | 83¼ | 83⅞ | +¼ |
| 103¼ 99⅞ | War Loan, 5% .. | 101⅛ | 102⅛ | |
| 101⅞ 99⅛ | Do., 4% .. | 101⅞ | 102⅛ | |
| 91¼ 82½ | Fdg. Loan, 4% .. | 87⅝ | 88 | +¼ |
| 95½ 90 | Victory, 4% .. | 95⅛ | 95⅜* | |
| 95⅝ 90 | Do., 5m. Bds. .. | 93⅝ | 93⅝* | |
| 80¼ 72⅞ | Conversion, 3½% .. | 73⅝ | 74⅛ | +⅛ |
| 100 93 | Do., 4½% .. | 96⅜ | 96⅜ | |
| 100⅛ 99⅝ | Treas., 5½%, '30 | 100¼ | 100⅜ | |
| 101⅛ 97⅛ | Do., 5%, '29-45 | 101¼ | 101½ | |
| 100 96⅛ | Do., 4½%, '30-32 | 99⅞ | 100⅛ | |
| 98⅛ 94⅞ | Do., 4½%, '34-44 | 99½ | 99¾ | |
| 97⅛ 93⅝ | Do., 4%, '31-38 | 98⅜ | 98⅝ | |
| 60¼ 55 | Irish Land, 3½% | 58½ | 57½ | |
| 66 60¼ | Do., 3% .. | 61¼ | 62⅛ | |
| 65⅛ 60 | Local Loans, 3% | 62 | 62¼* | |
| 84⅛ 80 | Transvaal, 3½, '23-53 | 82 | 84 | |
| 266 239 | Bank of England | 247 | 250 | |
| 82⅞ 77¼ | Egyptian, 7% .. | 79 | 81* | |
| 71⅛ 60 | India, 5½% .. | 77½ | 78⅝* | +⅛ |
| 61¼ 55½ | Do., 5% .. | 50 | 51* | |
| 51½ 44 | Do., 3½% .. | 41 | 43* | |
| 101⅞ 98 | Do., 3% .. | 99 | 100 | |
| 92⅜ 80¼ | Do., 2½%, '50-55 | 80¾ | 81¼ | |
| 109 103⅞ | Sudan, 4½% .. | 106 | 107 | |
| 66⅜ 60 | Ldn. City, 3% .. | 61¼ | 62¼ | |
| 76¼ 70 | Do., 2½% .. | 72 | 73* | +⅛ |
| 104⅜ 99¼ | Do., 5% '40-60 | 101 | 102 | |
| 104¼ 100 | Corp. of Ldn., 3% | 100¾ | 101½ | |
| 63¼ 59 | Met. Water, "B" | 62 | 63 | |
| 67 58¾ | Do., "A" .. | 61 | 62* | -¼ |
| 85½ 81 | Met. Cons., 3% .. | 83½ | 84½ | |
| 73½ 67⅛ | Do., 2½% .. | 69½ | 70¾ | |
| 64 58 | Pt. of Lond., 5% | 59½ | 60½ | |
| | " A " | | | |
| 83¼ 76¼ | Do., 4% " B " | 78 | 79 | |
| 100¼ 93 | Do., 4½% .. | 94½ | 95½ | |

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 103½ 98 | Aust., 6% '31-41) | 98 | 98½ | |
| 99¼ 90½ | Do., 5% '45-75 | 90¾ | 90¾ | |
| 91⅜ 86¼ | Can., 4% '40-60 | 87 | 87⅛* | |
| 83¾ 78⅝ | Do., 3½% '50-80 | 82¾ | 83¼ | |
| 95¼ 91⅛ | Cape, 4% '16-38 | 95 | 95½ | +¼ |
| 86⅝ 78¼ | Do., 3½% '46-66 | 81 | 81½ | |
| 81¼ 78¼ | Do., 3% '53-63 | 80 | 80½ | |
| 113⅛ 108⅜ | G.Col., 6% '45-70 | 109 | 109½ | |
| 104⅛ 99 | Kenya, 5% '48-58 | 99½ | 100 | +¼ |
| 85½ 81⅜ | Natal, 3½% '44-64 | 82¾ | 83¼ | |
| 76⅞ 72⅛ | Do., 3% '29-49 | 74¾ | 75¼ | |
| 88 83¼ | S.R.W., 3% .. | 84 | 84½* | |
| 77 69¼ | Do., 3½% '50-70 | 70 | 70½ | +¼ |
| 94⅜ 90⅛ | Do., 4% 1938 | 93¼ | 93⅝ | |
| 99⅛ 86¼ | Do., 5% '45-65 | 86½ | 89 | |
| 102 97⅝ | Do., 5% '47-67 | 99 | 100¼ | |
| 104 98¾ | N.Zeal., 5% .. | 100¾ | 101¼ | |
| 97⅞ 91⅞ | Do., 4½% .. | 93¼ | 93¾ | |
| 89⅛ 82⅛ | Do., 4% '43-63 | 83 | 83½ | |
| 88⅜ 84⅞ | Do., 3½% '40 | 87¼ | 88¼ | |
| 90¾ 78 | Do., 3% 1945 | 77¾ | 79* | +¼ |
| 104⅛ 99½ | Nig., 5% '47-57 | 99 | 99½ | +¼ |
| 100 89 | Qnsl., 5% '40-60 | 85½ | 86* | |
| 84 75¾ | Do., 4% '40-50 | 74½ | 74¾* | +¼ |
| 104¾ 98⅜ | S.Af., 5% '43-73 | 99 | 99⅜ | -¼ |
| 90 81½ | Do., 4% '43-63 | 83¼ | 83¾ | |
| 99⅝ 89 | S.Aust., 4% '43-75 | 87¼ | 88 | |
| 102¾ 97⅞ | S.Rd., 5% '34-49 | 98¾ | 99¼ | +¼ |
| 85⅞ 79½ | Tas'n, 5% 1940 | 81¾ | 82¼ | |
| 99½ 89 | Vict., 5% '45-75 | 87½ | 88 | |
| 79¾ 70 | Do., 3½% '29-49 | 69¾ | 70¾* | +¼ |
| 96⅝ 91 | W.Aus.,4½% '43-73 | 87¼ | 87¾ | -¼ |
| 90¾ 86 | Do., 3½% '30-50 | 86¾ | 87¼ | |
| 81⅜ 72 | Do., 4% '42-62 | 72½ |

# OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday, as shown in the lists issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—
*, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; △, bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ††‡, income-tax free up to 1s. 2d. in the pound; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

## BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Annu., 51½ 2½ 3 3¼
2½% Cons., 53⅝ 9/16 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝

# Mails and Shipping

## OUTWARD MAILS

### TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

**7.30 A.M.**—To Argentina, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay*, Ascension and St. Helena, Brazil (Rio and Santos)*, Canary Islands (Las Palmas), Canary Islands (Tenerife), Cape Verd Islands.

**9 A.M.**—To Egypt (exc. Port Said), Colombia (Santa Marta), Jamaica.

**NOON.**—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

**3.30 P.M.**—To Canary Islands (all parts)††.

**6 P.M.**—To Argentina, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Australia, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Cape Verd Islands, Ceylon, China (Hong-kong and S. China), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, &c., India, Aden, Persia (exc. North, Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) and Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), New Zealand, Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo China, North Borneo, &c., Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and all Eastern State Cities), and New Zealand.

**9 P.M.**—To Falkland Islands, West Coast of Africa (French and British Cameroons, Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea).

### TO-MORROW (FRIDAY)

**11.30 A.M.**—To Madeira, Mauritius, South Africa, Nyasaland, &c., Air Mail to South Africa (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.)*†.

**NOON.**—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

**3.30 P.M.**—To Canada (exc. Nova Scotia) (Mag. Post), Canada (Nova Scotia) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).

**6 P.M.**—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Canary Islands (all parts)†, Guianas (French and Dutch), Cape Verd Islands.

**8 P.M.**—To Canada (exc. Nova Scotia).

### FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

| Destination | Posting at G.P.O., London | |
|---|---|---|
| ARGENTINA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY :— | | |
| Nelson* (Highland Chieftain) | Mar. 6 | 7.30 a.m. |
| R. Star (Avila Star) | Mar. 6 | 7.30 a.m. |
| R. Star† (Avila Star) | Mar. 6 | 6 p.m. |
| Nelson† (Highland Chieftain) | Mar. 6 | 6 p.m. |
| Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare) | Mar. 10 | 6 p.m. |
| Du. pkt. (Geiria) | Mar. 13 | 8 p.m. |
| Du. pkt.† (Geiria) | Mar. 13 | 6 p.m. |
| ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Durham Castle) | Mar. 6 | 7.30 a.m. |
| U.-Castle (Llanstephan Castle) | Apl. 3 | 7.30 a.m. |
| AUSTRALIA : Orient (Orama) | Mar. 6 | 6 p.m. |
| P. & O. (Moolian) | Mar. 13 | 6 p.m. |
| AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mails | Mar. 6 | 6 p.m. |
| BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, HOLIVIA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Lancastria) | Mar. 8 | 2 a.m. |
| BRAZIL (Rio, Santos) : Nelson* (Highland Chieftain) | Mar. 6 | 7.30 a.m. |
| (Rio, Santos) : R. Star (Avila Star) | Mar. 6 | 7.30 a.m. |
| (Rio, Santos) : B. Star† (Avila Star) | Mar. 6 | 6 p.m. |
| (Rio, Santos) : Nelson† (Highland Chieftain) | Mar. 7 | 6 p.m. |
| (Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare) | Mar. 10 | 6 p.m. |
| (Para, Manaos) : Booth (Bonifase) | Mar. 12 | 6 p.m. |
| (Pernam) : R.M.S.P.†† (Siris) | Mar. 13 | 6 a.m. |
| (exc. Rio, Santos) : Du. pkt. (Geiria) | Mar. 12 | 8 p.m. |
| (exc. Rio, Santos) : Du. pkt.† (Geiria) | Mar. 13 | 6 p.m. |
| CANADA (exc. Nova Scotia) : Direct (Duchess of York) | Mar. 7 | 8 p.m. |
| (Nova Scotia) : Direct (Lancastria) | Mar. 8 | 2 a.m. |
| (all parts) : Direct (Albertic) | Mar. 8 | 6 p.m. |
| (all parts) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania) | Mar. 12 | 2 a.m. |
| (all parts) : Via N.Y. (Paris) | Mar. 12 | 6 p.m. |
| (Mag. Post) (exc. Nova Scotia) : Direct (Duchess of York) (Nova Scotia) : Direct (Lancastria) | Mar. 7 | 5.30 p.m. |
| (Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Albertic) | Mar. 8 | 5.30 p.m. |
| CANARY ISLANDS (Las Palmas) : Nelson (Highland Chieftain) | Mar. 6 | 7.30 a.m. |
| (Tenerife) : U.-Castle (Durham Castle) | Mar. 6 | 7.30 a.m. |
| (all parts) : Ger. pkt.†† (Wahehe) | Mar. 6 | 5.30 p.m. |
| (all parts) : Nelson† (Highland Chieftain) | Mar. 7 | 6 p.m. |
| (all parts) : A. & W.S. (Themistocles) | Mar. 8 | 2 a.m. |
| (all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz | Mar. 8 | 7.30 a.m. |
| (all parts) : Du. pkt. (Geiria) | Mar. 12 | 8 p.m. |
| (all parts) : Du. pkt.† (Geiria) | Mar. 13 | 6 p.m. |
| CAPE VERD IS. : R. Star (Avila Star) | Mar. 6 | 7.30 a.m. |
| R. Star (Avila Star) : Via Lisbon | Mar. 6 | 6 p.m. |
| CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Lancastria) | Mar. 8 | 2 a.m. |
| CEYLON : Orient (Orama) | Mar. 6 | 6 p.m. |
| P. & O. (Moolian and Kashgar) | Mar. 13 | 6 p.m. |
| CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia* (all parts) : Holt* (Cyclops) (Hong-kong, S. China) : Via Suez (Anchises) (Shanghai) | Daily Mar. 11 | Noon 6 p.m. |
| (Shanghai, N. China) : Via N.Y. (Lancastria) | Mar. 8 | 2 a.m. |
| COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.) : via N.Y. (Lancastria) | Mar. 8 | 2 a.m. |
| (S. Marta) : R. P. (Camilo) | Mar. 6 | 2 a.m. |
| (S. Marta) : Via N.Y. (Lancastria) | Mar. 8 | 2 a.m. |
| (S. Marta) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania) | Mar. 12 | 2 a.m. |
| COSTA RICA : E. & F. (Carare) | Mar. 8 | 9 a.m. |
| Via N.Y. (Aquitania) | Mar. 12 | 2 a.m. |
| DUTCH EAST INDIES : P. & O. (Ranchi) | Mar. 6 | 6 p.m. |
| Du. pkt. (Sibajak) | Mar. 12 | 6 p.m. |
| EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Ranchi) | Mar. 6 | 6 p.m. |
| Fr. pkt. (Leconte de Lisle) | Mar. 12 | 6 p.m. |
| ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Lancastria) | Mar. 8 | 2 a.m. |
| EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Ranchi) | Mar. 6 | 6 p.m. |
| EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mails | Mar. 8 | 6 a.m. |
| EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Champollion) | Mar. 8 | 6 p.m. |
| EGYPT, PALESTINE, AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Ausonia) | Mar. 11 | 6 p.m. |
| EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Helouan) | Mar. 12 | 6 p.m. |
| EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) : Ital. pkt. (Vienna) | Mar. 6 | 9 a.m. |
| Ital. pkt. (Helouan) | Mar. 13 | 9 a.m. |
| FALKLAND IS. : Direct (Loreto) | Mar. 6 | 8 p.m. |
| FIJI : Via Frisco (Aquitania and Sierra) | Mar. 12 | 2 a.m. |
| GUIANAS (Fr., Du.) : Du. pkt. (Prins Y. Hendrik) | Mar. 7 | 6 p.m. |
| GUIANAS (Br., Fr., and Du.) : Du. pkt. (Simon Bolivar) | Mar. 8 | 7.30 a.m. |
| Fr. pkt. (Paraguay) | Mar. 10 | 6 p.m. |
| Fr. pkt. (Perou) | Mar. 11 | 6 p.m. |
| Ger. pkt. (Galicia) | Mar. 12 | 6 p.m. |
| INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Jordan, Mesopotamia and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Ranchi) | Mar. 6 | 6 p.m. |
| INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mails† | Mar. 8 | 6 a.m. |
| IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) : P. & O. (Ranchi) | Mar. 6 | 6 p.m. |
| Fr. pkt. (Champollion) | Mar. 8 | 6 p.m. |
| JAMAICA : E. & F. (Camito) | Mar. 6 | 9 a.m. |
| Via N.Y. (Lancastria) | Mar. 8 | 2 a.m. |
| Via N.Y. (Aquitania) | Mar. 12 | 2 a.m. |
| JAPAN : Via Suez (Anchises) | Daily | Noon |
| Via N.Y. (Lancastria) | Mar. 8 | 2 a.m. |
| Via Vancouver (Duchess of Atholl and Emp. of Asia) | Mar. 14 | 6 p.m. |
| MADAGASCAR : Fr. pkt. (Leconte de Lisle) | Mar. 12 | 6 p.m. |
| MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Kenilworth Castle) | Mar. 7 | 11.30a.m |
| R.D. (Egeo†) | Mar. 8 | 2 a.m. |
| MAURITIUS : Via Cape Town (Kenilworth Castle) | Mar. 7 | 11.30a.m |
| NEWFOUNDLAND : Via Canada (Lancastria) | Mar. 8 | 2 a.m. |
| Via Canada (Albertic) | Mar. 8 | 6 p.m. |
| Via N.Y. (Aquitania) | Mar. 12 | 2 a.m. |
| Fr. pkt. (Paris) | Mar. 12 | 6 p.m. |
| (Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Lancastria) | Mar. 7 | 5.30 p.m. |
| (Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Albertic) | Mar. 8 | 5.30 p.m. |
| NEW ZEALAND‡ : Via Suez (Orama) | Mar. 6 | 6 p.m. |
| Via Suez (Moolian) | Mar. 13 | 6 p.m. |
| NEW ZEALAND‡ : Air Mails† | Mar. 6 | 6 a.m. |
| PARA (Iquitos) : Booth (Bonifase) | Mar. 12 | 6 p.m. |
| Du. pkt. (Geiria) | Mar. 12 | 8 p.m. |
| Du. pkt.† (Geiria) | Mar. 13 | 6 p.m. |
| SAMOA : Via 'Frisco (Aquitania and Sierra) | Mar. 12 | 2 a.m. |
| SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mails*† | Mar. 7 | 11.30a.m |
| SOUTH AFRICA, NYASALAND, &c. : U.-Castle (Kenilworth Castle) | Mar. 7 | 11.30a.m |
| STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Cyclops) | Mar. 11 | 6 p.m. |
| STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Ranchi) | Mar. 6 | 6 p.m. |
| UNITED STATES : Cunard (Lancastria) | Mar. 8 | 2 a.m. |
| Cunard (Aquitania) | Mar. 12 | 2 a.m. |
| F. pkt. (Paris) | Mar. 12 | 6 p.m. |
| VENEZUELA : Du. pkt. (Simon Bolivar) | Mar. 8 | 7.30 a.m. |
| Fr. pkt. (Perou) | Mar. 10 | 6 p.m. |
| Fr. pkt. (Perou) | Mar. 11 | 6 p.m. |
| Ger. pkt. (Galicia) | Mar. 12 | 6 p.m. |
| WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo : Bel. pkt.† (Albertville) | Mar. 8 | 6 p.m. |
| Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan and Fr. Guinea : Fr. pkt. (Fezzan) | Mar. 8 | 2 a.m. |
| Fr. pkt. (Chelmia) | Mar. 8 | 6 p.m. |
| Fr. and Br. Cameroons ; Ger. pkt. (Wahehe) | Mar. 6 | 8 p.m. |
| Gambia : E.D. (Egori) | Mar. 8 | 2 a.m. |
| Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea : Ger. pkt. (Wahehe) | Mar. 6 | 6 p.m. |
| Via Madrid and Cadiz | Mar. 15 | 7.30 a.m. |
| Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Dahomey : Br. and Fr. Togoland, Br. Cameroons : E.D. (Accra) | Mar. 12 | 2 a.m. |
| WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (Lancastria) | Mar. 8 | 2 a.m. |
| (Barbados)† : Du. pkt. (Simon Bolivar) | Mar. 8 | 7.30 a.m. |
| (Trinidad, &c.) : Du. pkt. (Simon Bolivar) | Mar. 8 | 7.30 a.m. |
| (Trinidad, &c.) : Fr. pkt. (Perou) | Mar. 10 | 6 p.m. |
| (Trinidad, &c.) : Fr. pkt. (Perou) | Mar. 11 | 6 p.m. |
| (Trinidad, &c.) : Ger. pkt. (Galicia) | Mar. 12 | 6 p.m. |

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

‡ Air fee is 2d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

§ Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees, if any, as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Egypt and Palestine, &c. | 2d. per half oz. | |
| „ Iraq | 3½d. | „ |
| „ Persia, Persian Gulf, and India | 5d. | „ |

An Air Mail label should be attached.

Letters and post-cards only.

†† Printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

## DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office :—TO-DAY, 11 A.M.—To Canary Islands, Chile (Magallanes), Falkland Islands, Dutch West Indies, Fiji (*via* Canada), French Cameroons, French Guinea, Gambia, Newfoundland, Senegal, Upper Senegal and Niger, Venezuela, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago). **1.15 P.M.**—To Rhodesia (*via* Cape Town), South Africa and Madeira. **8 P.M.**—To Estonia. **TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.**—To Bahamas and Bermuda, British Honduras (*via* U.S.A.), Canada, China (*via* Canada), China (*via* U.S.A.), Colombia (exc. Pacific Coast), Honduras Republic (*via* U.S.A.), Japan (*via* Canada), Japan (*via* U.S.A.), Latvia, Mauritius (*via* France), Mexico (*via* U.S.A.), Panama Canal Zone (*via* U.S.A.), Poland, Russia-in-Europe, Russia-in-Asia, United States, West Indies (Leeward Islands). **1.15 P.M.**—To Costa Rica, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (*via* France), Portugal, Iraq and Persia (*via* France and Desert Motor Service).

## INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—

**TO-DAY.**—Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by s. Almeda Star. **TO-MORROW.**—China and Japan *via* Siberia.

## LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

**TO-DAY**

ALMEDA STAR (B. Star), from South America : London, 2 p.m.

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (C.P.R.), from Cruise. ; Liverpool, 11 a.m.

HAMBURG (Ham.-Am.), from New York ; Southampton, noon.

HIGHLAND BRIGADE (Nelson), from Buenos Aires, London, 6 p.m.

MANTUA (P. & O.), from Yokohama ; Plymouth, 8 a.m. Due King George V. Dock, Friday, 6.30 a.m.

OXFORDSHIRE (Bibby), from Rangoon ; Plymouth, 4 a.m. Due London, Friday, 6 a.m.

**TO-MORROW**

AQUITANIA (Cunard), from New York ; Southampton, 3 p.m.

BERLIN (N.D.L.), from New York ; Southampton, 8 p.m.

BURDWAN (P. & O.), from Calcutta ; Tilbury Dock, 5.30 p.m.

CHITRAL (P. & O.), from Sydney ; Tilbury Dock, 4.30 a.m.

CITY OF POONA (Ellerman), from Calcutta ; London.

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (C.P.R.), from Cruise ; Liverpool, 8 a.m.

JAN PIETERSZOON COEN (N.R.M.), from Batavia ; Southampton, 7.30 a.m.

MARGHA (B.I.), from Calcutta ; Plymouth, p.m.

MOROCCO (Elderman), from Bombay ; Hull.

## FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 3.

## MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

**ABERDEEN**

EURIPIDES .. For L'pool, left Table B. 4th.

**ABERDEEN AND COMMONWEALTH LINE**

HOWARD BAY .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Sydney 1st.
MORETON BAY .. For Ldn., left Adelaide 1st.

**AFRICAN**

NEW COLUMBIA .. For W. Africa, left Accra 2nd.

**AMERICA-LEVANT LINE**

BANZHIA .. .. For Genoa, left Oran 28th.

**BEN LINE**

BENVORLICH .. For Far East, left Ldn. 5th.

**BIBBY**

CHESHIRE .. .. For Rangoon, left Colombo 5th.
LANCASHIRE .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Rangoon 2nd.

**BLUE FUNNEL**

AENEAS .. .. For Ldn., left Takn Bar 2nd.
ANTILOCHUS .. For L'pool, left Genoa 4th.
ASPHALION .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Fremantle 4th.
ELPENOR .. .. Fm. Australia, arr. Dunkirk 3rd.
LAOMEDON .. .. For L'pool, left Shanghai 1st.
MEMNON .. .. For Ldn., cld. Perim 3rd.
PELEUS .. .. For Ldn., left Shanghai 1st.
TELEMACHUS .. For Hakodate, left L'pool 4th.

**BLUE STAR**

NORMAN STAR .. For Ldn., left Las Palmas 4th.

**BOOTH**

ALBAN .. .. Fm. Tutoys B., arr. Ceara 3rd.
JUSTIN .. .. For Lisbon, left Para 1st.
PANCRAS .. .. Fm. Tutoys B., arr. Ceara 3rd.
STEPHEN .. .. For L'pool, left Leixoes 3rd.

**BRITISH AND AFRICAN**

ACCRA .. .. Fm. W. Africa, arr. Mersey 5th.
BASSA .. .. For Cont., arr. Lagos 3rd.
BATHURST .. .. Left Las Palmas 4th.
BOUTRY .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Sierra Leone 3rd.
DAGOMBA .. .. For W. Africa, left Accra 3rd.
MELVERTON .. For Hull, left Hamburg 4th.

**BULLARD, KING**

UMVOTI .. .. Fm. Colombo, arr. Beira 4th.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC**

BRAVERSBURN .. For Glasgow, left L'pool 4th.
BRAVERDALE .. Fm. St. John, arr. Ldn. 4th.
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL Fm. W. Indies, arr. Plymouth 5th
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD Fm. N.Y., arr. Pt. au Prince 4th.
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND Fm. L'pool, left Lisbon 4th.
EMP. OF AUSTRALIA Left Beppu 5th.
EMP. OF FRANCE .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Naples 4th.
EMP. OF SCOTLAND Left Athens 4th.
MELITA .. .. Fm. St. John, arr. Hamburg 4th.

**CHARGEURS REUNIS**

ADEN .. .. For Dunkirk, left Pt. Said 3rd.
BELLE ISLE .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Casablanca 3rd.
BRAZZA .. .. For Matadi, left Conakry 1st.
CAP PADARAN .. Fm. Haiphong, arr. Saigon 3rd.
DESIRADE .. .. For Bordeaux, left Pt. Said 3rd.
FORBIN .. .. For Haiphong, left Djibouti 3rd.
KERGUELEN .. For Bordeaux, left B. Aires 2nd.

**CLAN LINE**

CLAN BUCHANAN .. Fm. Mchstr., arr. L'pool 4th.
CLAN KEITH .. Fm. S. Africa, arr. Baltimore 4th.
CLAN MACFADYEN Fm. Australia, arr. Fremantle 5th.
CLAN MACGYER .. Fm. E. Africa, arr. Tanga 3rd.
CLAN MACNAB .. For Ldn., left Chittagong 4th.
CLAN MACNAUGHTON For Beira, left L. Marques 4th.
CLAN MURRAY .. For Rangoon, left Bassein 5th.
CLAN OGILVY .. Fm. India, arr. Hamburg 4th.
HYACINTHUS .. For S. and E. Africa, left E. Ldn. 4th.

**COMPAGNIE GENERALE**

ARKANSAS .. .. Fm. Havre, arr. Los Angeles 2nd.
ILE DE FRANCE .. Fm. Havre, arr. N.Y. 4th.
MINNESOTA .. .. For Dunkirk, left Philadel. 3rd.
MISSOURI .. .. For Ldn., left Norfolk 3rd.
SAINT LOUIS .. For Havre, left V'paraiso 4th.
TEXAS .. .. For Havre, left Anacortes 3rd.
WISCONSIN .. .. Fm. Dunkirk, arr. V'couver 4th.

**CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES**

*CUNARD*

AQUITANIA .. .. For Sidmth., sig. 1,323 miles East of N.Y. noon, 4th.
ASCANIA .. .. For Ldn., left Plymouth 5th.
CAMERONIA .. .. Fm. Clyde, arr. N.Y. 4th.
CARINTHIA .. .. For Caltaro, left Athens 5th.
CARMANIA .. .. For Havana, left N.Y. 5th.
CASSERIA .. .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Gib. 4th.
FRANCONIA .. .. For Malacca, left Penang 5th.
LACONIA .. .. For Alders, left Gib. 5th.

*COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION*

PORT BOWEN .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Melbourne 5th.
PORT BRISBANE .. Fm. Dunedin, arr. N. Plymouth 3rd.
PORT HUON .. .. Fm. Australia, arr. Hull 4th.

**DONALDSON**

CORACHRO .. .. Fm. M'video, arr. Ldn. 4th.

**ELDERS AND FYFFES**

CORONADO .. .. Left Barbados 1st.

**ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL**

CITY OF HALIFAX .. For Beira, left Gravesend 5th.
KAMINGA .. .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Suez 4th.

**ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL**

CITY OF AUCKLAND For Norfolk, left Philadel. 4th.
CITY OF BRISBANE Fm. Clyde, arr. Pt. Said 5th.
CITY OF DELHI .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. Suez 5th.
CITY OF LONDON .. For L'pool, left Karachi 1st.

**ELLERMAN'S WILSON**

CITANO .. .. For Alexandria, left Gib. 4th.
MARENGO .. .. Fm. Tutoys, arr. Boston 2nd.

**FURNESS LINE**

LDN. EXCHANGE .. For N.Y., left Philadel. 4th.
NEWFOUNDLAND .. For Boston, left Halifax 3rd.
PACIFIC EXPORTER For V'couver, left Clyde 4th.

**HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA**

CAP NORTE .. .. For Hamburg, left Rio Grande 5th.
MONTE OLIVIA .. For Hamburg, left E. de Janeiro 5th.

**HARRISON**

CORDILIAN .. .. For Calcutta, left Suez 5th.
DIRECTOR .. .. Left St. Kitts 4th.

**HOLLAND-AMERIKA**

EDAM .. .. For N. Orleans, left Tampico 1st.
ROTTERDAM .. .. Left Piraeus 3rd.
STATENDAM .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Barbados 4th.
VEENDAM .. .. For Martinique, left Barbados 3rd.

**HOULDER**

SAGAMA RIVER .. Fm. Newport, arr. B. Aires 4th.

**JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE**

JAMAICA PLANTER For B'dam, left Plymouth 4th.
JAMAICA PRODUCER For Jamaica, left Ldn. 4th.

**LAMPORT AND HOLT**

EUCLID .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. M'video 4th.
HERSCHEL .. .. Fm. Rio Grande do Sul, arr. Middlesbrough 5th.
LAPLACE .. .. For L'pool, left M'video 2nd.

**LEYLAND**

DAKOTIAN .. .. For L'pool, left Boston 3rd.
MELITONIAN .. For La Guayra, left Pto. Cabello 2nd.

**NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL**

KAMBANGAN .. For Belawandeli, left Sabang 5th.

**NELSON**

HIGHLAND HEATHER Fm. R. Plate, arr. Hamburg 4th.

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

ANYO MARU .. Fm. Hongkong, arr. Valparaiso 4th.
ATSUTA MARU .. For Shanghai, left Hongkong 4th.
GINYO MARU .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Yokohama 4th.
KANAGAWA MARU For B. Aires, left Shimonoseki 4th.
KITANO MARU .. For Colombo, left Penang 1st.
TAIYO MARU .. Fm. 'Frisco, arr. Hong-kong 4th.
TAJIMA MARU .. For Bombay, left Suez 4th.

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD**

AMBLE .. .. Arr. Burriana, 2nd.
ATTO .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Abonema 1st.
CHEMNITZ .. .. For Acmori, left Sabang 4th.
DRESDEN .. .. Fm. Bremer'n, arr. N.Y. 4th.
FRANKFURT .. For Bremen, left Yokohama 4th.
HAIMON .. .. For Hamburg, left Chanear 1st.
HANNOVER .. For Chester, left Baltimore 1st.
REMSCHEID .. Fm. B'dam, arr. Pt. Said 4th.

**ORIENT**

ORAMA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Gib. 5th.
ORVIETO .. .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. Colombo 5th.

**PACIFIC STEAM**

ESSO .. .. For Valparaiso, left Callao 5th.
ESSEQUIBO .. For Havana, left Cristobal 3rd.
OROCOMA .. .. For Havana, left Vigo 4th.

**P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES**

*PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL*

BALRANALD .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Fremantle 3rd.
CATHAY .. .. For Sydney, left Suez 4th.
KALYAN .. .. For Ldn., left Yokohama 4th.
KASHMIR .. .. For Ldn., left Shanghai 4th.
MACEDONIA .. For Yokohama, arr. Singapore 5th.
NAGOYA .. .. For Yokohama, left Pt. Said 5th
RAJPUTANA .. For Yokohama, left Pt. Said 5th
RANCHI .. .. For Bombay, left Gib. 4th.
RAWALPINDI .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Shanghai 3rd.
RAYMAR .. .. For Bombay, left Pt. Said 5th.

*BRITISH INDIA*

AUSTRALIA .. .. Fm. Swansea, arr. Colombo 4th.
KARAGOLA .. .. For Killedhui, left Male, Seychelles, 5th.
MANORA .. .. For U.K., arr. Madras 4th.
MATIANA .. .. For E. Africa, left Pt. Sudan 4th.
NAGINA .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Adelaide 5th.
NAURALIA .. .. For Sthmtn., left Hongkong 1st.
TAKADA .. .. For Amoy, left Hongkong 4th.
TAKLIWA .. .. Fm. Osaka, arr. Singapore 4th.

**PRINCE**

BRITISH PRINCE .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Kobe 4th.
CHINESE PRINCE .. For Yokohama, left Panama 2nd.
IMPERIAL PRINCE .. Fm. Batavia, arr. Singapore 4th.
INDIAN PRINCE .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Newport N. 1st.
JAVANESE PRINCE Fm. Hongkong, arr. Manila 4th.
PORTUGUESE PRINCE Fm. Malta, arr. Al'andria 4th.
SOUTHERN PRINCE Fm. Santos, arr. R. Plate 3rd.

**RED STAR**

PENNLAND .. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. N.Y. 4th.

**ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET**

ARCADIAN .. .. Arr. N.Y. 4th.
SAMBRE .. .. Fm. Brazil, arr. Havre 4th.

**ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP**

NICKERIE .. .. For Puerto Cabello, left Curacao 2nd.
VENEZUELA .. .. For Puerto Colombia, left Cristobal 1st.

**SCOTTISH SHIRE LINE**

ARGYLLSHIRE .. For U.K., arr. Wellington 5th.
HANTSHIRE .. For Fremantle, left Sydney 5th.
HERTFORDSHIRE For Brisbane, arr. Adelaide 5th.
HUNTINGDONSHIRE .. For A'mouth, left Hull 4th.

**SHAW SAVILL AND ALBION**

TARANAKI .. .. For Australia, left Hull 4th.

**SILVER LINE**

SILVERBEECH .. For N.Y., left Boston 3rd.

**UNION-CASTLE**

CARLOW CASTLE .. Fm. Natal, arr. R. Ldn. 4th.
DUNLUCE CASTLE .. For Ldn., arr. Pt. Natal 4th.
LLANDOVERY CASTLE For Beira, arr. Natal 5th.
SAXON .. .. For Natal, left Table B. 4th.

**UNITED STATES LINES**

AMERICAN SHIPPER Fm. N.Y., arr. Ldn. 5th.

**WHITE STAR**

ALBERTIC .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Mersey 5th.
MAJESTIC .. .. For N.Y., left S'thmtn. 5th.

## LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ADRIATIC .. .. Fm. Med. cruise, arr. N.Y. 5th.
ALPHA .. .. For N.Y., cld. Madeira 4th.
ALMANZORA .. For B. Aires, cld. Madeira 5th.
ALMEDA STAR .. For Ldn., cld. Plymouth 5th.
ANNGIE .. .. For Guayaquil, left Buenaventura 1st
ARANDORA STAR .. Fm. W. Indies cruise, cld. St. Michels 4th.
ARIOSTO .. .. Fm. Mormugao, arr. Cochin 4th.
AVOCETA .. .. For Las Palmas, left Madeira 5th.
BALTIC .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. N.Y. 4th.
BELGIAN .. .. Fm. Philadel., arr. L'pool 5th.
BRANKSOME HALL For Bombay, left Suez 4th.
BRAVERSBURN .. Fm. Tuna, arr. Clyde 5th.
CALGARIC .. .. Med. cruise, arr. Tunis 5th.
CALGARY .. .. For E. Ldn., left Algoa B. 5th.
CITY OF GUILDFORD For U.S.A., left Algoa B. 3rd.
CITY OF HAVARD .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Algoa B. 4th.
CITY OF HEREFORD For Ldn., left Shanghai 5th.
CITY OF KNOX .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Hong-kong 5th.
CITY OF KIMBERLEY For U.K., left Penang 4th.
CITY OF MARSEILLES For Bombay, left Singapore 3rd.
CITY OF NAGPUR .. Left Zanzibar 4th.
CITY OF OSAKA .. For N.Y., left Boston 4th.
CITY OF PITTSBURGH Fm. Rangoon, arr. Colombo 4th.
CITY OF SHANGHAI Fm. Dunkirk, arr. M'willes 4th.
CITY OF TOKIO .. For Dalren, left Nagoya 5th.
CITY OF VALENCIA For Natal, arr. Teneriffe 5th.
CITY OF WELLINGTON .. .. Fm. Wallaroo, arr. Sydney 4th.
CITY OF WORCESTER Fm. St. John, arr. Calcutta 4th.
DUMANA .. .. For Karachi, cld. Aden 5th.
EDAM .. .. Fm. R'dam, arr. N. Orleans 4th.
EURE .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Havre 3rd.
FORT RUNGER .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Bordeaux 2nd.
GAMBIA RIVER .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Mchstr. 5th.
GOVERNOR .. .. For Beltre, left L'pool, 5th.
HERNEKKER .. .. Left Pt. Natal 4th.
JAGERSFONTEIN .. For R'dam, left Antwerp 4th.
JERVIS BAY .. .. For Brisbane, cld. Sthmtn. 5th.
KARNULA .. .. For Ldn., cld. Aden 5th.
KENTUCKY .. .. For Hltre, left N. Orleans 4th.
KLIPFONTEIN .. Fm. Beira, arr. Genoa 3rd.
MALOJA .. .. For Ldn., cld. Aden 5th.
MATIA .. .. For Hobart, left Table B. 5th.
MAURETANIA .. Cruise, arr. Naples 5th.
NEW BROOKLYN .. Philadel., for Maasmedes, cld. Lobito 4th.
ORAMA .. .. For Brisbane, left Gib. 5th.
ORANJE NASSAU .. Fm. Paramaribo, cld. Madeira 4th.
PEGU .. .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. L'pool 5th.
PROVIDENCE .. For M'willes, left Alexandria 4th.
RAIMUND .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. N. Orleans 4th.
RIETFONTEIN .. For Amsterdam, left Dar-es-Salaam 4th.
SEISALA .. .. Fm. Osaka, arr. Calcutta 5th.

## REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted in the London market :—

| Vessel | Voyage and Casualty | Guineas per cent. |
|---|---|---|
| F. G. HALVORSEN | Tyne, Nov. 15, for Santander. Ashore near Suances | 30 |
| KOSTANTIS LEMOS | Hamburg, Dec. 6, for Antwerp. Ashore near Ording | 20 |
| BALTADOR .. | London, Dec. 20, for Riga. Ashore Nargen Island | 70 |
| EDWARD LUCKENBACH | Eventide, Dec. 16, for Boston. Ashore Block Island | 15 |
| MUNCHEN .. | At New York, from Bremerhaven. Resting on dock bottom, having been on fire | 30 |
| ALABAMA MARU .. | Vancouver, Jan. 25, for Shanghai. Ashore Cape Imbove | 60 |
| CORNWALL .. | New Plymouth and Curaçao, for London. Ashore S.E. Point of Curaçao .. | 5 |

## CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

BELLINGHAM.—Seattle, March 4.—Steamer Bellingham, before reported, reports weather moderating, steering controlled by afterwinches. Vessel making two knots.

CAPABLE.—Brighstone, March 5.—Motor-vessel Capable, of London, came ashore at Atherfield Point, Isle of Wight, at 10.25 p.m., March 4, during dense fog. Crew of six brought ashore by lines. Vessel will probably become total wreck.

CORNWALL.—Willemstad, March 5.—Steamer Cornwall (previously reported leaking forward ; about aft, hange forward).

ERIK LARSEN.—Dungeness, March 5.—German s. Erik Larsen stranded two miles west of Galloways. Requires no assistance ; tugs and lifeboats standing by. Denes log throughout night. Light westerly w

# The Estate Market

## EATHORPE HALL

### A CHEAPSIDE SITE

Lord Clonmell has sold Eathorpe Hall, near Leamington, with 714 acres, through Messrs. Hampton and Sons (St. James's-square), to a client of Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock (Rugby). The Hall, three large farms, a corn mill, and many village lots are included in the transaction.

Since their recent dealings with one or two large residential and sporting properties on the coast of North Wales, Messrs. Whiteman and Co. (Brompton-road) have received instructions to sell Balkan Hill, Aberdovey, and Cwmllecoediog Hall, Montgomeryshire. The Aberdovey house overlooks the Dovey estuary and Cardigan Bay, and stands in eight acres, handy for golfing and salmon fishing. The other estate of 15 acres, at Aberangell, has a trout lake in the grounds, and fishing can be had very reasonably in the district, in the Dovey, Mawddach, and Glaslyn waters, and Cader and Arthog Lakes.

Cheapside freeholds, Nos. 135 and 136, extending through to Nos. 45 and 46, Gutter-lane, will be offered at the Mart on March 26. The vendors are the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, acting as executors, and the agents are Messrs. Garrett, White, and Poland (Budge-row and Hanover-street). A plan of the 3,750 square feet appeared in *The Times* yesterday (p. 30). The gross income from the present short tenancies is £2,442 a year. In a manuscript chronicle of London in the reign of Edward IV. Gutter-lane is mentioned as "Goster Lane," and Stow said that it was "called after Guthurun, sometime owner thereof." The value of shop window space in Cheapside is so great that in one instance the use of window frames has been dispensed with, at the angle leading into the doorway, and the plate-glass is held sheet to sheet by small metal clips. Sites in this position are measured to fractions of an inch, for, through all the changes in shopping, Cheapside retains an undiminished hold on popular favour.

Two residential properties on the South Coast are for sale by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. One is Rockstead, Bournemouth, on the West Overcliff-drive, with views of Old Harry Rock and the Isle of Wight. The other is Colebrooke House, Bognor. It is close to Craigweil House, and has foreshore rights and grounds of 11 acres.

In July, 1929, Messrs. Donaldson and Sobs (Dalston Junction) offered a Wood Green freehold of 10 acres, by order of the trustees of the Home and Colonial School Society. The school was transferred, about 25 years ago, from Gray's Inn-road, and soon afterwards the site thus vacated was covered by Welsbach House, a property now for sale. The Wood Green building, before 1903, had been the home of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. Tottenham and District Gas Company, having acquired the Wood Green freehold, will make it their offices, and probably dispose of certain parts which they do not require. The building will be renamed Woodall House, after Mr. Henry Woodall, M.Inst.C.E., chairman and managing director of Tottenham and District Gas Company. New uses seem to need new names for premises, and when Welsbach House, King's Cross, changes hands, the buyers will have, under the conditions of sale, to invent a new name for that freehold.

Mowden, a modern house and 200 acres, on the outskirts of Darlington, will shortly be sold by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. (Mount-street).

### SALES BY AUCTION

LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Islington.—9, Barnsbury-park | .. .. .. | £6,500 |
| DONALDSON and SONS. | | |
| Stoke Newington.—100, Rectory-road | .. .. .. | 650 |
| Clapton.—6, Blurton-road | .. .. .. | 300 |

### AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY)
SALES THIS DAY

| Auctioneers | Place of Sale | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Stimson and Sons | The Mart, E.C. (2.30) | Freehold and Leasehold Properties |
| W. Levens and Son | Do. (2.30) | Freehold Property |
| E. Evans and Sons | Do. (2.30) | Freehold and Leasehold Properties |
| Roper, Son and Chapman | Do. (2.30) | Freehold Property |
| Alsop and Co. | Do. (2.30) | Freehold Property |
| Barnes, Kirkwood and Woolf | Do. (2.30) | Freehold and Leasehold Property |
| Knight, Frank and Rutley | 20, Hanover-square, W. (2.30) | Freehold and Leasehold Properties |
| Denish and Lambert | Grand Hotel, Bristol (2.30) | Freehold Property |
| Jenner and Dell | Old Ship Hotel, Brighton (3.0) | Freehold Properties |
| Harrods, Ltd. | Bear Hotel, Devizes (3.0) | Freehold Estate |
| G. R. Smith and Son | Abbey Hotel, Torquay (2.30) | Freehold Property |
| Constable and Maude | Cemetery House, Melton Mowbray | Country Property |

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.
SALES THIS DAY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H. Manley and Sons | Alvaston Hall, Nantwich (11.0) | Contents of the Mansion |
| Senior and Godwin | Rushmore, Berwick St. John, Salisbury. (11.0) | Antique and Modern Furniture |
| Debenham, Storr and Sons | 26, King-street, Covent-garden. (12.0) | Old English Silver and Jewellery |
| Knight, Frank and Rutley | Hanover-square, W. (1.0) | Eastern Carpets and Rugs |
| Christie, Manson and Woods | Lansdowne House, Berkeley-square, W. (1.0) | Decorative Furniture. Old China |
| Sotheby and Co. | 34-5, New Bond-street. (1.0) | Objects of Vertu |
| Robinson, Fisher and Harding | 45, Conduit-street, W. (1.0) | Valuable Pictures |
| Hodgson and Co. | 115, Chancery-lane, W.C. (1.0) | Rare Books |
| Messrs. Foster | 54, Pall Mall, S.W. (1.30) | Decorative Furniture. Old China, Silver, &c. |
| Phillips, Son and Neale | 73, New Bond-street, W. (1.0) | Antique and Modern Furniture |
| Harrods, Ltd. | 108, East Sheen-avenue, East Sheen. (1.30) | Contents of the Residence |
| Rogers, Chapman and Thomas | 125, Gloucester-road, S.W. | Antique and Modern Furniture |
| Glendining and Co. | 7, Argyll-street, W. (1.30) | Rare Coins and Medals |
| Jolly and Son | Auction Rooms, Charlotte-street, Bath. (2.0) | Antique and Modern Furniture |

### *BRITISH TRADE WITH ARGENTINA*

Sir William Clare Lees, a member of Lord D'Abernon's recent mission to Argentina, addressing members of the Manchester Publicity Association at Manchester on Tuesday, said that the British position in Argentina was exceedingly strong, and the market showed itself a good soil for cultivation. There was, however, a relative decline in our commercial position since before the war; in 1913 Britain supplied Argentina with 31 per cent. of their total imports, but in 1928 only 19½ per cent. While we had maintained our position in such goods as textiles and railway material, we were neglecting the needs of the newer phases of modern life—motor-cars, wireless, cash registers, typewriters, and gramophones, which were being supplied largely by America.

### *CHARGE AGAINST BANK CASHIER*

Charles Lawday, 45, chief cashier, was remanded by the Plymouth magistrates on Tuesday until next Wednesday, on a charge of stealing £1 16s. paid into Lloyd's Bank. Detective Inspector Hutchings said that on February 17 and March 2, in consequence of a complaint received, he placed notes and coins into home safes belonging to a Mrs. Hobbs and her baby which she handed in to the bank. Later he found that there had been credited in her and her baby's deposit account books less amounts than were contained in the safes. Two marked half-crowns and a two-shilling piece were afterwards produced by Lawday from his pocket. Bail was granted in sureties of £400.

Walter Shannons, the second officer of the steamship Moiseley, which was wrecked off the Pembrokeshire coast on November 25, died in hospital at Haverfordwest on Tuesday. This brings the number of the victims to eight.

## From The Times of 1830

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1830. Price 7d.

In the discussion in the Lords on Thursday evening, Lord Lansdowne stated with great truth and good sense, that some of our colonies were of a description which ought to be called upon to support themselves; and it is obvious that their inclination to do so must be infinitely enhanced by such a mild and generous system of government as would rivet their affections to the mother country. It has never been made clear to our understandings why Canada should have been tormented by arbitrary and repulsive governors, requiring immense fortresses and numerous forces, as substitutes for that attachment to the Crown of England in which consists a defensive power at once the most unconquerable and the cheapest. To show a distant people that you are resolved on ruling them for your profit, regardless of their detriment, is to offer them a bounty on rebellion. If Canada be governed in the same spirit as were those colonies which now constitute the United States, in her neighbourhood, it is undeniable that with the very first opportunity she will seek to be, like them, her own protectress. If, on the other hand, we rule Canada on Canadian principles, and for Canadian objects, that colony will be as inseparable from Great Britain as New Jersey is from New York.

3 per Cent. Cons. 92¾.

### COMPANY MEETING NOTICES
*4 lines 20s. (minimum)*

**BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA.**

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held in Milan on the 29th March, 1930, at 2.30 p.m., at the Bank's premises, Piazza della Scala, N.6.

Shareholders wishing to attend such meeting must deposit their shares at the London Branch of the Bank, 32, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2, not later than 18th March, 1930.

**CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA and CHINA.**

Notice is hereby given that the SEVENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held on the Bank's premises at 38, Bishopsgate, in the City of London, on Wednesday, the 26th day of March instant, at 2 p.m.; precisely, to receive the Report of the Directors, to pass the Accounts, to declare a Dividend, to elect Directors and Auditors, and to transact any other business of an Ordinary General Meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Wednesday, the 19th instant, until Wednesday, the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Court,
W. E. PRESTON, Chief Manager.

38, Bishopsgate, London, 5th March, 1930.

**SOCIETE DE LA REGIE COINTERESSEE DES TABACS DE TURQUIE** (en liquidation).

NOTICE.

The Shareholders of the Société de la Régie Cointéressée des Tabacs de Turquie (in liquidation) are informed by the Liquidators that the ORDINARY MEETING will take place on the 29th March, 1930, at 2 p.m., at the Head Office of the Administration du Monopole d'Etat des Tabacs, rue Voivoda, Galata.

AGENDA.

1. Report of the Liquidators on the progress of the liquidation during 1929. Presentation and approval of the accounts and balance-sheet to the 31st December, 1929, and detailed statement of the assets and questions still remaining to be settled.

2. Discharge to the Liquidators for their administration during the period up to 31st December, 1929.

To form part of the Meeting, Shareholders possessing at least 30 shares must deposit their shares not later than the 18th March, 1930, at either of the following places:—

In CONSTANTINOPLE: At the Ottoman Bank (Head Office).

In London: At the Ottoman Bank, 26, Throgmorton-street.

In PARIS, At the Ottoman Bank, 7, rue Meyerbeer; at the Banque de l'Union Parisienne, 7, rue Chauchat.

In BERLIN: At Messrs. S. Bleichröder, Behrenstr. 63.

In VIENNA: At the Oesterreichische Creditanstalt für Handel und Gewerbe, 1, am. Hof 6.

In accordance with the Turkish law the period for the deposit of shares in Constantinople is extended to the 21st March, 1930.

A receipt will be given to each depositor, which will serve as a card of admission to the General Meeting.

**THE CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA and CHINA.**

Notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China will be held at 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, on Wednesday, the 26th day of March, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon or so soon thereafter as the Ordinary General Meeting of Members convened for 2 o'clock on the same day shall have concluded, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing in accordance with Clause 53 of the Company's Deed of Settlement dated the 20th March, 1854, the subjoined resolutions, namely:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That all clauses and provisions of the Company's Deed of Settlement dated the 20th March, 1854, as already annulled by the Supplemental Deeds of Settlement dated the 9th August, 1865, the 9th May, 1902, and the 2nd May, 1923, and the provisions of the said Supplemental Deeds of Settlement (other than those annulling original provisions of the said Deed of Settlement) be annulled and that the Articles and Rules contained in the printed document which has been submitted to this meeting and identified by the signature of the Chairman thereof with such alterations as may be hereby adopted (in lieu of the said annulled provisions of the said Deed and Supplemental Deeds of Settlement) as Bye-laws for regulating the carrying on of the business and the management of the affairs of the Company (so far as not provided for by the Charter of the Company for the time being in force) and for the government of the Company and the observance thereof by the individual Members of the Company.

2. That for the purpose of giving effect to the foregoing resolution the Court of Directors be and they are hereby authorized and directed to execute and sign, under the Seal of the Company a supplemental Deed of Settlement in the terms of the draft submitted to this meeting and identified by the signature of the Chairman thereof.

3. That the Court of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to apply for and accept if granted a Supplemental and Consolidating Charter in the terms of the draft submitted to this meeting and identified by the signature of the Chairman thereof with such (if any) modifications as it may be found necessary or be considered by the Court of Directors expedient or desirable to accept or in such other form as His Majesty may be willing to grant to the Company.

Should the resolutions set out above be duly passed, with or without modification, at the meeting above convened, the resolutions so passed will be submitted for confirmation at a meeting to be held on the 1st day of April, 1930, pursuant to Clause 53 of the Company's Deed of Settlement to a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Company which will be convened for the purpose.

Dated the 5th day of March, 1930.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
W. E. PRESTON, Chief Manager.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

NOTICE.—Copies of the proposed new Bye-laws and Rules, and of the draft Supplemental Deed of Settlement and Supplemental and Consolidating Charter referred to in the above resolutions may be inspected by any member of the Company at 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, on any day previous to the day of meeting during usual business hours.

### TRANSFER BOOKS
*4 lines 20s. (minimum)*

**POWER INVESTMENT CORPORATION, Limited.**

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Preference Stock of this Corporation will be CLOSED from the 24th to the 31st March, both dates inclusive, in order to prepare for the paying of dividends.

By Order of the Board,
A. E. BENDIXSON, Secretary.

43, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, March 4th, 1930.

**THE BUENOS AYRES GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.**

NOTICE.

The Directors of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway Company, Limited, hereby give notice that the REGISTER of MEMBERS will be CLOSED from the Thursday, the 13th March, to Thursday, the 27th March, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
R. TRISTRAM HARPER, Secretary.

River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.2, March 5th, 1930.

**THE GULA-KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, Limited.**

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 17th March to the 28th March, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
ILBERT, ANDERSON and Co., Secretaries.

**THE GOLDSMITH AND SILVERSMITHS COMPANY, Limited.**

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Five per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares will be CLOSED from March 18th to March 26th inclusive for the preparation of Dividend Warrants.

By Order,
JAMES W. RICE, Secretary.

112, Regent-street, W.1.

**WAYGOOD-OTIS, Ltd.**

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Ordinary Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 13th inst. inclusive.

### DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS
*4 lines 20s. (minimum)*

**NATIONAL MATCH FACTORY of VENEZUELA, Ltd.** (in voluntary liquidation).

NOTICE TO HOLDERS of SHARE WARRANTS to BEARER.

Notice is hereby given that a first distribution of 2s. per share, in the above matter, will be PAYABLE at my office on and after the 24th March, 1930. Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer must lodge their Warrants with me three days before payment is made, for the purpose of having same endorsed with a note of the amount paid thereon. Warrants should be presented by holders, their Bankers, or other Agents between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on any week-day except Saturday. All warrants lodged by hand must be listed on forms which will be supplied on application.

R. TUCKER, Liquidator.

Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, E.C.4. 6th March, 1930.

### CONTRACTS AND TENDERS
*4 lines 20s. (minimum)*

**BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.**

The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for:—

130,000 FISHBOLTS and NUTS for 90lb. "R" RAILS.

Specification and form of tender can be obtained at the Company's Offices, 122, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, on or after Thursday, 6th March, 1930.

A fee of 10s. will be charged for each copy of the specification, which is not returnable.

Tenders must be submitted not later than noon on Monday, 17th March, 1930.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserve to themselves the right of reducing or dividing the order.

By Order of the Board,
R. GRANT, Secretary.

**THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIA STORE DEPARTMENT,** Belvedere-road, Lambeth, London, S.E.1, invites TENDERS for:—

FOUR ELECTRIC LOREY, RETRACTABLE LEVEL LUFFING 210 TYPE, SWIVEL BODY.

Tenders due 16th March, 1930.

Terms of tender available from the above at a fee of 5s., which will not be returned.

### MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL
*4 lines 20s. (minimum)*

**MARITIME COAL, RAILWAY and POWER CO., Limited.**

SIX per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

To the holders of the Six per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Company, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the offer made by the Utilities Power and Light Corporation for the purchase of the above bonds and the acceptance thereof by Extraordinary Resolution of the Bondholders, passed at their Meeting held on the 27th of November last in accordance with the notice dated 31st October, 1929, calling such meeting, and following the confirmation of the validity of such acceptance by the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, the purchase price of the Bonds in cash and 35½ per Cent. Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock of the Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Company, Limited, has been deposited with National Trust Company, Limited, the Trustees for the Bondholders, for ratable distribution, and has been accepted by the Trustee in full satisfaction of all claims against the Company and against its property under the Bonds and under the Trust Deed securing the same. The purchase price is distributable in accordance with the terms of the offer as follows:—

For every $1,000.00 of Bonds by payment in cash of $560.00 together with interest accrued on the Bonds to the 3rd of March, 1930, and delivery when available of one and three-quarters (1¾) shares of the Six per Cent. Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock of the par value of $100.00 per share, or seventeen and one-half (17½) shares of such Stock of the par value of $10.00 per share. Fractions of shares will be adjusted by Utilities Power and Light Corporation by payment in cash at par in accordance with the terms of their offer. In order to obtain payment of the cash and delivery of the shares to which they are entitled, Bondholders are requested to deliver their Bonds to the Trustee at its Montreal Office, 225, St. James-street, together with instructions in writing as to the names in which cheques should be issued and in which the Preferred Stock should be registered. For Bondholders residing abroad, their Bonds may be delivered to The Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2, Lombard-street, E.C.3, London, England, who will forward cheques in payment of the cash price and arrange for the delivery of the Preferred Stock certificates when available. Bonds must be delivered with all unmatured interest coupons attached, namely, coupons maturing on the 1st day of September, 1930, and subsequent. Registered Bonds must be accompanied by instruments of transfer to bearer properly executed by the holder and with his signature duly authenticated. The written instructions from Bondholders should give their full names and addresses. Montreal, March 3rd, 1930.

National Trust Company, Limited. Trustee for the Bondholders.

### CHARITIES AND APPEALS

THE BLINDED
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
trained at
ST. DUNSTAN'S
are now taking their place in the world as skilled workers. Subscriptions for the After-Care of these men should be sent to the Treasurer, ST. DUNSTAN'S, INNER CIRCLE, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.1.
St. Dunstan's is registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920.

MAKE YOUR PILE.
SOME HAVE ALREADY DONE IT.
OTHERS ARE HOPING TO DO IT.
ALL MAY DO IT NOW.

Names or initials of subscribers of £20 will be branded on the top of a pile. Contributors of lesser amounts will have their names or initials grouped to make £20 at heads of other piles—i.e., two of £10, four of £5, or 20 of £1. £1 10s. secures for one year 500ft. canvas way of training ship WARSPITE. Who will subscribe?—Address Treasurer, The Marine Society, Clark's-place, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

### CAUTIONS AND NOTICES
*4 lines 16s. (minimum)*

CAUTION.

"PATENT" BARLEY and "PATENT" GROATS. KEEN, ROBINSON and Co., Ltd., of London, are the Sole Manufacturers of "Patent" Barley and "Patent" Groats, both of which articles have for many years enjoyed a well-deserved reputation. Keen, Robinson and Co., Ltd., take this opportunity of WARNING the public against Counterfeits, and give notice that they will at once take legal proceedings against anyone selling "Patent" Barley or "Patent" Groats not manufactured by them.

### EDUCATIONAL
*3 lines 6s. (minimum)*

**SCHOOLS and TUTORS.**

ADVICE and RELIABLE INFORMATION concerning SCHOOLS, TUTORS, and EDUCATIONAL HOMES for Boys and Girls at Home and Abroad will be given gratis to parents stating requirements, kind of school, age of pupil, locality preferred, range of fees, &c.

Messrs. TRUMAN and KNIGHTLEY, Scholastic Agents,
61, CONDUIT-STREET, LONDON, W.1.
Telephone 3572. (two lines).

Publishers of "Schools," the most complete guide to Schools in existence, price 2s. 6d., 2s. 3d. post free, and of the "Journal of Careers," 1s. monthly.

A BOYS' FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL ALTHAM HOUSE, GRIMSBY, NEAR BATH. 240 acres in ideal country surroundings. 600 feet above sea. Special attention to diet, fresh fruit daily. Boys rest after midday meal. Sanitor boys sleep 12 hours, others 11. Daily physical training in open air. Field games fields, two tennis courts, open-air swimming bath, small golf course. Classes limited, much individual attention. Public School boy's ideals. Prospectus.—Headmaster, SYDNEY L. ALLAN, M.A. (Oxon.).

ALL SCHOOLS PERSONALLY INSPECTED.
MISS MABEL HAWTREY
(daughter of the late Rev. Canon Hawtrey, of Eton, Slough, and Westgate-on-Sea).
ADVISES PARENTS re PUBLIC or PRIVATE SCHOOLS for boys or girls at home or abroad.
Tutors, Governesses, Secretaries, &c.
Also Nursery and Holiday Homes. Professional Training.
SPECIAL CONSULTATION GIVEN TO BACKWARD, DELICATE, or NERVOUS CHILDREN.
Education Office, 170, Piccadilly, W.1. Gerrard 3978.

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HONOURS B.A. (Cantab.), wide experience, COACHES in for all examinations. "I.C.S." London Matric. Little Go. Responsions. Bank of England, &c.—G. W. Harris, 3, Rathbone-place, W.1. Tele., 4066 Museum.

L.C.S. FOREIGN OFFICE, HOME CIVIL, &c. 1928, 76 places; 1929, 23 places. DAVIES'S, 5, Sussex-place, W.2. Padd. 3352.

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Foreign Shorthands.
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ARTISTIC LADIES SUPPLIED with lucrative WORK at HOME. Output secured. Experience not essential.—Letters, Miller, 69, Commercial-road, London.

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FREN

## FLATS AND CHAMBERS
(Continued from Page 26)

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127, MOUNT-STREET, W.1.

AN OPPORTUNITY OCCURS of ACQUIRING ONE of the FINEST FLATS in the WEST END. Situate in a very central and open position, it is flooded with light from the South and West, and is replete with every modern convenience. All the rooms are exceptionally large.
SIX BED ROOMS. THREE WELL-FITTED BATH ROOMS.
Large panelled DRAWING and DINING ROOMS, which communicate through sliding doors.
STUDY, LOUNGE HALL, and usual Offices.
Rent, inclusive of rates, central heating, constant hot water, and all charges.
PER £1,400 ANNUM.
A substantial bar very reasonable sum is asked for the 10 years' lease and to include pickled pine and oak panelling.
Sole Agents,
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MAIDA VALE and ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—LARGE SELECTION of FURNISHED FLATS and MAISONETTES for long or short periods from 5gns. per week.—Apply SNELL and Co., 47, Maida-vale, W.9. Padd. 7330 (4 lines).

MAIDA VALE.—Main road MANSION FLAT; two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath, kitchen; newly decorated throughout; lift, porters. Rent £200 per annum.—Apply SNELL and Co., as above.

WARWICK AVENUE (close to); one minute from Tube.—Excellent MAISONETTE, second and third floors, overlooking private gardens; two bed, two reception, kitchen, and bath; £150 per annum; might redecorate.—Apply Sole Agents, SNELL and Co., as above.

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*London's Principal Flat Agents.*
WRIGHT'S-LANE, KENSINGTON, W.8.
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IVERNA COURT, KENSINGTON.—A bright, particularly well FURNISHED FLAT, having constant hot water supply; two reception, four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen. Rent 7gns. per week.—Apply ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, Wright's-lane, Kensington High-street, W.8.

QUEEN'S-GATE. Rent £254.—Excellent SECOND-FLOOR MANSION FLAT, favourite building; four bed rooms, panelled dining room, spacious drawing room with parquet floor, bath room, kitchen; lift, telephone. Inclusive rent 5½ gns. per week; furniture and fittings.—Apply ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, Wright's-lane, Kensington High-street, W.8.

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WELL-LIGHTED UPPER PART; three bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, and bath room; lease by arrangement. Rent £225 per annum inclusive. No premium.

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MAISONNETTE on third and fourth floors; lift, four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; constant hot water; new lease. Rent £400 per annum inclusive.
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READY TO WALK INTO.
EATON-SQUARE (last off).—An exceptionally bright MAISONNETTE in this much sought-after situation; four bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, offices. Rent £300 per annum, or would sell lease, 100 years unexpired. Strongly recommended.—ROW and SON, 35a, Kensington High-street, W.8.

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FLATS, near labour-saving; central heating; all electric, bdr.; SERVICE if required; three rooms, kitchen, bath room; rents from £225 inclusive. ALSO MAISONNETTE, six rooms; kitchen, bath room; £305.—Porter.

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FURNISHED BACHELOR ROOMS to be LET for periods, if desired, including bath, inclusive.—One minute Victoria, opposite Buckingham Palace.—Write H. R., care of Spiers Service, Ltd., 115, Fleet-street, E.C.

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HAMPSTEAD (in best part).—SECOND-FLOOR FLAT; two bed, tiled bath, two reception rooms, tiled kitchen, &c. Rent £190 per annum. Five minutes SAUNDERS bus, 150, Finchley-road, N.W.2. Hampstead 0108.

HAMPSTEAD.—Charming GROUND-FLOOR MANSION FLAT of four bed rooms, two reception; every modern convenience; close to tennis courts, children's playgrounds; garage adjacent. Rent £250 inclusive. No premium.—SCOTT and COTT, 31, Holland-street, W.8. Western 2121.

HYDE PARK.—Attractive well FURNISHED FLAT; large reception, double bed room, bath room, kitchen; 2½gns.—Murray, 130, Westbourne-terrace. Padd. 7384.

I WISH to LET one rear or longer, my comfortable, elegantly FURNISHED MAISONNETTE, first and second floors; large dining room, drawing room, lounge, two bed rooms, with service; facing S.E., and Gardens. S.W. 7 district; 4½ gns.—Box A.6.4, The Times, E.C.4.

ACCESS TO SIX ACRES WELL-KEPT GROUNDS. KENSINGTON PARK GARDENS.—Exceptionally fine ENTRANCE-FLOOR FLAT; three bed rooms, bath, two reception, constant hot water; private garden. Rent £255.—SWAIN and Co., 26, Notting Hill-gate.

KENSINGTON AGENTS.
### MARSH & PARSONS,
40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. Western 1203.

CHOICE UNFURNISHED FLAT.
### KNIGHTSBRIDGE
(JUST OFF).
*To a quiet position, close to the Park.*
OVERLOOKING GARDENS.
TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

| RENT | In excellent order; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c. |
|---|---|
| £475 P.A. | Passenger lift. Constant hot water. Long Lease. No Premium. |

*Inspected and recommended by SOLE AGENTS,* HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK.
Charles Street, off Park Lane.
LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED MANSION FLAT at No. 12, HYDE PARK-PLACE, in choice building with lift, imposing entrance, hall, constant hot water, lounge hall, large dining and double drawing, seven bed, one dressing, two bath, also servants' bath.
Garage (two cars) can be included. Rent 20 guineas per week or offer, excluding plate and linen, for periods up to eight months from date.—Write Box G.618, The Times, E.C.4.

### MAYFAIR COURT
STRATTON-STREET, PICCADILLY
(On the site of Devonshire House).
London's latest
SERVICE FLATS,
which provide all the amenities of a well-conducted home without the necessity of maintaining a staff.
Bed room, bath room, and sitting room, from £385 per annum, including all services.
Larger and Smaller Suites also available.
Illustrated brochure, with particulars from the Sole Agents:
### YATES & YATES,
12a, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1
(Mayfair 0501),
or Estate Office on the premises (Mayfair 8080).

### CARLTON COURT,
PALL MALL-PLACE, PALL MALL.
MODERNLY FURNISHED and Decorated SUITES; central heating and every comfort and convenience. Self-contained suites from 2 to 10 rooms. Rent 2 to 10 gns. per week; no extras.
Managing Director, Vincent Davico.
Regent 4255 (4 lines).

ONE of the CHEAPEST and MOST CONVENIENT FLATS in the WEST END.
*A few minutes from Marble Arch, in a quiet neighbourhood.*
Large drawing room, square dining room, smoking room or library, five bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms, kitchen, housemaid's pantry, cloak room, heated linen cupboard.
CENTRAL HEATING, CONSTANT HOT WATER.
Passenger and service lifts. GARAGE IF REQUIRED.
No extras beyond the inclusive
RENT of £600 PER ANNUM.
Agents, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574/5.

PARK-STREET, MAYFAIR.—Charming FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; two bed rooms, bath room, one large reception, kitchen; £300 per annum; small sum for fittings.—STREET and LEWIS, 21, North Audley-street, W. Mayfair 2301.

PEMBRIDGE SQUARE, W. (adjoining).—Sunny SELF-CONTAINED SECOND-FLOOR FLAT of four rooms, kitchen and bath room. £190 per annum on lease. Will be decorated.—Recommended by TOWERS, ELLIS and Co., 141, Inverness-terrace, W.2. 4227 Park.

PICCADILLY.—Quiet charming FLAT to be LET; or will let rest of lease (can be renewed); £750.—Phone Allen, Regent 2825.

PICCADILLY (close to Ritz Hotel).—An extremely well FURNISHED and luxuriously appointed BACHELOR FLAT with every convenience including frigidaire, constant hot water, electric fires, wireless, gramophone, &c. Two bed rooms, tiled bath, one large reception, and kitchen. To be let for 6 or 12 months unfurnished or furnished. Inspection by appt. Furniture for sale if required. Or would be let unfurnished. Long lease.—Sole Agents:—GODDARD and SMITH, 22, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

BACHELOR'S SERVICE FLAT.
OVERLOOKING GREEN PARK.
PICCADILLY.—To be LET UNFURNISHED, a first-class, attractive SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, situated on the second floor of an important corner building and comprising bed room, bath room, two spacious reception rooms, excellent hall.
Porter on duty. Every modern convenience. Rent £500 per annum inclusive. Premium £300.
For orders to view apply to Messrs. WM. GROGAN and BOYD, 16, Hamilton-place, W.1.

PORTLAND-PLACE (just off).—A rare opportunity occurs to SECURE a really nice SERVICE FLAT, comprising drawing room, unique dining room (panelled in walnut), three bed rooms, kitchen, and usual offices. The entire flat is exceptionally fitted throughout. Rent £650 per annum, inclusive of rates and service; long lease; a moderate price is required for the expensive fittings and furnishings. For full particulars apply Sole Agents,
WOOTTON and SON, Surveyors, 8, Bruton-street, W.1.

ONLY £155 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.
NO PREMIUM.
QUEEN'S-GATE (adjoining).—Delightful FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, recently redecorated and replete with modern conveniences, comprising bed room, bath room, reception room and kitchen.—To view apply Housekeeper, 11, Manson-place (off Queen's-gate), S.W.7.

### SERVICE FLATS
20, JERMYN-STREET, S.W.1.
AND
3, CORK-STREET, W.1.
The comforts of an hotel and home combined. Family and Bachelor Service Flats to be Let for long or short periods.
Excellent cuisine, lift, electric light, 'phone, constant hot water. Rents, inclusive of service, from 5 to 15 gns.—Gordon Chambers Co., Ltd., 20, Jermyn-street, S.W.1. Phone, Gerrard 0042.

## FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

### SERVICE FLATS
(facing the Park).
Furnished or Unfurnished, for any Period.
High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for.
Apply KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS,
De Vere-gardens, London, W.8.
Telephone: Kensington 3675 (six lines).

### SERVICE FLATS DE LUXE.
At an aristocratic house, 191, QUEEN'S-GATE (Park end); beautifully furnished; every convenience; excellent cuisine; garage; 4-15gns.—Kens. 3251.

### SHERWOOD COURT.
Now remaining, a few only
CHOICE MODERN FLATS.
New, self-contained, particularly light and airy, with THREE BED ROOMS, TWO RECEPTION, Kitchen, and Bath Rooms, &c.
Ample cupboard room, and every modern convenience, including electric light and power at 1d. per unit only.
Rents from £275 per annum inclusive.
Garages on the premises if required.
To view and for all further particulars apply Letting Office on the premises,
SHERWOOD COURT,
SEYMOUR-PLACE (by BRYANSTON-SQUARE), W.1.

SLOANE-STREET (Knightsbridge).—Exceptionally attractive MANSION FLAT available three-six months; four bed, bath, two reception rooms. Fourth Floor Lift. — Apply Agents: ADAMS and WATTS, 88, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6208/9.

10-12 GNS. PER WEEK.
NO PREMIUM.
RENT FREE UNTIL JUNE QUARTER.
SWISS COTTAGE, Rent Court.—Delightful GROUND-FLOOR FLAT to be LET; four bed, two reception, bath, kitchen, &c. Central heating and constant hot water. Possession 25th March. Rent £300 per annum exclusive.—SINCLAIR WOODS and Co., 22, Connaught-street, W.2. Padd. 1788.

### SYMONDS HOUSE,
34, BROOK-STREET, MAYFAIR.
1, QUEEN'S-GATE-TERRACE,
South Kensington.

### FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES
from Seven Guineas a Week now available.
Apply on premises, or of
ERNEST YATES, Ltd.,
34, BROOK-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.
T.N., Mayfair 2632 (three lines).

LARKHALL ESTATE, CLAPHAM. NEW FLATS. THE LAST THREE BLOCKS are now AVAILABLE FOR LETTING; three-five rooms; constant hot water; Frigidaire, dimmers; lock-up garages; large, well-planned rooms; pleasant garden surroundings. Rents, together with rates, from £2 2s. to £2 16s. per week.—Apply for illustrated booklet, Secretary, Dept. D/T, Estate Office, Albion-road, S.W.8. Telephone, Brixton 4681.

UNFURNISHED MANSION FLAT near BEDFORD-SQUARE; three bed, two reception, kitchen, and bath; rent £325 per annum inclusive; no premium. Also six rooms and bath room in Russell-square; rent £275 per annum inclusive.—Apply THOS. H. MORTON and Co., 7, Bloomsbury-street, Museum 0723.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE SUITE, ground floor. Three good rooms and bath; excellent catering as desired; South aspect; £300 per annum.—3, Observatory-gardens, Campden-hill, W.8. Park 1175.

UNFURNISHED SUITE, First Floor; bed room, sitting room, bath, kitchen. View 10-12. 5-6.—Whelan, 106, Belgrave-road, S.W.1.

UNFURNISHED, WESTMINSTER.—Four rooms, kitchen, and bath; vacant end April; rent £175; service optional.—Telephone Franklin 6386 before noon. No agents.

WELL-FURNISHED FLAT to be LET from April; Queen's Gate; large, sunny rooms; four bed, two reception, kitchen, and bath; constant hot water; service if required; nine guineas per week.—Western 4637, or write Box G.601, The Times, E.C.4.

WESTMINSTER.—A beautifully FURNISHED FLAT, sunny aspect; two reception, three bed rooms, tiled bath room, and kitchen; constant hot water; central heating, all modern improvements; passenger lift, telephone; 8gns. per week.—Apply ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT and NEWLY DECORATED, WESTMINSTER.—Most attractive BALCONY FLAT to be LET, FURNISHED; four bed, bath, two reception rooms, and kitchen; rent about 10gns. per week; long let preferred.—MILLARD, 233, Upper Richmond-road, East Sheen, S.W.14.

WALDEGRAVE PARK, Strawberry Hill (in select surroundings, close river and golf).—A particularly well-built pre-War MODERN detached red-brick RESIDENCE in excellent order, with chief accommodation of five beds, bath, three reception on two floors; ample and pleasant servants' quarters; electric light throughout; charming garden with tennis lawn; GARAGE (two cars). FREEHOLD FOR SALE. Price only £2,500 FREEHOLD.—EDWARDS, 61, City-road, E.C.

WIMBLEDON PARK.—In a delightful situation, near station.—Exceedingly attractive MODERN RESIDENCE, with two baths, three reception rooms, lounge hall, &c.; beautiful gardens; garage space. PRICE FREEHOLD.—Specially recommended HAWES and Co., facing Wimbledon Station. 'Phone 1000.

### SPECIAL BARGAIN.
£1,800 WILL BUY a well-built, detached, NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE on high ground, quiet, secluded, yet most central; only five minutes Tube; electric light; central heating; Wimbledon Common, Roehampton, Richmond Park, &c.; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, excellent domestic offices; central heating, electric light, parquet floors; charming walled-in garden; garage, &c.—Further details of
HOUGHTONS, 3, PUTNEY-HILL.
Putney 5361 (three lines). And at Richmond and Kew Gardens.

## SUBURBAN HOUSES (continued)

### PRICKETT & ELLIS,
Auctioneers, Surveyors, &c.,
4, High-street, HIGHGATE, N.6, and
57, CHANCERY-LANE, W.C.2.

PERIOD HOUSE on the Northern Heights of London, HIGHGATE.—A charming Residence, modernised, all conveniences; three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room; ground-floor offices; garage; very nice garden. PRICE £5,000.

THE BISHOPS-AVENUE, HAMPSTEAD.—Close to Ken Wood, in secluded and most charming grounds, a delightful red-brick and tiled RESIDENCE, approached by a long carriage drive; the house is well screened from the road, stands high, has charming views. The accommodation comprises fine lounge hall, drawing room, dining room, morning room, bowdoir, billiard room, large conservatory, ten bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, up-to-date well-fitted offices, servants' sitting hall; garage for three or four cars, men's rooms. Grounds comprise hard tennis court, rock garden, rose walks, undulating lawns, productive kitchen garden, &c. This charming property to be SOLD at a very moderate figure with early possession.

ATTRACTIVE detached RESIDENCE, South aspect, within easy walk of station, bus and tram routes for Tube. The house is at present divided into two flats, one portion let on long lease at £150 per annum, the lower portion available; all in excellent order. Long lease, at a moderate ground-rent, to be sold. PRICE £2,250.

Delightful views to Totteridge.
WOODSIDE PARK, NORTH FINCHLEY.—An attractive FREEHOLD detached RESIDENCE, close to Station and easy reach of bus and tram for Golders Green and City; lounge hall, two reception rooms, good offices, five bed rooms, bath room; large well-laid-out grounds of over half an acre. PRICE £3,000.
Agents, PRICKETT and ELLIS, as above.

### RICHMOND PARK.
In a beautiful and much-sought-after spot with lovely views over glorious Richmond Park. Gravel soil; very healthy situation. Convenient for Roehampton, Wimbledon Common, &c.
A Gentleman's fine NON-BASEMENT FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, standing in its own picturesque and beautifully kept old-world grounds of about TWO ACRES; nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, first-class domestic offices; central heating, electric light, parquet floors; special luxury fitting to bed rooms; fine stabling, garage for three cars and rooms over; owner, anxious to Sell, would consider any reasonable offer.—Further details of
HOUGHTONS, 3, PUTNEY-HILL.
Putney 5361 (3 lines). Also Richmond and Kew Gardens.

### ROEHAMPTON.
A most delightful Residence to be Let Furnished for six or 12 months, owner is abroad. Worth at least 15gns. per week. Might accept even 10 guineas for long period from really responsible tenant.

A WELL-FURNISHED and spotlessly clean labour-saving gentleman's RESIDENCE in a beautiful and healthy position, close stations; six bed rooms, all fitted with basins, two bath rooms, fine lounge, three reception rooms, fine lounge, sitting hall and two other reception rooms, bright domestic offices; central heating, electric light, parquet floors; delightful home, not a dark corner; charming garden; a special opportunity. Might sell Freehold.—Sole Agents, HOUGHTONS, 3, PUTNEY-HILL.
Putney 5361 (3 lines). Also Richmond and Kew Gardens.

HIGHGATE HEIGHTS.
VERY charming modern detached double-fronted RESIDENCE on highest ground, commanding open views, short distance all parts Town, close excellent travelling facilities; period style, in perfect good repair, well fitted, all conveniences; five bed rooms, three reception rooms; large garden; good garage. FREEHOLD £3,750.

GLORIOUS TOTTERIDGE.
REALLY beautiful MODERN HOME admirably situated in delightful old-world district almost facing Old Village green, yet within easy reach of shops, and car and bus routes; planned on two floors, exceptionally well appointed throughout, every convenience; five bed rooms, three reception rooms, up-to-date domestic offices; garage; large garden, open views. FREEHOLD £4,750.—STURT and TIVENDALE, High-gate, N.6.

EXCEPTIONALLY well built, modern, labour-saving RESIDENCE, full-size garage, for SALE, with possession. Pleasantly situated just off main road, close buses, three and shops; and within easy reach of station. Four good bed rooms (two with lavatory basins and gas fires), tiled bath room, &c., two large reception rooms, large light kitchen, gas-cooker, coke boiler, cabinet dresser, tiled hall; garage, electric light; good order. £1,475; mortgage or purchase terms arranged.—Apply Scott, Clifton, Station-road, New Barnet.

KEW GARDENS.
FREEHOLD.—An attractive well-built semi-detached RESIDENCE within a few minutes' walk of Royal Gardens and station. Four bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen and offices; garden; excellent order; ready to move into; only requires painting for quick sale owner would sacrifice for £1,250. Freehold.—Apply
HOUGHTONS OF KEW GARDENS,
adjoining main entrance Railway Station, 'Phone, Richmond 0057, and at Richmond and Putney.

GOLDERS GREEN (five minutes of station).—Detached, spacious lounge with inglenook, dining room, delightful drawing room, kitchen, scullery, tiled bath, coal and boiler. Four bed rooms, tiled bath room; most artistically decorated, all rooms panelled; large garden; brick garage. FREEHOLD £2,500.—AGENTS, HARRIS and Co., 32, Golders Green-road, N.W.11.

HARROW.—Gentleman's RESIDENCE in best road, close to station and shops; five bed rooms, large bath room and box room, three good reception rooms; garage; tennis court; good roomy pre-War house with all modern conveniences; excellent and pleasing arrangements; splendid condition, inside and out. PRICE £2,000gns. FREEHOLD.—CLARK and Co., The Estate Offices, Phone 0234.

KEW GARDENS.—Pleasant open position.—Roomy HOUSE; five bed rooms; bath, two reception rooms; excellent order, ready for occupation; owner must sell; bargain price and easy terms arranged if desired.—PATRICKSONS, Auctioneers, adjoining Railway Station, Kew Gardens.

MODERN TWO-FLOOR HOUSE, well situate; four bed, bath, and two reception rooms; "Ideal" boiler; electric light. Reduced price £1,475.—Apply to owner, TAYLOR, and Co., 159, High-street, Putney ('Phone 0029), S.W.15.

AT A BARGAIN PRICE.
NORTHWOOD (six minutes station, in excellent position).—Artistic, detached, labour-saving HOUSE; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, gentlemen's cloak room; garage; good garden; all services. ONLY £2,300. FREEHOLD.—SWANNELL and SLY, Northwood. Tele. 19.

NORTHWOOD, PINNER, WATFORD, BUSHEY, ST. ALBANS.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE. Offices at all centres.

### RICHMOND, the PARK & RIVER.
ILLUSTRATED BROCHURE WITH INTERESTING VIEWS AND INFORMATION AND PARTICULARS OF ALL AVAILABLE HOUSES
### PENNINGTONS LTD.
ESTATE AGENTS, RICHMOND, SURREY.

ROEHAMPTON.—GEORGIAN-TYPE HOUSE, in greatly favoured situation; admirably planned and fitted for labour saving. Excellent decorative repair.

| Six | Two | Garage |
|---|---|---|
| Beds. | Baths. | Tennis Lawn. |

*(Extra bed room could be added over garage.)*
Strongly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (P.4492.)

TWICKENHAM.—Artistic built to Architect's design for personal occupation. Owner now obliged to sell. Unique position on high ground, yet overlooking river. Accommodation: Four bedrooms (basins h. and c.), fine reception rooms, lounge hall with fireplace, and domestic offices; perfect order; garage. FREEHOLD, £2,150.—WHITE, WILLIS, 233, Upper Richmond-road, East Sheen, S.W.14.

WALDEGRAVE PARK, Strawberry Hill (in select surroundings, close river and golf).—A particularly well-built pre-War MODERN detached red-brick RESIDENCE in excellent order, with chief accommodation of five beds, bath, three reception on two floors; ample and pleasant servants' quarters; electric light throughout; charming garden with tennis lawn; GARAGE (two cars). FREEHOLD FOR SALE. Price only £2,500 FREEHOLD.—EDWARDS, 61, City-road, E.C.

WIMBLEDON COMMON (just off).—Attractive well FURNISHED RESIDENCE from early March until Autumn (possibly longer); eight beds, bath, three reception; garage; secluded grounds. Moderate rental to careful tenant. Freehold reversion for sale.—Recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19.

## COUNTRY AND SEASIDE
3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* *(minimum)*

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.
### NEAR WINCHESTER.
A Beautiful EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE of mellowed red brick, facing South; lounge hall, three reception, 12 bed, two bath, servants' hall.
Company's water and gas, electric light, modern drainage. Large Garages. Offices, Old Barn, Cowsheds, Old-fashioned inexpensive grounds, hard and grass tennis courts, paddocks.
ABOUT 12 ACRES.
Strongly recommended by NORFOLK and PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-street, W.1.

### BEACONSFIELD.
A Perfectly equipped Black and White COUNTRY HOUSE; eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception, and offices; five-roomed cottage, stabling, and FIVE ACRES of beautiful old-world gardens, meadow, and woodland. Low Price, FREEHOLD.—FROST, Auctioneer, Beaconsfield. ('Phone 600.)

### KINGSWOOD, SURREY.
A DETACHED RESIDENCE, very well situate, 600ft. above sea level, amid country surroundings yet not isolated; three reception rooms, kitchen, four bed rooms, bath, &c., the whole on two floors; garage 15ft. by 10ft.; level garden of half an acre; electricity, gas; main drainage. Excellent train service.—Sole Agents, SLADE and CHURCH, Kingswood Station, Surrey.

AN old-fashioned mullion window COTTAGE, stone and tiled roof, ceilings; two reception, four bed; bath; garage; electricity; £1,250. Picturesque Symonds Yat cottage with woodland and garden, £1,150.—Elliott, Whitchurch, Herefordshire.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE for SALE; oak panelling throughout; ground-floor rooms; three receptions, three bed rooms, good bath room; lovely garden; unique situation for convenience and beauty; gas, electric light, anthracite stoves. PRICE £4,000 FREEHOLD, or £4,350 furniture included; furniture by Heals. Agents, please copy.—Dormer, Chilworth, Surrey.

BEAUTIFUL BUCKS.—Well arranged RESIDENCE in high position, facing open country, detached; eight rooms, bath room; excellent condition throughout; telephone; garage; garden; suit professional man. £1,900 FREEHOLD.—Recommended by BINGE and SON, Estate Offices, Bourne End.

LAKE OF EIGHT ACRES.
Fine Site of Water in Wooded Setting.
BETWEEN LONDON and COAST, glorious views to South.—Picturesque MODERN HOUSE with three reception and five bed rooms, good bath room; electric light, gas, telephone, garage; garden; suit professional man, or would be divided and sold in two lots.—Sole Agents, GIDDYS, Maidenhead.

## RUMSEY & RUMSEY,
LAND AGENTS,
BOURNEMOUTH.
Telephone 2955.

LANDED ESTATES and HOUSES for SALE.
SALISBURY (2½ miles).—Charming RESIDENCE, standing on a Southern slope of the Downs; hall four reception, six bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, usual offices; all modern conveniences; stabling, garages, and two cottages; 14 ACRES. PRICE 8,500 guineas. (Folio 2341.)

LYMINGTON (Yachting in the Solent).—RESIDENTIAL and SPORTING ESTATE of 150 ACRES, including a fine old MANSION, occupying a high situation, with views over the Isle of Wight; home farm and several cottages; trout fishing, snipe and wild duck shooting.—Price and further particulars upon application. (Folio 2345.)

BLANDFORD (three miles).—OLD MANOR HOUSE, situate in a good sporting district; hall, four reception, six bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices; two cottages, stabling, and two cottages; 16 ACRES; trout fishing. PRICE £6,800. (Folio D.153.)

BASINGSTOKE (three miles).—Attractive SMALL ESTATE, 170 ACRES; fine RESIDENCE in half-timber style; four reception, billiard room, 14 bed and dressing rooms, several bath rooms; complete offices; all modern conveniences; stabling, garages, and several cottages; home farm; fruit, stream and small lake. PRICE £15,000. (Folio 2361.)

WINCHESTER.—Charming COUNTRY HOUSE, situate in an old-world village; hall, three reception, 12 bed rooms, two bath rooms, excellent offices; stabling, garage, and cottage; 11½ ACRES. PRICE £7,500. (Folio 2194.)

CHRISTCHURCH (three miles).—Important RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, comprising old-fashioned HOUSE, built in the Georgian style, and containing four reception, billiard room, 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices; stabling, garage, and two cottages; 39 ACRES. PRICE £12,000. (Folio 2185.)

## COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

BERKS, 30 MILES LONDON.
£2,500.—On high ground, with delightful views of surrounding hills and woods and orchards.—MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE, with lounge hall, two large reception, bath, and five bed rooms, &c.; electric light and power; garage; pretty grounds, with tennis lawn; large orchard, and picturesque XVIITH-CENTURY COTTAGE, in all 11½ acre.—Strongly recommended by GIDDYS, Maidenhead.

BERKSHIRE GOLF LINKS
(CLOSE TO).
EXECUTORS' BARGAIN.—Pre-War Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with five bed rooms, dressing room, three reception rooms, &c.; secluded garden of half-an-acre; main drainage; gas, and water; electric light in road. Very low price accepted. For SALE, privately or by auction, in April.—Sole Agents, GIDDYS, Sunninghdale.

30 MINUTES PADDINGTON.
£1,200.—Detached MODERN RESIDENCE, in pretty country, one mile from main line station; hall, two sitting, bath, and three bed rooms; electric light, main water; garage; nicely laid-out garden, open to tennis. FREEHOLD.—Details from GIDDYS, Maidenhead.

QUEEN ANNE HOUSE.
BERKS.—In the Garth Hunt, only 30 miles London, unspoilt country.—COUNTRY HOUSE, pure Queen Anne, with Elizabethan wing; suite charming panelled reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, four bath rooms; in perfect order, up to date; electric light; central heating; septic tank drainage; main water; garages; stabling; man's rooms; TWO COTTAGES, in all over
16 ACRES.
including hard tennis court, well-timbered grounds, fully walled kitchen garden, and pasture. To be Sold privately, or by Auction later.—Sole Agents, GIDDYS, Maidenhead.

## RUMSEY & RUMSEY,
LAND AGENTS,
BOURNEMOUTH.
Telephone 2955.

LANDED ESTATES and HOUSES for SALE.
SALISBURY (2½ miles).—Charming RESIDENCE, standing on a Southern slope of the Downs; hall four reception, six bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, usual offices; all modern conveniences; stabling, garages, and two cottages; 14 ACRES. PRICE 8,500 guineas. (Folio 2341.)

LYMINGTON (Yachting in the Solent).—RESIDENTIAL and SPORTING ESTATE of 150 ACRES, including a fine old MANSION, occupying a high situation, with views over the Isle of Wight; home farm and several cottages; trout fishing, snipe and wild duck shooting.—Price and further particulars upon application. (Folio 2345.)

BLANDFORD (three miles).—OLD MANOR HOUSE, situate in a good sporting district; hall, four reception, six bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices; two garages, stabling, and two cottages; 16 ACRES; trout fishing. PRICE £6,800. (Folio D.153.)

BASINGSTOKE (three miles).—Attractive SMALL ESTATE, 170 ACRES; fine RESIDENCE in half-timber style; four reception, billiard room, 14 bed and dressing rooms, several bath rooms; complete offices; all modern conveniences; stabling, garages, and several cottages; home farm; fruit, stream and small lake. PRICE £15,000. (Folio 2361.)

WINCHESTER.—Charming COUNTRY HOUSE, situate in an old-world village; hall, three reception, 12 bed rooms, two bath rooms, excellent offices; stabling, garage, and cottage; 11½ ACRES. PRICE £7,500. (Folio 2194.)

CHRISTCHURCH (three miles).—Important RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, comprising old-fashioned HOUSE, built in the Georgian style, and containing four reception, billiard room, 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices; stabling, garage, and two cottages; 39 ACRES. PRICE £12,000. (Folio 2185.)

## KINGSWOOD, SURREY.
A DETACHED RESIDENCE, very well situate, 600ft. above sea level, amid country surroundings yet not isolated; three reception rooms, kitchen, four bed rooms, bath, &c., the whole on two floors; garage 15ft. by 10ft.; level garden of half an acre; electricity, gas; main drainage. Excellent train service.—Sole Agents, SLADE and CHURCH, Kingswood Station, Surrey.

AN old-fashioned mullion window COTTAGE, stone and tiled roof, ceilings; two reception, four bed; bath; garage; electricity; £1,250. Picturesque Symonds Yat cottage with woodland and garden, £1,150.—Elliott, Whitchurch, Herefordshire.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE for SALE; oak panelling throughout; ground-floor rooms; three receptions, three bed rooms, good bath room; lovely garden; unique situation for convenience and beauty; gas, electric light, anthracite stoves. PRICE £4,000 FREEHOLD, or £4,350 furniture included; furniture by Heals. Agents, please copy.—Dormer, Chilworth, Surrey.

BEAUTIFUL BUCKS.—Well arranged RESIDENCE in high position, facing open country, detached; eight rooms, bath room; excellent condition throughout; telephone; garages; garden; suit professional man. £1,900 FREEHOLD.—Recommended by BINGE and SON, Estate Offices, Bourne End.

LAKE OF EIGHT ACRES.
Fine Site of Water in Wooded Setting.
BETWEEN LONDON and COAST, glorious views to South.—Picturesque MODERN HOUSE with three reception and five bed rooms, good bath room; electric light, gas, telephone, garages; garden; suit professional man. £1,900 FREEHOLD.—Recommended by BINGE and SON, Estate Offices, Bourne End.

## CAMBERLEY AND DISTRICT
ESTATE AGENTS, SADLER and BAKER.

COODEN BEACH (unique secluded position right on cliffs, own foreshore).—Charming MODERN RESIDENCE; four bed, bath, two reception rooms, every convenience; garage; tennis court. FREEHOLD £3,750. Part could remain.—STEVENS and SONS, 1, Sea-road, Bexhill.

DAVIS and DAVIS, SPECIALISTS in Period Houses and old-World Cottages, restored and unrestored.—310, High Holborn, W.C.1. Holborn 4320, 4430. And at 47, East 57th-street, New York.

EASTBOURNE.—Compact, MODERN, NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE; seven beds (3 fitted basins), bath, two reception, &c.; all in excellent order; every convenience; large, pleasant garden; room for garage; £1,225.—Owner's Agents, Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, 9a, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

EASTBOURNE and E. SUSSEX.
HOUSES and FLATS.
ABATT and Co., 35, Cornfield-road. Tele. 3181.

EASTBOURNE AGENT.
EDGAR HORN.
'Phone 1801.

MESSRS. P. J. MAY,
EAST GRINSTEAD.
Agents for
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES
SUSSEX AND ROUND ASHDOWN FOREST.

ENGLEFIELD GREEN.—Well-built, FREEHOLD semi-detached RESIDENCE, standing on high ground, and containing three bed, box, bath, two reception, kitchenette and offices; usual offices; good garden; communicating to house; good garden. For SALE, price £1,300, or near offer.—Apply HUTCHINS and MENZIES, Egham, Surrey.

## BAXTER, PAYNE & LEPPER,
BROMLEY, BECKENHAM, AND ORPINGTON, KENT, and
14, SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.
TEL.: RAVENSBOURNE 0222; LONDON: GERRARD 0616.

*THREE ATTRACTIVE HOUSES FOR SALE BY AUCTION.*

### ORPINGTON, KENT.
*In a secluded situation overlooking open country, a minutes' walk from station.*
KOKINE, TUBBENDENS-LANE.
Lounge hall, three reception

LONDON: 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.
EDINBURGH: 90, PRINCES-STREET.
ASHFORD, KENT: 41, BANK-STREET.

# KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,

THE HANOVER SQUARE SALE ROOMS.

FOUNDLING ESTATE OFFICE: 11-12, GRENVILLE-STREET, W.C.1.
RICHINGS PARK ESTATE: IVER, BUCKS, AND 29S, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
WELWYN GARDEN CITY: BRIDGE-ROAD.

## COUNTRY AND CONTINENTAL PROPERTIES, AND TOWN HOUSES.

BY DIRECTION OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE LATE WILLIAM MEIKLE, ESQ.

### CORNISH COAST.

Overlooking the Sea and the Estuary of the well-known Helford River. About 4½ miles from Falmouth.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

### TREROSE, MAWNAN SMITH.

OCCUPYING A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION COMMANDING UNINTERRUPTED VIEWS.

THE PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE contains
Lounge hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms and complete offices.
*Electric Light and Petrol Gas. Modern Drainage. Telephone.*
Stabling. Garage. Cottage. Boat House.

THE GARDENS
are a feature of the property and form an ideal setting for the House. They include Cypress Hedges, Lawns, Flower Garden, Rock Garden, two Kitchen Gardens, Fruit Garden, Orchard, Fir Plantations, and four Paddocks. In all nearly

30 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with CRIDDLE and SMITH, Ltd., at a date to be announced (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. J. K. and W. P. LINDSAY, W.S., 16, Queen-street, Edinburgh.
Auctioneers :—CRIDDLE and SMITH, Ltd., Truro, Cornwall; Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

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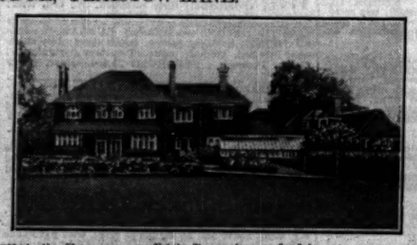
Preliminary Announcement.

BY DIRECTION OF ROBERT NORBURY, ESQ.

### BROMLEY, KENT.

Three-quarters of a mile from Sundridge Park Station.
One mile from Bromley Station, and one mile from Bickley Station.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

### ETTRICK LODGE, PLAISTOW-LANE.



THE PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE
is in a very favourite neighbourhood, close to Sundridge Park Golf Course and amid rural surroundings, although under 20 minutes by rail from London. It contains :—Tiled vestibule, central hall, three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and convenient offices.
*Company's electric light and power. Companies' water and gas. Main drainage. Central Heating.*
*All the bed rooms have fitted lavatory basins, with hot and cold supplies.*
Garage for two cars. Stable. Gardener's Cottage.

THE PLEASURE GARDENS,
include tennis and putting lawns, terraced rock garden, and productive kitchen garden, in all about 1¼ ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the Hanover-square Estate Room at an early date (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitor :—R. CROPLEY DAVIES, Esq., 96, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, W.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

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BY DIRECTION OF MISS SIMONS.

### SUSSEX COAST.

Four miles from Angmering.
Five miles from Littlehampton.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

### KINGSTON GORSE, NEAR LITTLEHAMPTON.

THE PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE OCCUPIES A HEALTHY POSITION WITH EXTENSIVE VIEWS OVER THE SEA AND DOWNS.

It contains inner or sitting hall, three reception rooms, kiosk, seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, and complete offices.
*Central heating. Company's water and electricity. Main drainage. Telephone.*
Large garage, and a pair of good cottages.

THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS
are extremely attractive, and comprise tennis and other lawns, beautiful herbaceous borders, rockery, two rose gardens, specimen flowering trees, and shrubs. In all about

2 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Tuesday, 6th May, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. HOUSEMAN and Co., 6, New Court, Carey-street, W.C.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

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### STIRLINGSHIRE.

THE SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF

### WRIGHT PARK, KIPPEN,

TO BE SOLD OR LET FURNISHED ON LEASE.

Delightfully situated on high ground within three miles of Kippen Station and 12 miles of Stirling Station.

Comprising
A SUBSTANTIALLY CONSTRUCTED AND PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE
containing small billiard and four reception rooms, five bed rooms, dressing room, three servants' bed rooms, bath room and complete domestic offices.
Houses for gardener and chauffeur.
Garage. Stabling.

ATTRACTIVE GARDENS AND GROUNDS.
Pretty glen. The Policies comprise about

42 ACRES,

in addition there is an arable and pastoral farm (with excellent farm house and steading) of 601 ACRES, let on lease expiring Martinmas, 1931.
Fair Shooting which might be improved.

Writers :—Messrs. MATHIE, MACLUCKIE and LUPTON, 22, King-street, Stirling.
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, and Edinburgh. (R.5579.)

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### COTSWOLD HILLS.

4-mile from Broadway Station. 8 miles from Moreton-in-Marsh (with express services to London).
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

### GREY GABLES, BROADWAY.

THE OLD MANOR HOUSE,
ORIGINALLY BUILT in the REIGN of HENRY VII. and enlarged in Jacobean times, is of typical Cotswold architecture, with stone walls and stone-tiled roof, and stands well back from the road in the picturesque Cotswold Village of Broadway.

It contains three reception rooms, ten bed rooms, three bath rooms, and complete offices.
*Main water and drainage, electric light, central heating, garage, and outbuildings.*
WELL-PLANNED PLEASURE GROUNDS with tennis lawns, rose garden and orchard, in all about

4½ ACRES.

Hunting with the North Cotswold and Heythrop and Warwickshire Foxhounds. Golf on the Cotswolds.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

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### ON THE SEA SHORE. BETWEEN CAP MARTIN AND MONTE CARLO.

FOR SALE,
TOGETHER WITH THE CONTENTS.

A UNIQUE PROPERTY
occupying a beautiful sunny south position, ideally situated for both Winter and Summer residence.
Four reception rooms, six principal and four servants' bed rooms, two bath rooms, excellent offices and attractive sun rooms.
Garage for 5 cars.
EXCELLENT SHADY GARDEN OF ABOUT HALF-AN-ACRE.
PRIVATE ACCESS TO BEACH AND CLOSE TO THE NEW BATHING PLACE AND TENNIS COURTS.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.; and THE BRITISH AGENCY, 36, Boulevard des Moulins Monte Carlo. (27549)

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### MEDITERRANEAN. BALEARIC ISLANDS.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY occurs to secure an inexpensive
VILLA IN THE FINEST RESIDENTIAL POSITION, AND FACING SEA IN PALMA DE MALLORCA, WHICH IS CONSIDERED TO ENJOY THE BEST CLIMATE OF ANY OF THE ISLANDS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

THE VILLA,
which is well built and modernized, commands beautiful views in every direction, and contains hall, dining and drawing rooms, three bed rooms, bath and dressing room. A large balcony and terrace surrounds the villa.
*Electric Light and Gas.*
SHADY GARDEN.

PRICE ONLY £1,250.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (27528.)

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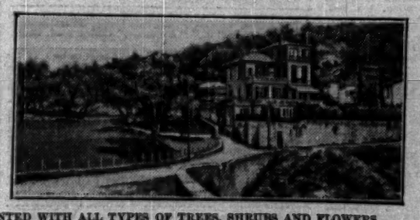
### OVERLOOKING THE BAY OF VILLEFRANCHE.

A DELIGHTFUL PROPERTY
SITUATED ON A PRIVATE ROAD QUITE CLOSE TO THE BEST BATHING BEACH BETWEEN NICE AND MONTE CARLO, WHICH IS ACCESSIBLE BY A SMALL FLIGHT OF STEPS.

A PRE-WAR VILLA
UPON WHICH MANY SUMS OF MONEY HAVE BEEN SPENT IN DECORATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Entrance hall, dining room, two drawing rooms, opening to large terrace overlooking the sea, four best bed rooms and four bath rooms; six servants' rooms and bathroom; garden; a cottage.

GARAGE FOR TWO CARS AND CHAUFFEUR'S ROOMS.



ATTRACTIVE GARDEN PROFUSELY PLANTED WITH ALL TYPES OF TREES, SHRUBS AND FLOWERS.
FOR SALE, TOGETHER WITH VALUABLE FURNITURE.
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, London, W.1; and THE BRITISH AGENCY, 36, Boulevard des Moulins, Monte Carlo. (26664)

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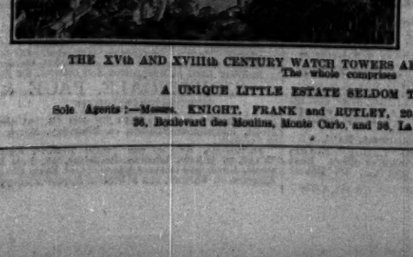
THE BEST-KNOWN BEAUTY SPOT ON THE ITALIAN RIVIERA.
THE GREATER PORTION OF

### THE PENINSULA OF PORTOFINO, NEAR SANTA MARGHERITA.



FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY as a whole or in portions.

The property is bounded by the Mediterranean Sea and covers an area of about

67,000 SQUARE METRES.

(17 acres), being terraced and wooded land with vines, olives, and many fruit trees.

There are TWO RESIDENTIAL VILLAS and TWO COTTAGES on the property.

"CASA SIGNORILE" contains two sitting rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, &c., and

"SAN GIOVANNI" contains nine rooms.

THE XVth AND XVIIIth CENTURY WATCH TOWERS ARE A PICTURESQUE FEATURE. The whole comprises
A UNIQUE LITTLE ESTATE SELDOM TO BE MET WITH.

Sole Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, London, W.1; 36, Boulevard des Moulins, Monte Carlo, and 36, La Croisette, Cannes. (27460)

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## AUCTIONS.

AMONGST THE SMALLER COUNTRY PROPERTIES WHICH KNIGHT, FRANK AND RUTLEY WERE INSTRUCTED TO OFFER THIS SPRING, THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN

### SOLD BEFORE AUCTION.

NONSUCH ESTATE, CHIPPENHAM, WILTS.
STARBOROUGH CASTLE, EDENBRIDGE, KENT.
HOLMWOOD, WESTON-SUPER-MARE.
VALENCE ESTATE, WESTERHAM, KENT.
BRAZIER'S END, CHOLESBURY, BUCKS.
WITLEY, PARKSTONE, DORSET.

OWNERS WHO ARE CONTEMPLATING OFFERING THEIR PROPERTIES BY AUCTION SHOULD COMMUNICATE WITH KNIGHT, FRANK AND RUTLEY, IN ORDER THAT SUITABLE DATES MAY BE RESERVED.

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SALE TO-DAY
IN THE HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM, at 2.30 p.m.

### 5, GREAT STANHOPE-STREET, W.

FREEHOLD.

A MODERNIZED HOUSE OF CHARACTER, CONTAINING A WEALTH OF BEAUTIFUL INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

The accommodation comprises
Reception hall, ball room, drawing room, dining room, library, boudoir, winter garden, 15 principal and secondary bed and dressing rooms.
SWIMMING BATH OVER 20 FEET IN LENGTH, six bath rooms, model domestic offices.
*Electric passenger lift. Central heating.*
*Independent Hot Water System.*

Solicitors :—Messrs. ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP and Co., 17, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

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SALE TO-DAY
IN THE HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM at 2.30 p.m.

THE DIRECT LEASE OF

### 35, HYDE PARK-GARDENS, W.

NEAR LANCASTER-GATE,
SOUTH-EASTERLY ASPECT. OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK.

A MODERNIZED AND REDECORATED HOUSE
Having the following accommodation:
Hall, three reception rooms on the ground floor, double drawing room and boudoir on first floor, 12 bed rooms and dressing rooms (two in basement), five bath rooms, suitable domestic offices
*Combined central heating and independent hot water supply.*
LEASE 62½ YEARS FROM CHRISTMAS, 1929.
GROUND-RENT £280.
A Rent receivable amounting to £40 per annum will be included in the sale.

Solicitors :—Messrs. BIRD and BIRD, 5, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

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SALE, SATURDAY, 8th MARCH, at THE LION HOTEL, CAMBRIDGE, at 2.15 p.m. AS A WHOLE, IN BLOCKS, OR LOTS.

### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

About ¼-mile from Pampisford Station.
THE REMAINING PORTIONS OF THE

### ABINGTON HALL ESTATE,

Three Small Holdings,
THE VILLAGE INSTITUTE, SHOP and POST OFFICE.
Accommodation Land and 41 COTTAGES, forming part of the
PICTURESQUE VILLAGES of GREAT and LITTLE ABINGTON.
The whole extends to about

63 ACRES.

TOTAL ACTUAL and ESTIMATED RENTAL.
ABOUT £250 PER ANNUM.

Solicitors :—Messrs. LE BRASSEUR and OAKLEY, 40, Carey-street, W.C.2.
Resident Agent :—NEVILLE A. PEGG, Esq., Estate Office, Abington, near Cambridge.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

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BY DIRECTION OF J. C. I. McCONNEL, ESQ.

### HYDE PARK.

OCCUPYING A FAVOURITE SITUATION ADJACENT TO THE PARK.

### 8, WESTBOURNE-STREET, W.

AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE OF CHARACTER DECORATED IN A TASTEFUL MANNER and containing three reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and usual domestic offices.
*Independent Hot Water System. Central Heating. Service Lift.*
LEASE ABOUT 24¼ YEARS UNEXPIRED.
GROUND-RENT £110 PER ANNUM.
VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 20th March, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold by private treaty).

Solicitors :—Messrs. STANLEY and Co., 1, Albemarle-street, W.1.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

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### FORTHCOMING SALES OF OLD ENGLISH AND FRENCH FURNITURE,

PICTURES, PRINTS, CARPETS, PLATE, &c.

TO-DAY (Thursday) and TO-MORROW (Friday) AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.
To be Sold for immediate realisation IN SINGLE LOTS, irrespective of cost.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PERSIAN RUGS and CARPETS,
OF CHOICE COLOURS AND DESIGNS, FROM THE LOOMS OF
KIRMAN, TABRIZ, MESHED, KHORASSAN, SAROUK, KASHAN, HAMADAN, MOSUL, SHIRAZ, BOKHARA, AFGHAN, &c.
AND
CHINESE and TURKISH CARPETS and RUGS,
FROM THE LOOMS OF
GHIORDES, USHAK, SPARTAS AND SIVAS, &c.

---

13th MARCH, AT ONE O'CLOCK.
AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, AND MISCELLANEA.

REMOVED FROM A WEST-END MANSION and from other sources, the Hall, Stairs, mirrors, bookcases, clocks, carpets, carved walnut, mahogany, oak, ash, and other bed-room furniture, in wardrobes, dressing chests, toilet mirrors, washstands, pictures, engravings, china tea and dinner services, glass and miscellanea.
ON VIEW DAY PRIOR.

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14th MARCH, AT ONE O'CLOCK.
AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE,
PORCELAIN, PICTURES, &c.

BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF MRS. C. E. CROKER, DECEASED, also THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN, AND OTHER PROPERTIES, Stuart and Jacobean chairs, settees, table, buffets, oak cupboards, coffers, Queen Anne chests and toilet mirrors, Georgian sideboards, chairs, stools, card tables, wine coolers, bookcases, cabinets, dining and occasional tables, longcase, bracket, and mantel clocks, pianofortes, gramophones, bronze and ivory figures, and groups, Oriental porcelain, cut glass, paintings, and drawings, Persian and other carpets and rugs, bedroom suites in mahogany and other woods, miscellanea, and a Wolseley 1921 6-cylinder limousine car, 20 h.p.
ON VIEW TWO DAYS PRIOR.

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9th APRIL and FOLLOWING DAYS, AT ONE O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES.
BY DIRECTION OF MRS. E. J. LEE.

MILLFIELD,
STOKE D'ABERNON, SURREY.
One mile from Cobham Station (Southern Railway)

WILLIAM AND MARY, QUEEN ANNE AND CHIPPENDALE FURNITURE,

A rare Chippendale mahogany wardrobe, illustrated in Chippendale's "Director" of the 1st edition (1754), a Queen Anne walnut chest with cabriole legs, a William and Mary oyster walnut cabinet, a Chippendale mahogany winged bookcase, an Adam mahogany sideboard, Georgian dining and occasional tables, cellarettes, bookcases, secretaires, knife boxes and pole fire screens, six Sheraton reeded *fruitwood* mahogany armchairs, Hepplewhite mahogany pedestal writing table, Queen Anne walnut tallboy with secretaire, Sheraton mahogany Serpentine shape wardrobe, long-case, bracket, and mantel clocks, rare Persian carpets and rugs of fine colour and design, choice specimens of early Worcester porcelain of the Dr. Wall period (square and crescent marks), Chinese, Kien Lung, Kang He, and Nankin vases, dishes, beakers, &c.

THE PICTURES include a portrait of Lord Macartney by JOHN HOPPNER, R.A., and others by and attributed to SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE, MIEREVELT, MIGNARD, REYNOLDS, JOHN RUSSELL, R.A., MARCUS STONE, R. PINE, A. POPE, A. PALAMEDES, Mezzotint and stipple engravings in colour : "The Thatcher" and "The Warrener," by William Ward, after Morland ; L'Amant Surpris, by C. M. Descourtis ; "The Rompe" and "The Truants," by W. Ward, after W. R. Bigg ; George Prince of Wales, by and after R. Smith, &c. ; miniatures, enamels, pewter, old glass, ivories, bric-à-brac ; a collection of antique English plate—a pair of James I. candlesticks with maker's mark C.C., a pair of Irish casters by Thomas Bolton (1699), a Charles I. tazza by Benjamin Pyne (1632), three George I. silvergilt casters by Pierre Pratel (1718), two George II. sunfire trays by Paul Lamerie (1742), &c. ; a library of general literature, a Weber electric pianola grand pianoforte by The Æolian Co., Ltd., the furnishings of 13 bed and dressing rooms, and equipment of the domestic offices : wines, linen, china, glass.

PRIVATE VIEW, by card only, 5th April.
PUBLIC VIEW, 7th and 8th April.

Solicitors, Messrs. LEE, DAVIS & LEE, 8, Laurence Pountney-hill, E.C.4.
NOTE: THE RESIDENCE, with about 30 ACRES, will be offered by AUCTION at HANOVER-SQUARE on 7th APRIL.

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HAVING SOLD THE ESTATE.
10th MARCH, at 11 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES.
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE P. B. BURGOYNE, ESQ.

BROADLANDS, ASCOT.

1½ miles Ascot Station (Southern Railway).

REMAINING CONTENTS OF THE MANSION.

Carved fan-tan wood cabinets, a pair of chairs and occasional tables en suite ; two mahogany dwarf bookcases ; chesterfield and gilt cabinets ; THE DINING ROOM APPOINTMENTS in carved oak, comprising sideboard, buffet, side table, set of 16 chairs in green morocco, and an extending dining table, &c. ; a full-size mahogany billiard table by Burroughes and Watts, with marking cabinet and accessories ; mahogany library chairs in leather, pedestal writing tables, chairs, settees, mirrors and pier glasses ; an Orchestrelle Player Organ in oak case ; an upright pianoforte by Schwechten, in rosewood case ; books ; Worcester, Delft, and other porcelain ; plated ware ; THE PICTURES include : a large gallery painting by Heywood Hardy, The Horse Fair, exhibited at the Royal Jubilee Exhibition, Manchester (1887), and others by and after Perugini, Edwin Roberts, Saat, &c. ; electric fittings and fire appliances, electric light fittings, electroliers, &c., fire chutes, extinguishers and hoses ; Turkey and Axminster carpets ; four mahogany bed-room suites ; chests, wardrobes, dressing tables, brass and iron bedsteads, mattresses, toilet ware, &c. LIVE and DEAD STOCK and OUTDOOR EFFECTS, including—a cart-horse, a mare, four cows (three Jersey and one crossbred), hay, rick cloths, ladders, farm carts, rollers, barrows, root-cutters, oat crusher, churns, harness, four tons basic slag, corn chests, garden seats and tools, a Dennis (1927) motor mower and others, about 600 plants in pots, cold frames, a Chinese bronze vase fountain head, sundial, poultry houses, &c.

ON VIEW FRIDAY AND SATURDAY PRIOR.

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19th, 21st, 22nd, 24th, 25th MARCH, at 10.30 a.m.
BY DIRECTION OF
THE CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, LTD.

NOLANDS FARM,
YATESBURY, WILTSHIRE.

Close to the main London to Bath road, four miles from Calne, eight miles equidistant from Devizes and Marlborough, and ten miles from Chippenham.
FINAL SERIES OF VERY EXTENSIVE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALES OF FARMING STOCK :
243 MILK RECORDED SHORTHORN DAIRY COWS AND HEIFERS, 242 WELL-BRED STORE CATTLE, SMALL REGISTERED FLOCK OF SUFFOLK SHEEP, 282 HAMPSHIRE DOWN EWES AND LAMBS AND STORE SHEEP, HORSES, AND COLTS OF PEDIGREE SHIRE DITTO, 274 HEAD OF POULTRY, and a very large assemblage of up-to-date implements and machinery and all the necessary appliances for the carrying on of 4,800 acres, including 29 wagons, 26 dung carts, 9 elevators, 7 hay loads, 29 hay and side delivery rakes, 13 mowing machines, 4 reapers and binders, Fordson and Titan tractors, 24 ploughs, 22 harrows and drags, 10 cultivators, 6 rollers, 6 drills, 16 horse hoes, 4 portable engines by Lister and Associated Manufacturing Company, 7 water barrels on wheels, 5 milk floats, 5 shepherds' huts, 8 milk refrigerators, 3 weighing machines, 1-ton Ford lorry, 10-ton Aichen steam traction engine and 4 5-ton tractor trucks, Clayton ploughing drum, straw, trusser, 2 Crittle hay sweeps, 30 thrill harnesses, 19 trace harnesses, 35 sets plough harnesses, 800 cowchains, portable poultry houses, night arks, and all the necessary small tools and effects.
The estate equipment includes 6 h.p. portable Lister engine, portable saw bench, 25 h.p. and 3 h.p. "Ansaco" portable engines, nearly new iron mek, saw bench, and Brown and May 7 h.p. portable steam engine, 2 timber carriages, seasoned oak, ash and other plank, 6in. board, gate posts, slabbing, the equipment of carpenter's shop and blacksmith's forge, large quantity of general stores, miscellaneous effects, and garden effects.
KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, having sold the Compton Bassett Estate, will SELL by AUCTION :
The FARMING STOCK at NOLANDS FARM, YATESBURY, on 19th, 21st, 22nd, and 24th MARCH, 1930, and the ESTATE and GARDEN EFFECTS, POULTRY and POULTRY APPLIANCES at the ESTATE YARD, on 25th MARCH.
Luncheon provided. Tickets, 1s. each.
CATALOGUES of Mr. A. (I. JOLLIFFE, Manor Farm, Latton, Cirencester, and THE ESTATE OFFICE, Cherhill, Calne, Wilts, or of the AUCTIONEERS.

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HAVING SOLD THE FREEHOLD,
5th MAY AND FOLLOWING DAYS, at 11 a.m.

HOTEL CECIL, STRAND, W.C.
THE ENTIRE EQUIPMENT,
comprising the FURNISHINGS of the GRILL ROOM, RESTAURANT, 10 BANQUETING ROOMS and SUITES of RECEPTION ROOMS, lounges, &c., PALM COURT, 800 BED ROOMS, FOUR MASONIC TEMPLES, plated ware, china and glass, household linen, copper culinary utensils, &c.—Catalogues in course of preparation.

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CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS, 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

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BY DIRECTION OF THE TRUSTEES FOR THE LATE MRS. KINNERSLEY HOOPER.

### SURREY HILLS.

1½ miles from Shalford ; three miles from Guildford ; about an hour London.
THE ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

### LITTLE TANGLEY, WONERSH.

THE HOUSE IS SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF THE ESTATE,

and approached by a long carriage drive, with a Lodge at entrance. The accommodation comprises : Lounge hall, billiard room, three reception rooms, 17 bed rooms, and two bath rooms and complete offices.
*Heating by hot air; electric light; Company's water; main drainage.*
Ample Garage accommodation and Stabling ; Home Farm ; Four Cottages.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS,
which ensure complete privacy, spacious Terraces, wide-spreading lawns shaded by beautiful old trees, masses of azaleas and clumps of bamboos ; rose garden ; walled kitchen garden ; woodlands and excellent park land. In all about

87 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in conjunction with Messrs. CROWE, BATES and WEEKES, at a date to be announced (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. ROUTH, STACEY and CASTLE, 14, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.1.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. CROWE, BATES and WEEKES, Guildford and Cranleigh, Surrey ; and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

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### NEAR BURNHAM BEECHES, CLIVEDEN AND DROPMORE.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD
OR TO BE LET FURNISHED.
ONE OF THE BEST HOUSES IN THE COUNTY.
THE PROPERTY ENJOYS A SOUTHERN ASPECT AND THE DISTRICT IS RENOWNED FOR ITS BEAUTY

THE HOUSE
is built in echelon and as it faces South and West the maximum of sun is obtained throughout the day.

Accommodation :—Lounge hall, five reception rooms, and billiard room, nine principal and six servants' bed rooms, five bath rooms, complete offices.
*Central Heating. Electric Light and every possible convenience.*
*Telephone (two lines).*
Ample Stabling and Garage accommodation.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS
WITH WIDELY SPREADING LAWNS AND RARE SPECIMEN TREES, SUNK GARDEN.
Tennis Courts (two Grass and one Hard), Rock Garden, Kitchen Garden, Orchard, Paddock, and Woodlands, about

20 ACRES.

Stoke Poges and Burnham Beeches Golf Courses about three miles distant.
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (F.2810.)

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Preliminary Announcement.
BY DIRECTION OF S. H. RICARDO, ESQ.

### BOGNOR REGIS

TWO MILES FROM,
ADJOINING THE BEACH.
A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

### COLEBROOKE HOUSE,

ALDWICK.

A DELIGHTFUL MARINE RESIDENCE facing South-East and enjoying uninterrupted sea views. It is approached by a long drive and contains :—Lounge hall, three reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and complete offices.
*Main water and electric light. Modern drainage. Central heating.*
Two garages, stables, gardener's cottage. Large boat and bathing house.

THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS,
which are screened by plantations of ornamental trees, include tennis lawn, woodland walks, rose and rock gardens and large well-stocked fruit and vegetable gardens with glasshouses, and valuable paddock, in all about

11 ACRES,

with full beach and foreshore rights.
There are several magnificent
BUILDING SITES,
some with sea frontages, and these could be sold separately.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room at an early date (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. ROOPER and WHATELY, 17, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

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BY DIRECTION OF MRS. E. J. LEE.

### SURREY.

ABOUT 20 MILES FROM LONDON.
About one mile from Cobham Station.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

### MILLFIELD, STOKE D'ABERNON,

occupying a delightful situation amid unspoilt rural surroundings.
THE BEAUTIFUL OLD RESIDENCE, parts of which are reputed to date back about 400 years, is fitted with all modern improvements. It contains :—Outer, inner and staircase halls, five reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, and three bath rooms, and offices.
*Electric light. Central heating. Telephone. Company's and private water supplies. Modern drainage.*
Stabling and Garage. Farmbuildings with Cottage. Entrance Lodge.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS are unusually attractive and include lawns shaded by specimen trees, a nine-hole putting course, large walled kitchen and fruit garden, orchards, and well-timbered pasture intersected by a stream. In all about

30 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room on Monday, 7th April, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. LEE, DAVIS and LEE, 8, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, E.C.4.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

NOTE.—The William and Mary, Queen Anne, and Chippendale Furniture, Pictures, &c., will be sold on the premises on 8th April and following days.

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BY DIRECTION OF MRS. MAYO COLLIER.

### BETWEEN SANDWICH AND FOLKESTONE.

A QUARTER MILE FROM KEARSNEY, THREE MILES FROM DOVER, NINE MILES FROM FOLKESTONE.

### KEARSNEY ABBEY,

BELIEVED TO BE OCCUPYING PART OF THE SITE OF AN ANCIENT ABBEY, THE WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE, erected in 1815, in the Gothic style, with an embattled tower, and castellated parapets, is fitted with modern conveniences, and contains hall, billiard room, six reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, linen and work rooms, four bath rooms, and offices.
*Company's Electric Light. Gas and Water. Electric Heating.*
Stabling and garage. Cottages. Chauffeur's flat. Home farm buildings. Dairy. Laundry.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS are intersected by the River Dour, which forms a series of ornamental lakes with wooded islets and fountains, and is stocked with trout ; walled fruit and kitchen gardens, an orangery, and range of greenhouses.

WELL-TIMBERED PARKLAND, IN ALL ABOUT

23 ACRES.

THERE ARE SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS GOLF COURSES WITHIN REACH.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room at a date to be announced (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. SANDERSON, LEE and Co., Basildon House, 7-11, Moorgate, E.C.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

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BY DIRECTION OF T. J. BURROWES, ESQ.

### ESSEX AND HERTS BORDERS.

Two miles from Saffron Walden.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

### SPRINGWELL HOUSE, SAFFRON WALDEN.

A PICTURESQUE GABLED RESIDENCE, the older part dating from the XVIIth Century. Hall, three reception rooms, study, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms and offices.
*Private Water Supply. Central Heating. Modern Drainage. Garage. Stabling and Outbuildings. Gardener's Cottage.*
PLEASURE GROUNDS AND A PADDOCK.

7¼ ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room on Thursday, 13th March, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. COLLISSON, PRICHARD and BARNES, 27, Bedford-row, W.C.1.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

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BY DIRECTION OF EXECUTORS.

### SUNNINGDALE.

TEN MINUTES' WALK FROM THE GOLF LINKS.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

### WESTWOOD, WINDLESHAM.

THE MODERN RESIDENCE occupies a magnificent position 300ft. above sea level, has a southern aspect, and contains three reception rooms, billiard room, boudoir, 13 bed rooms, and offices.
*Electric light. Company's Water. Telephone. Heating. Modern Drainage.*
Stabling, garage and man's quarters, two cottages. The GROUNDS are wooded, and contain picturesque lake, tennis court and lawns. In all about

22 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room at an early date (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. MAYO, ELDER and Co., 10, Draper's-gardens, E.C.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

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### SURREY.

### UNDER AN HOUR OF TOWN.

ON THE SOUTHERN SLOPE OF A HILL WITH VIEWS TO ASHDOWN FOREST.

TO BE SOLD.
THIS PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE
approached through an avenue of Lime Trees.
Lounge hall with oak pillars and beams and open fireplace, drawing room, dining room, smoking room, eight principal bed and dressing rooms, three servants' bed rooms, two bath rooms and offices.
*Company's Water. Electric Light. Modern Drainage. Telephone.*
Excellent Cottage. Garage.

The Grounds include tennis court, Japanese garden, lawns and woodland, kitchen garden, walled fruit garden and two paddocks, in all

15 ACRES.

ALTHOUGH UPWARDS of £4,000 HAS BEEN SPENT ON THE PROPERTY WITHIN THE LAST FOUR YEARS THE FREEHOLD CAN NOW BE ACQUIRED AT THE PRICE OF

£7,750, OR REASONABLE OFFER.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (26029.)

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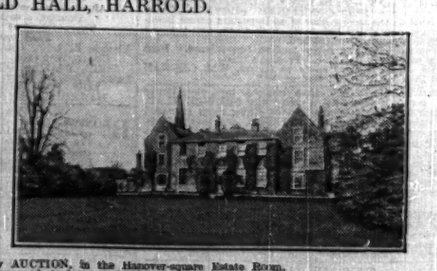
BY DIRECTION OF CAPTAIN R. A. ALSTON.

### BEDFORDSHIRE & NORTHANTS BORDERS.

Ten miles from Bedford, 11 miles from Newport Pagnell, 4½ miles from Sharnbrook Station.

### HARROLD HALL, HARROLD.



THE ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE
is of stone, and was enlarged about a hundred years ago. It is approached by a remarkably fine lime avenue, and overlooks the broad Valley of the Ouse. The House contains outer and inner halls, three reception rooms, billiard room, 14 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and complete offices.
*Electric Light. Private Water Supply.*
Hunting Stables. Garage. Cottage.

RIVERSIDE PLEASURE GROUNDS
with Old Walled Garden and Tennis Lawn, about 11¾ ACRES.
Also valuable water meadows of 19 Acres, in all

30¾ ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, at a date to be announced (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. LYDALL and SONS, 37, John-street, Bedford-row, W.C.1.
Land Agents :—The COUNTRY GENTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LTD., Carlton